

FRONT PAGE

INASMUCH as I am not the seventh son of a seventh son, nor a Mahatma, nor a person endowed in any sense with the gift of prophecy, I am absolutely in the dark as to which party will be in power when SATURDAY NIGHT reaches the reader this week. In no election since that of 1891 has the issue been so much in doubt. It will be recalled by the elder generation of politicians that on that occasion the Liberals, then in opposition, had it figured out for a day or two that they had a majority of one. In this case it is to be hoped that the verdict one way or the other will be more decisive than that. In its

showing that after all the divorce question and remarriage is not as insurmountable an object in the Roman Church as one might be given to understand.

As it happens both de Gogorza and Eames were much married previous to the present alliance, Mme. Eames being the divorced wife of Julian Story, the artist, while de Gogorza's former matrimonial adventure was with Elsa Neumann, who, by the way, in her action for divorce against her husband, named Mme. Eames as co-respondent.

Under these circumstances, and particularly in view of the ecclesiastical furore which occurred in the United States over the recent Astor-Force nuptials, a recital of the occurrences surrounding the Eames-de Gogorza marriage may be permitted.

civil one, and that he regarded it as null. I have ordered a new inquiry in the matter."

So Emma Eames was not married to Julian Story because she was not baptized previous to her first marriage, and de Gogorza was not married to his first wife because his was a civil marriage, or at least it is believed to have been.

So there you have it. It's all as plain as an Egyptian night. In any event it allows Eames and de Gogorza to live together without being socially ostracised, and I presume that is the main intention.

However, it does seem as if the marriage laws of this and other countries required revamping very badly. After all it is not the proper business of the State to see that marriages are performed according to a certain standard? Here we have an Astor, a much divorced man, going around the country looking for a preacher who had nerve enough or who thought enough of a thousand dollar fee to perform a marriage ceremony. Of course, he suc-

a church service there is no objection in the world. That is their affair. But, in the first place, it should be the business of the State to say whether these people could be married or whether they could not, and if found compatible, consistent and harmonious with the laws of the land, let the ceremony be performed by the duly appointed magistrates or other officers appointed for the purpose. Fitting in marriages and divorces to suit the codes of the various religious bodies, and straining points to attain the end in view, must necessarily be more or less of a farce, and the Eames-de Gogorza and the Astor-Force marriages are excellent examples.

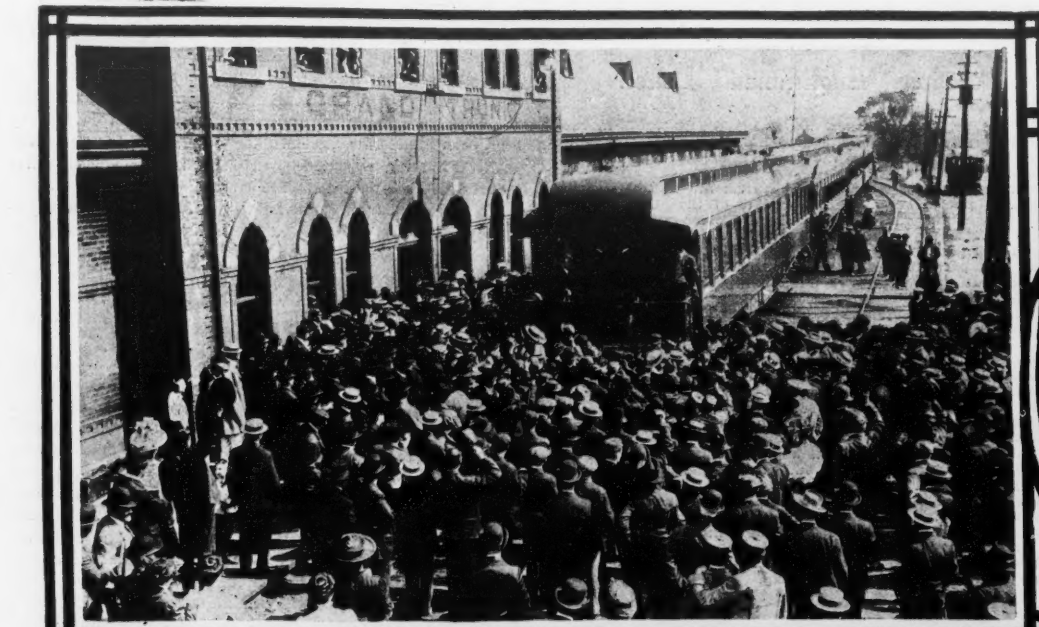
THE public has been surfeited with arguments as to the cost of the food supply, during the recent campaign, but so far no speaker or writer seems to have dealt with the real cause of the high prices asked for such commodities as meat, butter, and cheese. Supply and demand regulate the prices of all commodities whether the country is under a free trade or a protective system, or a combination of both. The reason that people are paying so high for food in this part of Canada is that a few years ago a large number of our farmers, inspired by both folly and panic, sold or killed a heavy percentage of their cattle. Grazing had been poor and hay was high. Like the dog in the fable, the farmer, influenced by thought of immediate gain, sold his hay and fodder because the market prices for these products excited his cupidity. Then, when he discovered that he had nothing wherewith to feed his stock, he sold his milk cows and his yearlings to the butchers, thus destroying a large part of his plant and capital. The next year was one of good grass, but he had no cattle to eat it, and at the present time Ontario, and probably Quebec also, are badly "under-cattled." Until farmers become business men in the larger sense with ability to exercise foresight, there is not much hope for relief, especially in a year like this, when there was a drought during the chief grazing month—June. Agricultural education may do much for us in the future. At the present time the whole community is suffering because of the wastefulness and panic of one section of it. When there is so much talk of conservation in the air, why not make it a penal offence to slaughter a female calf. Our cattle herds are as worthy of protection and conservation as seals and deer.

SO close has been the contest between the dries and the wets in Maine, that even now a recount may place either party in power. That the dries have lost tremendously, however, comparing the present returns with those of the former contest, there is no doubt. At best, if the dries are finally declared victorious, it will be by dozens rather than by hundreds, while in 1884 the dries won by no less than 45,000, carrying every county in the State. Taking these figures into consideration, along with the fact that Maine has been carrying a prohibition statute upon its books since 1857, there seems to be little for the prohibitionists to congratulate themselves upon. The vote speaks for itself.

Of course, there have been cries that "boodler" is largely responsible for the vote just given, but this is too old and time-worn an election story to receive much credence. I never yet heard of a man being licked at the polls or having his former majority reduced who did not attempt to belittle the work of his adversaries in the same manner. Just watch them here, in Canada, after the 21st.

From present appearances, the wets are beaten in Maine by a few votes, so few that the question will unquestionably come up again.

FROM time to time I have referred in these columns to Canada's appalling fire waste, and now once again I take up the question, hoping that the seriousness of a



general effect on trade and the nervous constitution of the public a deadlock is the worst of all political evils.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been returned to power SATURDAY NIGHT extends its congratulations and expresses the hope that in putting the policy of reciprocity into force he will do nothing that will endanger the industrial future of this country or to impede the flow of British capital into Canada. If he is wise he will also endeavor to strengthen his Cabinet and put certain branches of the Administration which have been a fruitful source of scandal on a sounder business basis.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Robert Laird Borden has been placed by the people in charge of the destinies of the country, SATURDAY NIGHT also congratulates him. It is the highest conceivable honor which his fellow citizens could bestow on him—an honor more glorious than any title which may be conferred on him by Royal sanction. If he is wise he will resist unreasonable importunities from any faction which may have aided him in battle and remain absolute captain of his own ship. If it be his fortune to wield the new broom, it is to be hoped that he will use it not in the spirit of partizanship, but for the public weal with a steadfast belief in the noble destiny of the land we all hold dear.

A STRATFORD gentleman writes SATURDAY NIGHT complaining of the parcels post service rates, and intimates at the same time that it looks very much as if our parcels post was operated for the purpose of making business for the express companies. He gives a specific instance (the letter is published in full in another column) of having paid the sum of 32c. postage on a package destined to take a trip of forty miles, though he afterwards ascertained that he could have sent this package by express for 25c., and had he been sending the same package by post to England the rate would have been 24c. The Stratford gentleman also suggests that there should be a reduction in our present "Old Country" parcels post rate.

In my opinion, we should begin by relieving ourselves of some of this postal surtax, and now that we have had a political shuffle and a new deal, it is a good time to begin. It might be mentioned in passing, that had this Stratford gentleman's package been destined to China or the West Indies, he could have sent it forward with the same stamps attached as he utilized for the forty-mile journey.

As a matter of fact, the parcels post regulations of Canada have been modelled upon those of the United States, where they were meant primarily to help along the express companies at the expense of the public: presumably because the express companies need the money worse than do the people who foot the bills. In Canada, as in the United States, not only are our rates far higher than they should be, but the restrictions as regards weights are such that it is made impossible to utilize the parcels post within the confines of our own country with the same liberality as we do to foreign ports.

It seems the height of folly to think that a package of eleven pounds' weight can be shipped by mail from Vancouver to London, England, and not be able to ship by mail a like sized parcel from, say, Toronto to Montreal; but, nevertheless, such is a fact.

A close study of our postal regulations as regards the parcels post by some of our new members of the Federal House would be time well expended, and at the same time the franking privileges might be abolished. Why a member of Parliament who is paid for his work should be entitled to send his "wash" through the mails free of charge, is, I must admit, beyond me.

IN view of the voluble discussions which have gone on space regarding the *Ne Temere* decree and its effect upon the social life of Canada, the marriage of Emma Eames, the great soprano, to Emelio de Gogorza, an equally well known baritone, by a Roman Catholic priest in Paris recently is interesting, and perhaps instructive, as

POLITICS AS CANADIANS SEE IT:

Scenes in various parts of the country during the campaign just closed.

It seems that the French priest who performed the ceremony of joining two divorced people together in the "holy bonds of matrimony," took advantage of what is known as the Pauline privilege, the said privilege being invoked because Mme. Eames had not been baptized before her first marriage.

However, in fear of becoming tangled up in this rather complex question, it would be best, perhaps, to quote the explanation of Father Campbell, S.J., editor of "America," a journal published by the Jesuit fathers:

"It is a concession promulgated by St. Paul," he said, "and allows under certain conditions the dissolution of a marriage contracted by two unbaptized persons. The conditions are, first, that one of the unbaptized persons becomes a Christian and the other does not; second, that the person remaining unbaptized leaves the company of the baptized person and refuses to live with him or her, or if consenting to remain is an incentive to sin for the Christian. But even if these two conditions do exist the baptized person cannot contract a second marriage without interpellating."

"In the case of the Pauline privilege the Church does not grant a divorce. It is merely the annulment of a marriage contracted outside the pale of Christianity."

These are what might be called fine canonical points, but there are others equally fine pointed made by Archbishop Amette, of Paris, in his explanation to Father Campbell, as follows:

"On the subject of the Gogorza-Eames marriage I can tell you that Mme. Eames was free, according to canon law. She had not been baptized and had been married to an unbaptized person. In becoming a Catholic she availed herself of the Pauline privilege, procuring a dispensation from interpellation, granted to her by the Holy Office, June 28, 1911. As regards M. de Gogorza, I was under the impression that he was a single man. Your interest has reawakened my attention. The priest who blessed the marriage informed me that M. de Gogorza had indeed contracted a previous marriage, but a purely

ceded in the long run. He was bound to. Now, either Astor's marriage was wrong or it was right. If right, then the first minister he came across should have been bound to marry him or go out of the business, for the marriage ceremony is, after all, as much a part of their profession as the prosecution of criminals is part of the duties of the Crown Attorneys.

The case of Eames and de Gogorza stands on the same grounds. Either these people should have been married without any Pauline privilege and finely whittled canonical points or not at all. If people wish the extra frills of

subject which has reached the proportions of a national calamity, will excuse any possible reiteration of the facts. For the first eight months of the current year the losses in Canada, according to the Monetary Times, totalled \$15,381,000, an average of \$1,922,000 a month, \$63,000 per day, \$2,600 an hour, and \$44 per minute.

Think of it! Wasting, without hope of an equivalent or replacement, \$44 every sixty seconds that we live. In the year 1910, I still quote the same authority, the fire losses in Canada amounted to over \$23,500,000. Multiply this amount by four, in other words the loss in Canada



by fire in four years, and we have a sum equal to the value of this year's wheat crop in the Western Provinces. Imagine burning our wheat one year out of every four, but this is exactly what we are doing. The method of waste is a little different, but the results are the same.

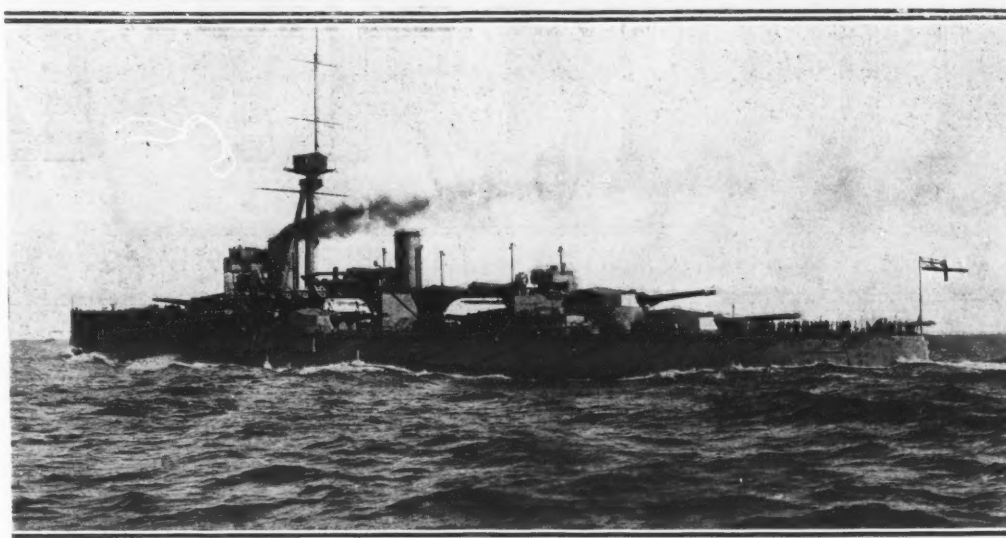
In the first eight months of 1911 we burned up 250 people, as compared with 256 for the entire year of 1910 and 219 for 1909. In the 32 months beginning January, 1909, we have burned up 728 people in this land of peace and sunshine, a monthly average of 23. A battalion of men, women and children roasted to death in two years and a half owing to carelessness, inadequate fire laws, defective building laws, incendiarism, and a too promiscuous writing of fire business policies.

One of the most conspicuous, and at the same time hopeless, features of these statistics is that as we grow in population our fire losses increase in proportion; indeed, before the present year expires, it would not be at all surprising if our fire waste, comparing one year with another, did not exceed our increase in population for the same period of time.

It is time that our Governments, Provincial or Federal, took up this great question. Our lawmakers have puttered away a whole session before now upon matters not a millionth part so vital. If the losses of life and property by fire in European countries were not so ridiculously small in comparison to our own, we might sit back and declare it inevitable; that we are helpless; that it is the will of God or the work of the devil. But when we consider that the average yearly fire loss per capita in six European countries is 33 cents, as compared with over \$3 in Canada, we may hold nobody liable but ourselves.

The fact that the fire losses in the United States are as great in proportion as our own furnishes no excuse. If the people of that country are satisfied to remain inactive and burn up thousands of people and hundreds of millions of property value annually that they have strained every nerve to acquire, it is their business and not ours. It is our duty, however, to see to it that the waste of lives and property is abated in this country.

IN Pennsylvania they burn "niggers"; in Montreal they play lacrosse. Both practices are relics of prehistoric savagery. Last Saturday twelve stalwart warriors of the tribe of the Nationals went out onto their front lawn armed with iron-shod lacrosse sticks, in order to extend a fitting welcome to twelve braves from the M.A.A.A. A large gathering of French-Canadian gentlemen were present and shouted hoarsely for blood. When the game started each National warrior singled out one of the enemy, and started operations with a view to bashing his head in. In the good old days when the ancestors of the Nationals wore feathers in their hair, they used to take an enemy's scalp off in one piece. Their present-day descendants merely shred it on the enemy's head. But this modern refinement did not seem to meet with the entire approval of the spectators, many of whom yelled for a return to ancient practice. Nevertheless, it was a great game. The Nationals, being on their own hunting grounds, had much joy of their guests. They hewed them down with beautiful regularity and precision. And when a National warrior had chopped half the head off one of the enemy, he went and sat on the fence for five minutes amid the frenzied cheers of the populace. The French-Canadian gentry present whiled away the time applauding bloodshed, shouting for gore, or throwing pop-bottles and half-bricks at the referees whenever those inoffensive



H.M. FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP "HERCULES." 20,000 tons displacement. Length, 510 feet, beam 88 feet, draft 27 feet. Turbine over 25,000 h.p. Yarrow boilers. Armament, ten 12-inch guns, six 4-inch guns. The eleventh battleship built by the Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Hebburn-on-Tyne, England.

officials forgot to keep out of range from the grandstand. It was a grand game entirely. And it proved conclusively that the charge sometimes made against the National warriors of having a "yellow streak" is utterly unfounded. It is true that they have been known to "lie down and quit"—to use technical language—when playing away from home. But at home their courage is undoubted. Last Saturday's exhibition establishes it beyond cavil. It also establishes the advisability of dressing visiting lacrosse teams in chain-mail. Furthermore, it shows how superior to baseball is the Canadian national game. In the favorite Yankee recreation the most a player can do is to talk back to the umpire—at a cost of about thirty dollars a throw. But in lacrosse he can cut down any man in a large field; and the worst that can happen to him is to have to sit on the fence for five minutes while his friends rub his legs for him. Why, then, should we desire reciprocity?

CHEER up! we are broadening out. The sad Sunday has received one in the solar plexus. You may now eat peanuts in a public park in Ontario on Sunday without fear of arrest. Incidentally, you may also sell them, provided, of course, that you have first obtained and paid for the necessary privileges.

N. S. Gardner operates the restaurant privileges of Riverdale Park. On a recent Sunday some indiscreet individual bought five cents worth of peanuts from Gardner, and walked off, bag in hand. Now, this was thought to be a serious breach of the law. Of course, it was not quite so serious as burglary or murder, but it was serious enough in all conscience. Here was a desperado munching away on peanuts on the Lord's Day. Of course, the before-mentioned desperado could have eaten his peanuts in the enclosure provided by Mr. Gardner and still have been within the pale of the law. But here he was, the bold, bad man, walking about chewing peanuts as if he actually enjoyed them, and on the Lord's Day, too. So it was that the police summoned Mr. Gardner to appear in court on the following Monday, hat in hand, to answer for his sins.

Of course, Mr. Gardner might have roped his customer hand and foot after selling the peanuts, thus making certain of the man remaining on the premises until he had consumed the very last one. However, he is probably a careless man, and did not think of it in time. He might also have hog-tied the man and then chained him to a table leg. But, as I said before, Mr. Gardner is so careless about such things.

Be this as it may, the restaurateur appeared before Colonel Denison, who would a heap rather have been talking reciprocity. The Colonel sized the case up from all points of view, and shook his head. Gardner could see visions of dull grey walls, steel barred doors and a stone pile. However, the Colonel was lenient, and decided that as Gardner was the lessee of the privileges, and these privileges took in the park as a whole, the brigand peanut eater who had got Gardner into such a muss, was still within his rights when he ate peanuts within the confines of the park, and by the same token Gardner was within his rights just so long as the peanut eater did not stray too far afield. In any event, the case was adjourned till called for. But I would hate to think of what would have happened Gardner had the peanut eater been sufficiently bold to leave the park with still one peanut unconsumed.

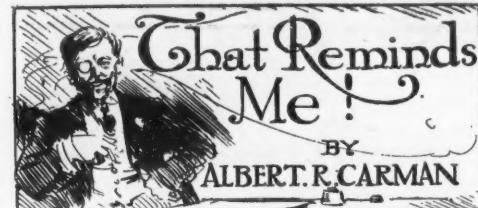
The Colonel

Leclerc de Pulligny, chief engineer of the bridges and roads of France, comes to New York soon as head of a mission to study industrial, technical, and commercial methods in the United States. This will be the first mission founded abroad under the law adopted in 1906 authorizing them, as the necessary appropriations were not granted until recently.

Mr. Editor

An Optimistic "Britishess."

The Editor, Saturday Night:
Sir,—I also read the supposed interview with the Englishman in your issue of August 26, and, while not taking much note of it, I was glad to see the letter from "Englishman" headed "An Englishman's Protest," which you printed on September 2. To Englishmen I would say, take heart of grace. England (or, being myself of Highland ancestry, I would rather say the British Isles, for Scotch and English pull together now) is England still. After all, where can you find her equal, this little isle set in the silver sea? Oh, Englishman, be proud. I would ask in all sincerity, what is the matter with Canada? A country in the making for so many years, yet now with only nine million inhabitants. Why, we could lodge them all easily in London alone. I read in a newspaper the other day that Britain had during the past eight years invested ninety-nine millions of capital in Canada. Shade of Henry Hudson, it seems to me she must be helping to make the country. Why not call Canada New Britain? This summer I heard an Englishman, who had never been in Canada but had friends there, say that "God never intended human beings to live there." I should be glad to know the truth of the matter, for I have been hesitating all this year whether to see Canada for myself. If I did, and liked it, I have some money to invest, but I think there must be something wrong with a country which grows so slowly. As for manners, I take it Canadians are only rough and ready. The polish may come by and by. I would not for a moment say Englishmen are perfect—I admire a good sound man of any nation, but I say they are improving all the while; that is something with an old race and as for the old spirit, it is alive and well. It does my heart good to hear men say when the German score is mentioned, "Let them come, the sooner the better." And if they did, I would sure be somewhere in the



MOROCCO AND THE BOURSES.

THE Morocco question took a very modern turn last week. It fell into the hands of the financiers. We had what might have been called "the Battle of the Bourses," in which a lot of people were seriously wounded in their breast pockets and "money" began to "talk" in loud and emphatic tones.

The Bourses of the big European cities are among the most interesting of their "sights," but they are seldom visited except by financial specialists. The Paris Bourse is seen from the outside by every traveller because many omnibuses pass it, and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in this beautiful city. Even the Parisians value its architectural worth so highly that they habitually call it "the Monument." It is a classic building—like the Church of the Madeleine—suggesting a temple of the later Greek or Roman style, with its rows of stately Corinthian columns marching about it. It does not look in the last like a sordid, money-making place. Rather you would expect to go up its broad flights of steps and in through its towering columns to the lofty "pronaos" of a Greek Temple, and then into the sacred "cella" of the god.

What you really do, however, is to push your way through a crowd of gesticulating, shouting Parisian brokers, who have collected under the great porch carried by the Corinthian columns, into the central exchange where—if you are not watched—you will mix freely with other brokers and their kind on the "floor." It was the custom a number of years ago to admit visitors to the gallery—as they do in New York—but it seems that some misguided guest once tossed a bomb over into the seething masses of maddened "bears" and "bulls" which made them madder than ever, and they closed the gallery. It may have been opened since, for all I know; for, the last time I was in Paris, I did not try to get in.

The gentlemen under the peristyle outside are, I presume, a good deal like the street brokers in New York; and they certainly are always doing a lively business when you pass there any time after noon. There is a "place" about the Bourse which, as the Bourse opens, is alive with motors and carriages bringing up the financiers; and there are several restaurants in the streets leading away from this "square" which are noted for their broker clients. All this is in the heart of Paris, in the commercial district enclosed by the boulevards and the Seine, and not far from the Bank of France—a grim, massive building, about as inviting on the outside as a gaol or the Bank of England. Of course, being in Paris, the Bourse has been decorated by art. Even Pradier has a striking statue of "Industry" on it; and the painting on the vaulting of the great hall is very fine. But art touches everything in Paris. The frescoes in the City Hall will yet make that building famous.

The Bourse in Berlin is not so striking. It stands across the river from the Art Galleries, and not far from the Emperor's Town Palace. Admission here is easy; and they charge a regular fee for it—about seven cents. But you ought to get "Economist" to tell you about the Berlin Bourse. He knows more about it than I do. You may notice that I spell the French Bourse with a "u" and the Berlin Boerse with an "e." The latter is an attempt to produce in English the German "o" with the two little dots over it.

The Bourse in Brussels is again one of the sights of the city. It fronts on the broad central boulevard which connects the two chief railway stations and bisects the inner city, and is a striking building of the French sort. Most travellers will recall it, however, as being the point where they left the street car to go through to the "Grand Place," one of the most picturesque squares in Europe. This "Grand Place" is surrounded by the loveliest of mediaeval Guild Houses built in the day when the "trade guilds" ruled the city and dominated the course of history. A magnificent mediaeval city hall fills one side of it, and it was in this square that Count Egmont, Montmorency and many other nobles were executed in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Alva. However, that is a long cry from the prosaic Bourse where men buy and sell stocks.

I RECALL one Bourse which entertained me not a little by reason of its activity in the square which fronted the building in which it was held; and that was in Genoa. If you have ever been in Genoa, you will remember the narrow streets of the old city. You can walk in the middle of them and touch the buildings on both sides with your outstretched hands. The hotel at which we stayed had then only one entrance; and it was on one of these narrow streets. Since then, an entrance has been made to it on the broad quay which is commanded by its dining-room windows. But at that time, we went in and out through this gully, and it emptied into the square of the Bourse. At noon, this square was full of Genoese merchants, bargaining and shouting; and through them ploughed the traffic from the water-front and dodged the tourists fighting their way back to their hotel for lunch.

On the wall of a house at the corner of this square—or just below it—was a sign which announced that in it died that great Irish patriot, "Daniello O'Connell." I have wondered since what effect it would have to put this sign on the fine O'Connell monument in Dublin. I am afraid that the people of that warm-hearted city would think that fun was being poked at their hero. But the Italians were in serious earnest. They honored the man; and, moreover, wanted to attract the attention of visitors to an interesting possession of their city. I thought—for a moment—that they might have, at least, left him the proper spelling of his name. And then I remembered the case of a certain great Genoese navigator whose monument marked a square near by, and whom we insist upon calling Christopher Columbus—a name which would sound quite as foreign to his fellow-countrymen as the Italianized Daniel does to us.

These Bourses of Europe—however they may strike the traveller—are the dynamos of the modern world. They are as much centres of power as, in an earlier time, were the battlemented castles which still crown the heights that overlook the commercial communities that have grown up around their base. They are seldom as picturesque, but they are their direct heirs. The feudal lord reigned in his lofty hall; and the financial lord is often content to do his reigning in a stuffy office—but he reigns as truly. Kings, in the Middle Ages, listened to the threats of nobles from their impregnable castles. Kings to-day let their swords fall back into their scabbards and leave their armies unmobilized when the keen-faced financier tightens his purse-strings.

fighting line myself, though probably as a mounted nurse and not a combatant.
Yours truly,
London, September 9, 1911. BRITISHNESS.

Another "Englishman" Letter.

The Editor, Saturday Night:
Sir,—I trust you will allow me to say a few words in reply to your correspondent, who signed himself Canadian, agent a previous letter of mine on the question of the Englishman in Canada.

Your correspondent denies my statement that Englishmen in Canada put money into the pockets of the Canadians. I might inform him that Englishmen who come to this country invest their money in Canadian banks, securities, mines and other adventures. They purchase Canadian goods in Canadian stores, and patronize everything Canadian. If that is not, in a sense, putting money into Canadian pockets, I don't know what is.

Your correspondent says Canada owes England nothing. I will not argue that point, but merely refer my friend to the annals of history. He also says that Englishmen who do not conform to the ways of this country will get hard bumps. If the refined English gentleman is to choose between chewing tobacco, spitting on the public pavements, swearing on the public streets, and in other ways behaving like a ruffian and "bumps" from Canadian citizens, I think he would rather take the bumps and keep his gentlemanly behaviour.

I fully realize that Canada is a great country, and, in many respects, a wonderful country, but what I, and so many of my countrymen, object to, is that the Canadian government and private individuals tour England and persuade and urge Englishmen to emigrate, and when they come to Canada, insult and treat them like dogs. Let there be a little less flag waving and such like "surplus energy," and a little more polite and brotherly behaviour to a race that built up a vast Empire long before Canada flew the Canadian flag.

Yours truly,
ENGLISHMAN.

Canada's Potential Power Resources.

Department of the Interior,
Railway Lands Branch, Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1911.
Sir,—In to-day's issue of Toronto Saturday Night you refer at some length to an estimate of mine covering the water power resources of Canada. Allow me to say that this estimate was made several years ago for the information of Mr. E. E. Young, Secretary to the Canadian Commission to the North American Conservation Conference, which met at Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt to discuss the conservation of the natural resources of the North American continent. With about ten days at his disposal, Mr. Young endeavored to secure an estimate of all the natural resources of the Dominion, and directed me to prepare an estimate of the water powers. My figures covered all the authentic data then obtainable, but were admittedly an estimate, by no means an accurate compilation. For instance, upon requesting the Provincial Government of British Columbia for information as to the water power resources of that Province, a telegram was received from Premier McBride that British Columbia had 2,065,000 horse power, no attempt was made to detail the amount. The Provincial authorities of the Province of New Brunswick informed an officer of the Department despatched to Fredericton for information in this connection that "there is not a wheel turned by water to-day."

No attempt to date has been made by myself or other Department engineers to issue an accurate, detailed statement of the water power resources of the Dominion, nor to bring up to date, except in a very general way, my original rough estimate, prepared for the Conservation Conference at Washington.

I have recently had occasion to communicate with The Canadian Finance, of Winnipeg, in this connection, when I gave the above explanation regarding my original estimate, and supplied the following figures as my best "guess" at the present time of the water power resources of Canada:

	Possible horsepower:	Developed and in course.
Yukon	470,000	55,000
British Columbia	2,065,500	150,100
Alberta	1,144,000	12,000
Saskatchewan	500,000	.....
Manitoba	504,000	180,000 about.
Northwest Territories	600,000	.....
Ontario	4,308,479	350,000
Quebec (exclusive of Ungava)	6,900,000	120,000 about.
New Brunswick	150,000	9,500
Nova Scotia	84,300	13,300

More accurate information is being secured daily of the water powers in the various Provinces and the amount of developed water power is changing so rapidly that it is extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory compilation of either the amount of developed or undeveloped power throughout Canada. The only attempt at a complete compilation of our water powers is that of the Commission of Conservation, which has had several engineers for over a year engaged in preparing a detailed, accurate report of all the developed water powers in Canada and as complete as possible estimate of the undeveloped powers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. CHALLIES,
Hydraulic Engineer, Railway Lands Branch.



MISUNDERSTOOD. Germany: "Nobody loves me—and they all want to trample on me!" By special arrangement—"Punch."

Where to Find it

- Pages
1, 2—Editorial Comment.
2—That Reminds Me, by Albert R. Carman.
3—Career of John Silverthorne, Banker. No 6.
Points About People.
4—The Oxford of England: St. Andrew's University (Illustrated).
5—A Farmer for a Fortnight, by J. A. McNeil.
6, 7—Music and Drama, by Hector Charlesworth (Illustrated).
8, 9—City and Country Homes (Illustrated).
10—Interviews with Authors, by Anne E. Nias (Illustrated).
11—Anecdotal (with comic pictures).
12—The Bookshelf (Illustrated).
13—War Scars and the Price of Consols, by "Economist."
14—Gold and Dross.
15—Lorne McGibbon and La Rose, by I. C. A.
16—The Remedy for Railway Over-Capitalization, by F. A. Carman.
17—The Latest F. S. Spence Insurance Plunge—Concerning Insurance.
18—Canada and the Moroccan Question, by H. M. P. Eckardt.
19—News of the Mines.
J. Thomas Reinhardt and His String of Lemons.
20—The Tale of the Tape.
21—Chinese Domestic Slavery, by Ashby Ford (Illustrated).
22—Lady Gay's Page.
23—London Letter (Illustrated).
24—Social News of the City and Dominion.
25—Dress (Illustrated).



TWO GENTLEMEN OF WARWICKSHIRE. Mr. R. F. Foster (Captain of the Warwickshire XI), who have just won the cricket championship; "Tell Kent from me she hath lost."—II. Henry VI., iv. 16. William Shakespeare: "Warwick, thou art worthy!"—II. Henry VI., iv. 6. By special arrangement—"Punch."



TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT

"The Paper Worth While"

Printed and Published by
SATURDAY NIGHT, Ltd.

OFFICE: SATURDAY NIGHT BUILDING,
Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE:
171 St. James Street (Phone Main 285) MONTREAL

FREDERICK PAUL, Editor.

"TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" is on sale in England at the principal news stands in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Southampton, controlled by W. H. Smith & Son, and Wyman & Co., News Vendors.

Subscriptions to points in Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand and certain other British possessions will be received on the following terms: One Year \$3.00. Six Months \$1.50.

Postage to European and countries other than Great Britain and Colonies \$1.50 per year extra.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1908, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y. under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
Manuscripts will positively not be returned unless accompanied by full postage for that purpose.

Vol. 24. TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911. No. 50.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

The Leader of the Band.

THERE is one very refreshing thing about the majority of English musicians; they do not adopt freak methods of showing that they are "not as other men." Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, the conductor of the Coldstream Guards, was utterly devoid of affectations of dress or manner. When clad in his regimentals, he might have been merely an officer, and in civilian dress he looked like an English country gentleman and nothing more.

Yet Dr. Rogan is not merely "the leader of the band." His skill as a conductor requires no comment, as thousands of people heard his band, but it is not so widely known that he has his own ideas as a musician, and does not fear to say so. He believes in the high pitched instruments, and thinks that the lower pitch, now ordinarily used by singers and orchestras, destroys the brilliancy of the effects. He stands as one of the strongest opponents of the general adoption of the lower pitch. He also possesses originality, and although few persons knew it, the version of Bach's G. Minor Fugue given several times by him during his stay here is the only rendering of that famous composition in use by a band. Dr. Rogan is particularly proud of the fact that it is generally endorsed, which rather refutes the contention of those who say that such classics are over the heads of the ordinary audiences.

Of course, his dignified methods do not always please, for as one young woman was heard to say in Massey Hall, "I don't think the leader of the band is a very good one. You ought to see Sousa and Creatore."

Two Election Echoes.

EVERY election contains a certain amount of humor as well as bitterness, and the recent reciprocity contest was no exception. A Toronto newspaper man was travelling on a train in Northern Ontario, and got into conversation with a fellow-passenger. They discussed many things, and finally found themselves wandering into politics.

The newspaper man thought he would sound his new acquaintance before drifting into an argument, so he asked the plain question, "Do you support reciprocity?"

"I certainly do not," was the reply, "I haven't read very much about it, but I will vote against it."

"Why?" was the next query.

"Look what it has done for Owen Sound," said the opponent of local option.

A story is told of another pair who were discussing reciprocity from a humanitarian standpoint. The sup-

porter of the pact held that it would help to bring about a feeling of good will. He regarded it as a step towards universal peace.

"You are very optimistic," said his opponent, "but I do not think the great nations of the world will ever strike a basis of universal peace."

"Well, they have been considering it very fully of late," said the other man, "and they have practically come to an agreement as to how it can be done."

"Have they anything further to do?" asked the sceptical one.

"They only have to get the nations to agree to it," was the reply.

Little Brother was Coy.

BROTHERS do not usually feel called upon to make their sisters conceited; in fact, they seem to consider it a sacred duty, imposed by Heaven, to keep them humble and unassuming, as the following anecdote goes to show:

She was an older sister, and a great chum of a ten-year-old brother, but in spite of their mutual affection, he was anything but demonstrative.

One day she begged him for a kiss, and the following dialogue was overheard:

"Say, Bub, give me a kiss, won't you?"

"I guess not"—(after a pause)—"I will if you give me a dime."

"I can't give you a dime," came back a maidenly voice.

"But I'll give you a nickel."

"Nickel, nothing! I tell you it's worth a dime. You couldn't get another fellow to do it for a dollar," the gallant assured her.

The Scotch Can Go Some.

THE Scotch may be slow, but there is a uniform elevator runner in New York City who does not believe it. The well-known Scotland firm of A. & P. Stevens have in hand the installation of the hydraulic elevator system for the New Bank of Toronto building. One of the partners, John Klinkenburg, landed some time since in New York from Scotland, and he immediately started to put himself in touch with the latest thing in elevators in the metropolis, being particularly interested in the skyscraper elevators. Entering the Metropolitan Life building, he asked the operator to take him to the top of the tower. On the way up, Mr. Klinkenburg mentioned the fact that he was an engineer, his firm making a specialty of elevator construction. When they reached

THE CAREER OF JOHN SILVERTHORNE, BANKER

No. 6



HARD LINES.
Having got heavily into debt, he is finally reduced to coming down to the office in his dress suit.

the top, the operator looked his passenger over and ventured this opinion:

"Well, I don't think you Scotch people can do business in this country; you are too slow for here."

"That so? Young man, I will just bet you five dollars that I can make this elevator go faster than you ever saw it go in your life," responded the engineer.

With a grin, the runner handed over his wheel, or lever, and Mr. Klinkenburg assumed charge. Unknown to the operator, he slipped a finger down beside the lever which released everything. With a whirl the cage dropped at a speed that the terrified operator had never imagined it capable of, and it kept on going until it struck the cushions at the bottom, a straight flight right from the top of the tower to the bottom of the elevator shaft. It was a shaken runner who thereupon reassumed charge of the machine. Mr. Klinkenburg walked grimly away.

One on Sir Wilfrid.

A STORY is going the rounds about a prominent railway man and his lively son. The said magnate is a friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and on a recent visit to Ottawa was accompanied by his lad. After introducing him to the Premier, he explained that he admired the French so much that this young son was being instructed in their language.

Pleased, indeed, was Sir Wilfrid, and the boy was put through a little examination. He knew the French for nose, eyes, hand, head, etc., but when Sir Wilfrid pointed to the dog's tail. He hesitated a moment, then said:

"I don't know that, Sir Wilfrid. You see, mademoiselle only teaches us what she has herself."

The Cheer Leader.

THERE are some characteristics of the greatest annual fair on earth which never change. People would be sorry, for instance, if the Midway, even though it consisted entirely of fakes, were to disappear. They also want the dough-nut stands and the "longest drink on the grounds," fatal though they may be to the digestion. Then what would the fair be to some persons if no firm gave away samples or fans, which though they may be of no use to anybody are, nevertheless, greatly to be desired?

Probably the most time-honored feature of the Canadian National Exhibition, however, is one which very few



THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH GOLF CHAMPION.
Last Saturday Harold R. Hilton defeated the American champion at Awampus, N.Y., after a very close contest.



THE DEFEATED AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPION.
On Saturday last Jerome D. Traversa went down before the English champion after a very close contest.

persons know anything about. It is Mr. R. J. Score's "Hip, hip, hip." Just exactly what this is may require a little explanation. After the daily luncheon held by the directors, there are always a number of speakers representative of the day. Before the speeches commence, the president always calls upon the gathering to drink the health of the king. This is done, and a pause follows. Then from the extreme end of the president's table comes a sharp "Hip, hip, hip." It is Mr. R. J. Score leading the cheers for His Majesty. Three times it is done, and the crowd then sits down and commences to smoke. If there are any strangers present, some one sitting near-by explains that such has been Mr. Score's contributions to the ceremonies for a longer time than any one can remember. The director's luncheon would seem a flat affair without it.

There is a story told of a local wag who once got in first with the "Hip, hip, hip." He did not disorganize the

State and a newspaper proprietor, the Buffalo Courier being his mouthpiece. A cynical New Yorker remarked some time ago that "a democracy is a country in which a Fingy Connors can sway the destiny of the State." A well known story is told as typifying the Buffalo millionaire. He built a home in that city with his name on the pavement in front, causing a lady to ask, "Is this building to be a house or a depot?" "Fingy" Connors is not a gentleman who prides himself on his fineness of feeling, so the flag incident was probably not intended as an insult, but he doubtless belongs to that large group of Americans who regard the Canadian election as the first step towards annexation, so that he was merely being a little premature.

A Talented Model.

A COUPLE of men were discussing artists' models in the Art Gallery at the Exhibition. They did not believe that the only requirements of a model was to be alive. One of them expressed the opinion that he would rather use a dummy than a man or woman who possessed no grace of movement nor sense of the dramatic.

"Some models have so much vanity that they think they are fitted to pose for any picture," he said. "I have a friend who would never engage one who claimed too varied an experience. One day he was talking with a model who seemed to think that he would do equally well for anything from Julius Caesar to a milkmaid. My friend listened to his boasting for some time, and then remarked, 'You appear to have had a most varied experience.'"

"Yes," replied the model. "I can claim to have posed for every existing style of picture."

"Chiefly landscape, I suppose," said the artist with withering effect.

At the Great Fair.

WITH dozens of newspaper men raking the grounds for news, very few Exhibition anecdotes escape, but there are a couple which have not yet been told. A Torontonian was showing a friend from the West through the Art Gallery, and the usual order of conversation at such times was reversed. The Easterner was praising the advantages of living in Ontario and running down the prairie provinces.

"It is this very thing that you lack out there," he said, pointing to the pictures. "You are inclined to become materialistic, and miss the joys of higher education."

"Oh, well," replied the Westerner, "why should we want any plain culture when we have so much agriculture?"

On the second day of the Exhibition, one of the men interested in the pageant, sought out a friend to get his opinion of it. The friend went into raptures over the realism of the Coronation procession.

"What did you most admire?" he was asked.

"I liked the detail," replied the friend. "They paid such attention to such fine realistic points as that officer who fell off his horse right in front of the grand-stand. That caught my eye."

"Yes," said the Exhibition man rather dubiously, "but that was not intentional."

Probably the reason some men are so small is because they always shrink from their duty.



THE LINCOLN OF RUSSIA.

Premier Stolypin, of Russia, died this week from wounds inflicted by an assassin in the opera house at Kiev. His death recalls Lincoln not only in his circumstances, but in the fact that he, too, was a "Weary Titan" who had restored order in his native land.

American Press Service.



PRESIDENT TAFT DESERTS CAR FOR CAB.

During the 13,000 mile tour in the West that the President began on his 54th birthday, September 15th, and which will end on November 1st, it is not at all unlikely that he may tire of the cars and pay occasional visits to the cab. In this picture, which therefore is of a prophetic nature, we see his portly form filling a cab window, his face wearing the genial Taft smile.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

by fire in four years, and we have a sum equal to the value of this year's wheat crop in the Western Provinces. Imagine burning our wheat one year out of every four, but this is exactly what we are doing. The method of waste is a little different, but the results are the same.

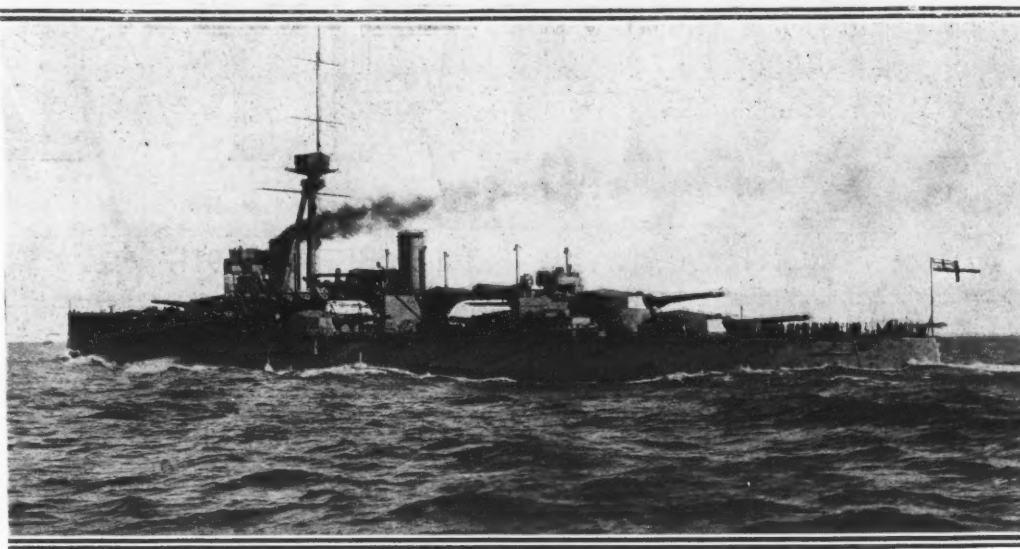
In the first eight months of 1911 we burned up 250 people, as compared with 256 for the entire year of 1910 and 219 for 1909. In the 32 months beginning January, 1909, we have burned up 728 people in this land of peace and sunshine, a monthly average of 23. A battalion of men, women and children roasted to death in two years and a half owing to carelessness, inadequate fire laws, defective building laws, incendiarianism, and a too promiscuous writing of fire business policies.

One of the most conspicuous, and at the same time hopeless, features of these statistics is that as we grow in population our fire losses increase in proportion; indeed, before the present year expires, it would not be at all surprising if our fire waste, comparing one year with another, did not exceed our increase in population for the same period of time.

It is time that our Governments, Provincial or Federal, took up this great question. Our lawmakers have puttered away a whole session before now upon matters not a millionth part so vital. If the losses of life and property by fire in European countries were not so ridiculously small in comparison to our own, we might sit back and declare it inevitable; that we are helpless; that it is the will of God or the work of the devil. But when we consider that the average yearly fire loss per capita in six European countries is 33 cents, as compared with over \$3 in Canada, we may hold nobody liable but ourselves.

The fact that the fire losses in the United States are as great in proportion as our own furnishes no excuse. If the people of that country are satisfied to remain inactive and burn up thousands of people and hundreds of millions of property value annually that they have strained every nerve to acquire, it is their business and not ours. It is our duty, however, to see to it that the waste of lives and property is abated in this country.

IN Pennsylvania they burn "niggers"; in Montreal they play lacrosse. Both practices are relics of prehistoric savagery. Last Saturday twelve stalwart warriors of the tribe of the Nationals went out onto their front lawn armed with iron-shod lacrosse sticks, in order to extend a fitting welcome to twelve braves from the M.A.A.A. A large gathering of French-Canadian gentlemen were present and shouted hoarsely for blood. When the game started each National warrior singled out one of the enemy, and started operations with a view to bashing his head in. In the good old days when the ancestors of the Nationals wore feathers in their hair, they used to take an enemy's scalp off in one piece. Their present-day descendants merely shred it on the enemy's head. But this modern refinement did not seem to meet with the entire approval of the spectators, many of whom yelled for a return to ancient practice. Nevertheless, it was a great game. The Nationals, being on their own hunting grounds, had much joy of their guests. They hewed them down with beautiful regularity and precision. And when a National warrior had chopped half the head off one of the enemy, he went and sat on the fence for five minutes amid the frenzied cheers of the populace. The French-Canadian gentry present whiled away the time applauding bloodshed, shouting for gore, or throwing pop-bottles and half-bricks at the referees whenever those inoffensive



H.M. FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP "HERCULES."
20,000 tons displacement. Length, 510 feet, beam 85 feet, draft 27 feet. Turbine over 25,000 h.p. Yarrow boilers. Armament, ten 12-inch guns, six 4-inch guns. The eleventh battleship built by the Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Hebburn-on-Tyne, England.

officials forgot to keep out of range from the grandstand. It was a grand game entirely. And it proved conclusively that the charge sometimes made against the National warriors of having a "yellow streak" is utterly unfounded. It is true that they have been known to "lie down and quit"—to use technical language—when playing away from home. But at home their courage is undoubted. Last Saturday's exhibition establishes it beyond cavil. It also establishes the advisability of dressing visiting lacrosse teams in chain-mail. Furthermore, it shows how superior to baseball is the Canadian national game. In the favorite Yankee recreation the most a player can do is to talk back to the umpire—at a cost of about thirty dollars a throw. But in lacrosse he can cut down any man in a large field; and the worst that can happen to him is to have to sit on the fence for five minutes while his friends rub his legs for him. Why, then, should we desire reciprocity?

HEER UP! we are broadening out. The sad Sunday has received one in the solar plexus. You may now eat peanuts in a public park in Ontario on Sunday without fear of arrest. Incidentally, you may also sell them, provided, of course, that you have first obtained and paid for the necessary privileges.

N. S. Gardner operates the restaurant privileges of Riverdale Park. On a recent Sunday some indiscreet individual bought five cents worth of peanuts from Gardner, and walked off, bag in hand. Now, this was thought to be a serious breach of the law. Of course, it was not quite so serious as burglary or murder, but it was serious enough in all conscience. Here was a desperado munching away on peanuts on the Lord's Day. Of course, the before-mentioned desperado could have eaten his peanuts in the enclosure provided by Mr. Gardner and still have been within the pale of the law. But here he was, the bold, bad man, walking about chewing peanuts as if he actually enjoyed them, and on the Lord's Day, too. So it was that the police summoned Mr. Gardner to appear in court on the following Monday, hat in hand, to answer for his sins.

Of course, Mr. Gardner might have roped his customer hand and foot after selling the peanuts, thus making certain of the man remaining on the premises until he had consumed the very last one. However, he is probably a careless man, and did not think of it in time. He might also have hog-tied the man and then chained him to a table leg. But, as I said before, Mr. Gardner is so careless about such things.

Be this as it may, the restaurateur appeared before Colonel Denison, who would a heap rather have been talking reciprocity. The Colonel sized the case up from all points of view, and shook his head. Gardner could see visions of dull grey walls, steel barred doors and a stone pile. However, the Colonel was lenient, and decided that as Gardner was the lessee of the privileges, and these privileges took in the park as a whole, the brigand peanut eater who had got Gardner into such a muddle, was still within his rights when he ate peanuts within the confines of the park, and by the same token Gardner was within his rights just so long as the peanut eater did not stray too far afield. In any event, the case was adjourned till called for. But I would hate to think of what would have happened Gardner had the peanut eater been sufficiently bold to leave the park with still one peanut unconsumed.

The Colonel

Leclerc de Puligny, chief engineer of the bridges and roads of France, comes to New York soon as head of a mission to study industrial, technical, and commercial methods in the United States. This will be the first mission founded abroad under the law adopted in 1906 authorizing them, as the necessary appropriations were not granted until recently.

Mr. Editor

An Optimistic "Brittishess."

The Editor, Saturday Night:
Sir,—I also read the supposed interview with the Englishman in your issue of August 26, and, while not taking much note of it, I was glad to see the letter from "Englishman" headed "An Englishman's Protest," which you printed on September 2. To Englishmen I would say, take heart of grace. England (or, being myself of Highland ancestry, I would rather say the British Isles, for Scotch and English pull together now) is England still. After all, where can you find her equal, this little isle set in the silver sea? Oh, Englishman, be proud. I would ask in all sincerity, what is the matter with Canada? A country in the making for so many years, yet to own only nine million inhabitants. Why, we could lodge them all easily in London alone. I read in a newspaper the other day that Britain had during the past eight years invested ninety-nine millions of capital in Canada. Shade of Henry Hudson, it seems to me she must be helping to make the country. Why not call Canada New Britain? This summer I heard an Englishman, who had never been in Canada but had friends there, say that "God never intended human beings to live there." I should be glad to know the truth of the matter, for I have been hesitating all this year whether to see Canada for myself. If I did, and liked it, I have some money to invest, but I think there must be something wrong with a country which grows so slowly. As for manners, I take it Canadians are only rough and ready. The polish may come by and by. I would not for a moment say Englishmen are perfect—I admire a good sound man of any nation, but I say they are improving all the while; that is something with an old race and as for the old spirit, it is alive and well. It does my heart good to hear men say when the German scare is mentioned, "Let them come, the sooner the better." And if they did, I would sure be somewhere in the

fighting line myself, though probably as a mounted nurse and not a combatant.
Yours truly,
London, September 9, 1911.
BRITISHNESS.

Another "Englishman" Letter.

Editor, Saturday Night,
Sir,—I trust you will allow me to say a few words in reply to your correspondent, who signed himself Canadian, and sent a previous letter of mine on the question of the Englishman in Canada.

Your correspondent denies my statement that Englishmen in Canada put money into the pockets of the Canadians. I might inform him that Englishmen who come to this country invest their money in Canadian banks, securities, mines and other adventures. They purchase Canadian goods in Canadian stores, and patronize everything Canadian. If that is not, in a sense, putting money into Canadian pockets, I don't know what is.

Your correspondent says Canada owes England nothing. I will not argue that point, but merely refer my friend to the annals of history. He also says that Englishmen who do not conform to the ways of this country will get hard bumps. If the refined English gentleman is to choose between chewing tobacco, spitting on the public pavements, swearing on the public streets, and in other ways behaving like a ruffian and "bumps" from Canadian citizens, I think he would rather take the bumps and keep his gentlemanly behaviour.

I fully realize that Canada is a great country, and, in many respects, a wonderful country, but what I, and so many of my countrymen, object to, is that the Canadian government and private individuals are too ready to persuade and urge Englishmen to emigrate, and when they come to Canada, insult and treat them like dogs. Let there be a little less flag waving and such like "surplus energy," and a little more polite and brotherly behaviour to a race that built up a vast Empire long before Canada knew the Canadian flag.

Yours truly,
ENGLISHMAN.

Canada's Potential Power Resources.

Department of the Interior,

Railway Lands Branch, Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1911.

Sir,—In to-day's issue of Toronto Saturday Night you refer at some length to an estimate of mine covering the water power resources of Canada. Allow me to say that this estimate was made several years ago for the information of Mr. E. E. Young, Secretary to the Canadian Commission to the North American Conservation Conference, which met at Washington at the invitation of President Roosevelt to discuss the conservation of the natural resources of the North American continent. With about ten days at his disposal, Mr. Young endeavored to secure an estimate of all the natural resources of the Dominion, and directed me to prepare an estimate of the water powers. My figures covered all the authentic data then obtainable, but were admittedly an estimate, by no means an accurate compilation. For instance, upon requesting the Provincial Government of British Columbia for information as to the water power resources of that Province, a telegram was received from Premier McBride that British Columbia had 2,065,000 horse power, no attempt was made to detail the amount. The Provincial authorities of the Province of New Brunswick informed an officer of the Department despatched to Fredericton for information in this connection that "there is not a wheel turned by water to-day."

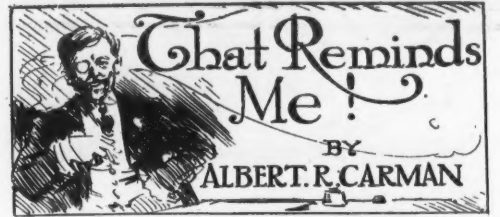
No attempt to date has been made by myself or other Department engineers to issue an accurate, detailed statement of the water power resources of the Dominion, nor to bring up to date, except in a very general way, my original rough estimate, prepared for the Conservation Conference at Washington.

I have recently had occasion to communicate with The Canadian Finance, of Winnipeg, in this connection, when I gave the above explanation regarding my original estimate, and supplied the following figures as my best "guess" at the present time of the water power resources of Canada:

	Possible horsepower.	Developed and in course.
Yukon	470,000	55,000
British Columbia	2,065,500	150,100
Alberta	1,144,000	12,000
Saskatchewan	500,000	.....
Manitoba	504,000	160,000 about.
Northwest Territories	600,000	.....
Ontario	4,308,475	350,000
Quebec (exclusive of Ungava)	6,900,000	120,000 about.
New Brunswick	150,000	9,000
Nova Scotia	64,300	13,300

More accurate information is being secured daily of the water powers in the various Provinces and the amount of developed water power is changing so rapidly that it is extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory compilation of either the amount of developed or undeveloped power throughout Canada. The only attempt at a complete compilation of our water powers is that of the Commission of Conservation, which has had several engineers for over a year engaged in preparing a detailed, accurate report of all the developed water power in Canada and as complete as possible estimate of the undeveloped powers.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
J. B. CHALLIES,
Hydraulic Engineer, Railway Lands Branch.



MOROCCO AND THE BOURSES.

THE Morocco question took a very modern turn last week. It fell into the hands of the financiers. We had what might have been called "the Battle of the Bourses," in which a lot of people were seriously wounded in their breast pockets and "money" began to "talk" in loud and emphatic tones.

The Bourses of the big European cities are among the most interesting of their "sights," but they are seldom visited except by financial specialists. The Paris Bourse is seen from the outside by every traveller because many omnibuses pass it, and it is one of the most beautiful buildings in this beautiful city. Even the Parisians value its architectural worth so highly that they habitually call it "the Monument." It is a classic building—like the Church of the Madeleine—suggesting a temple of the later Greek or Roman style, with its rows of stately Corinthian columns marching about it. It does not look in the last like a sordid, money-making place. Rather you would expect to go up its broad flights of steps and in through its towering columns to the lofty "pronaos" of a Greek Temple, and then into the sacred "cella" of the god.

What you really do, however, is to push your way through a crowd of gesticulating, shouting Parisian brokers, who have collected under the great porch carried by the Corinthian columns, into the central exchange where—if you are not watched—you will mix freely with other brokers and their kind on the "floor." It was the custom: a number of years ago to admit visitors to the gallery—as they do in New York—but it seems that some misguided guest once tossed a bomb over into the seething masses of maddened "bears" and "bulls" which made them madder than ever, and threw closed the gallery. It may have been opened since, for all I know; for, the last time I was in Paris, I did not try to get in.

The gentlemen under the peristyle outside are, I presume, a good deal like the street brokers in New York; and they certainly are always doing a lively business when you pass there any time after noon. There is a "place" about the Bourse which, as the Bourse opens, is alive with motors and carriages bringing up the financiers; and there are several restaurants in the streets leading away from this "square" which are noted for their broker clients. All this is in the heart of Paris, in the commercial district enclosed by the boulevards and the Seine, and not far from the Bank of France—a grim, massive building, about as inviting on the outside as a gaol or the Bank of England. Of course, being in Paris, the Bourse has been decorated by art. Even Pradier has a striking statue of "Industry" on it; and the painting on the vaulting of the great hall is very fine. But art touches everything in Paris. The frescoes in the City Hall will yet make that building famous.

The Boerse in Berlin is not so striking. It stands across the river from the Art Galleries, and not far from the Emperor's Town Palace. Admission here is easy; and they charge a regular fee for it—about seven cents. But you ought to get "Economist" to tell you about the Berlin Boerse. He knows more about it than I do. You may notice that I spell the French Bourse with a "u" and the Berlin Boerse with an "e." The latter is an attempt to produce in English the German "o" with the two little dots over it.

The Bourse in Brussels is again one of the sights of the city. It fronts on the broad central boulevard which connects the two chief railway stations and bisects the inner city, and is a striking building of the French sort. Most travellers will recall it, however, as being the point where they left the street car to go through to the "Grand Place," one of the most picturesque squares in Europe. This "Grand Place" is surrounded by the loveliest of mediaeval Guild Houses built in the day when the "trade guilds" ruled the city and dominated the course of history. A magnificent mediaeval city hall fills one side of it, and it was in this square that Count Egmont, Montmorency and many other nobles were executed in the sixteenth century by the Duke of Alva. However, that is a long cry from the proaic Bourse where men buy and sell stocks.

I RECALL one Bourse which entertained me not a little by reason of its activity in the square which fronted the building in which it was held; and that was in Genoa. If you have ever been in Genoa, you will remember the narrow streets of the old city. You can walk in the middle of them and touch the buildings on both sides with your outstretched hands. The hotel at which we stayed had then only one entrance; and it was on one of these narrow streets. Since then, an entrance has been made to it on the broad quay which is commanded by its dining-room windows. But at that time, we went in and out through this gully, and it emptied into the square of the Bourse. At noon, this square was full of Genoese merchants, bargaining and shouting; and through them ploughed the traffic from the water-front and dodged the tourists fighting their way back to their hotel for luncheon.

On the wall of a house at the corner of this square—or just below it—was a sign which announced that in it died that great Irish patriot, "Daniello O'Connell." I have wondered since what effect it would have to put this sign on the fine O'Connell monument in Dublin. I am afraid that the people of that warm-hearted city would think that fun was being poked at their hero. But the Italians were in serious earnest. They honored the man; and, moreover, wanted to attract the attention of visitors to an interesting possession of their city. I thought—for a moment—that they might have, at least, left him the proper spelling of his name. And then I remembered the case of a certain great Genoese navigator whose monument marked a square near by, and whom we insist upon calling Christopher Columbus—a name which would sound quite as foreign to his fellow-countrymen as the Italianized Daniel does to us.

These Bourses of Europe—however they may strike the traveller—are the dynamos of the modern world. They are as much centres of power as, in an earlier time, were the battlemented castles which still crown the heights that overlook the commercial communities that have grown up around their base. They are seldom as picturesque, but they are their direct heirs. The feudal lord reigned in his lofty hall; and the financial lord is often content to do his reigning in a stuffy office—but he reigns as truly. Kings, in the Middle Ages, listened to the threats of nobles from their impregnable castles. Kings to-day let their swords fall back into their scabbards and leave their armies unmobilized when the keen-faced financier tightens his purse-strings.



- Pages
1, 2—Editorial Comment.
2—That Reminds Me, by Albert R. Carman.
3—Career of John Silverthorne, Banker. No 6.
Points About People.
4—The Oxford of England: St. Andrew's University (Illustrated).
5—A Farmer for a Fortnight, by J. A. McNeill.
6, 7—Music and Drama, by Hector Charlesworth (Illustrated).
8, 9—City and Country Homes (Illustrated).
10—Interviews with Authors, by Anne E. Nias (Illustrated).
11—Anecdotal (with comic pictures).
12—The Bookshelf (Illustrated).
17—War Scars and the Price of Consols, by "Economist."
18—Gold and Dross.
19—Lorne McGibbon and La Rose, by T. C. A.
20—The Remedy for Railway Over-Capitalization, by F. A. Carman.
21—The Latest F. S. Spence Insurance Plunge—Concerning Insurance.
22—Canada and the Moroccan Question, by H. M. P. Eckardt.
23—News of the Mines.
J. Thomas Reinhardt and His String of Lemons.
24—The Tale of the Tape.
25—Chinese Domestic Slavery, by Ashby Ford (Illustrated).
26—Lady Gay's Page.
27—London Letter (Illustrated).
28, 29—Social News of the City and Dominion.
30—Dress (Illustrated).



TWO GENTLEMEN OF WARWICKSHIRE.
Mr. R. F. Foster (Captain of the Warwickshire XI., who have just won the cricket championship): "Tell Kent from me she hath lost."—*III. Henry VI., iv. 16.*
William Shakespeare: "Warwick, thou art worthy!"—*III. Henry VI., iv. 6.*
By special arrangement—"Punch."



MISUNDERSTOOD.
Germany: "Nobody loves me—and they all want to trample on me!"
By special arrangement—"Punch."



TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT

"The Paper Worth While"

Printed and Published by SATURDAY NIGHT, Ltd.

OFFICE: SATURDAY NIGHT BUILDING, Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

EASTERN BRANCH OFFICE: 171 St. James Street (Phone Main 285) MONTREAL

FREDERICK PAUL, Editor.

"TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" is on sale in England at the principal news stands in London, Manchester, Liverpool and Southampton, controlled by W. H. Smith & Son, and Wymann & Co., News Vendors.

Subscriptions to points in Canada, United Kingdom, Newfoundland, New Zealand and certain other British possessions will be received on the following terms:—One Year \$3.00. Six Months \$1.50.

Postage to European and countries other than Great Britain and Colonies \$1.50 per year extra. Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1906, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y. under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Manuscripts will positively not be returned unless accompanied by full postage for that purpose.

Vol. 24. TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1911. No. 50.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE

The Leader of the Band.

THERE is one very refreshing thing about the majority of English musicians; they do not adopt freak methods of showing that they are "not as other men." Lieut. J. Mackenzie Rogan, the conductor of the Coldstream Guards, was utterly devoid of affectations of dress or manner. When clad in his regimentals, he might have been merely an officer, and in civilian dress he looked like an English country gentleman and nothing more.

Yet Dr. Rogan is not merely "the leader of the band." His skill as a conductor requires no comment, as thousands of people heard his band, but it is not so widely known that he has his own ideas as a musician, and does not fear to say so. He believes in the high pitched instruments, and thinks that the lower pitch, now ordinarily used by singers and orchestras, destroys the brilliancy of the effects. He stands as one of the strongest opponents of the general adoption of the lower pitch. He also possesses originality, and although few persons knew it, the version of Bach's G. Minor Fugue given several times by him during his stay here is the only rendering of that famous composition in use by a band. Dr. Rogan is particularly proud of the fact that it is generally encored, which rather refutes the contention of those who say that such classics are over the heads of the ordinary audiences.

Of course, his dignified methods do not always please, for as one young woman was heard to say in Massey Hall. "I don't think the leader of the band is a very good one. You ought to see Sousa and Creatore."

Two Election Echoes.

EVERY election contains a certain amount of humor as well as bitterness, and the recent reciprocity contest was no exception. A Toronto newspaper man was travelling on a train in Northern Ontario, and got into conversation with a fellow-passenger. They discussed many things, and finally found themselves wandering into politics.

The newspaper man thought he would sound his new acquaintance before drifting into an argument, so he asked the plain question, "Do you support reciprocity?" "I certainly do not," was the reply, "I haven't read very much about it, but I will vote against it."

"Why?" was the next query. "Look what it has done for Owen Sound," said the opponent of local option.

A story is told of another pair who were discussing reciprocity from a humanitarian standpoint. The sup-



PRESIDENT TAFT DESERTS CAR FOR CAB.

During the 13,000 mile tour in the West that the President began on his 54th birthday, September 15th, and which will end on November 1st, it is not at all unlikely that he may tire of the care and pay occasional visits to the cab. In this picture, which there is a prophetic nature, we see his portly form filling a cab window, his face wearing the genial Taft smile. Underwood and Underwood, New York.

porter of the pact held that it would help to bring about a feeling of good will. He regarded it as a step towards universal peace.

"You are very optimistic," said his opponent, "but I do not think the great nations of the world will ever strike a basis of universal peace."

"Well, they have been considering it very fully of late," said the other man, "and they have practically come to an agreement as to how it can be done."

"Have they anything further to do?" asked the sceptical one.

"They only have to get the nations to agree to it," was the reply.

Little Brother was Coy.

BROTHERS do not usually feel called upon to make their sisters conceited; in fact, they seem to consider it a sacred duty, imposed by Heaven, to keep them humble and unassuming, as the following anecdote goes to show:

She was an older sister, and a great chum of a ten-year-old brother, but in spite of their mutual affection, he was anything but demonstrative.

One day she begged him for a kiss, and the following dialogue was overheard:

"Say, Bub, give me a kiss, won't you?"

"I guess not"—(after a pause)—"I will if you give me a dime."

"I can't give you a dime," came back a maidenly voice.

"but I'll give you a nickel."

"Nickel, nothing! I tell you it's worth a dime. You couldn't get another fellow to do it for a dollar," the gallant assured her.

The Scotch Can Go Some.

THE Scotch may be slow, but there is a uniformed elevator runner in New York City who does not believe it. The well-known Scotland firm of A. & P. Stevens have in hand the installation of the hydraulic elevator system for the New Bank of Toronto building. One of the partners, John Klinkenburg, landed some time since in New York from Scotland, and he immediately started to put himself in touch with the latest thing in elevators in the metropolis, being particularly interested in the skyscraper elevators. Entering the Metropolitan Life building, he asked the operator to take him to the top of the tower. On the way up, Mr. Klinkenburg mentioned the fact that he was an engineer, his firm making a specialty of elevator construction. When they reached



THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH GOLF CHAMPION.

Last Saturday Harold R. Hilton defeated the American champion at Awampus, N.Y., after a very close contest.



THE DEFEATED AMERICAN GOLF CHAMPION.

On Saturday last Jerome D. Travers went down before the English champion after a very close contest.

persons know anything about. It is Mr. R. J. Score's "Hip, hip, hip." Just exactly what this may require a little explanation. After the daily luncheon held by the directors, there are always a number of speakers representative of the day. Before the speeches commence, the president always calls upon the gathering to drink the health of the king. This is done, and a pause follows. Then from the extreme end of the president's table comes a sharp "Hip, hip, hip." It is Mr. R. J. Score leading the cheers for His Majesty. Three times it is done, and the crowd then sits down and commences to smoke. If there are any strangers present, some one sitting near-by explains that such has been Mr. Score's contributions to the ceremonies for a longer time than any one can remember. The director's luncheon would seem a flat affair without it.

There is a story told of a local wag who once got in first with the "Hip, hip, hip." He did not disorganize the

the State and a newspaper proprietor, the Buffalo Courier being his mouthpiece. A cynical New Yorker remarked some time ago that "a democracy is a country in which a Fingy Connors can sway the destiny of the State." A well known story is told as typifying the Buffalo millionaire. He built a home in that city with his name on the pavement in front, causing a lady to ask, "Is this building to be a house or a depot?" "Fingy" Connors is not a gentleman who prides himself on his fineness of feeling, so the flag incident was probably not intended as an insult, but he doubtless belongs to that large group of Americans who regard the Canadian election as the first step towards annexation, so that he was merely being a little premature.

A Talented Model.

A COUPLE of men were discussing artists' models in the Art Gallery at the Exhibition. They did not believe that the only requirements of a model was to be alive. One of them expressed the opinion that he would rather use a dummy than a man or woman who possessed no grace of movement nor sense of the dramatic.

"Some models have so much vanity that they think they are fitted to pose for any picture," he said. "I have a friend who would never engage one who claimed too varied an experience. One day he was talking with a model who seemed to think that he would do equally well for anything from Julius Caesar to a milkmaid. My friend listened to his boasting for some time, and then remarked, 'You appear to have had a most varied experience.'"

"Yes," replied the model. "I can claim to have posed for every existing style of picture."

"Chiefly landscape, I suppose," said the artist with withering effect.

At the Great Fair.

WITH dozens of newspaper men raking the grounds for news, very few Exhibition anecdotes escape, but there are a couple which have not yet been told. A Torontonian was showing a friend from the West through the Art Gallery, and the usual order of conversation at such times was reversed. The Easterner was praising the advantages of living in Ontario and running down the prairie provinces.

"It is this very thing that you lack out there," he said, pointing to the pictures. "You are inclined to become materialistic, and miss the joys of higher education."

"Oh, well," replied the Westerner, "why should we want any plain culture when we have so much agriculture?"

On the second day of the Exhibition, one of the men interested in the pageant, sought out a friend to get his opinion of it. The friend went into raptures over the realism of the Coronation procession.

"What did you most admire?" he was asked.

"I liked the detail," replied the friend. "They paid such attention to such fine realistic points as that officer who fell off his horse right in front of the grand-stand. That caught my eye."

"Yes," said the Exhibition man rather dubiously, "but that was not intentional."

Probably the reason some men are so small is because they always shrink from their duty.



THE LINCOLN OF RUSSIA.

Premier Stolypin, of Russia, died this week from wounds inflicted by an assassin in the opera house at Kiev. His death recalls Lincoln not only in his circumstances, but in the fact that he, too, was a "Weary Titan" who had restored order in his native land. American Press Service.

THE CAREER OF JOHN SILVERTHORNE, BANKER

No. 6



HARD LINES.

Having got heavily into debt, he is finally reduced to coming down to the office in his dress suit.

the top, the operator looked his passenger over and ventured this opinion:

"Well, I don't think you Scotch people can do business in this country; you are too slow for here."

"That so? Young man, I will just bet you five dollars that I can make this elevator go faster than you ever saw it go in your life," responded the engineer.

With a grin, the runner handed over his wheel, or lever, and Mr. Klinkenburg assumed charge. Unknown to the operator, he slipped a finger down beside the lever which released everything. With a whirl the cage dropped at a speed that the terrorized operator had never imagined it capable of, and it kept on going until it struck the cushions at the bottom, a straight flight right from the top of the tower to the bottom of the elevator shaft. It was a shaken runner who thereupon reassumed charge of the machine. Mr. Klinkenburg walked grimly away.

One on Sir Wilfrid.

A STORY is going the rounds about a prominent railway man and his lively son. The said magnate is a friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and on a recent visit to Ottawa was accompanied by his lad. After introducing him to the Premier, he explained that he admired the French so much that this young son was being instructed in their language.

Pleased, indeed, was Sir Wilfrid, and the boy was put through a little examination. He knew the French for nose, eyes, hand, head, etc., but when Sir Wilfrid pointed to the dog's tail. He hesitated a moment, then said:

"I don't know that, Sir Wilfrid. You see, mademoiselle only teaches us what she has herself."

The Cheer Leader.

THERE are some characteristics of the greatest annual fair on earth which never change. People would be sorry, for instance, if the Midway, even though it consisted entirely of fakes, were to disappear. They also want the dough-nut stands and the "longest drink on the grounds," fatal though they may be to the digestion. Then what would the fair be to some persons if no firm gave away samples or fans, which though they may be of no use to anybody are, nevertheless, greatly to be desired?

Probably the most time-honored feature of the Canadian National Exhibition, however, is one which very few

exhibition, but that was the only recorded break in the honored custom that it is Mr. Score's special privilege to lead off with the "Hip, hip, hip."

An Indication of His Age.

NEXT to mission workers, politicians see more than any other class of men of the homes of the submerged tenth, but the latter only get their glimpses during an election. Then they have to go among the men who have the franchise and do what they can to control the voice of the people, making it the voice of the right party. Many of them tell good anecdotes of their experiences.

One political canvasser says that he has met more boys with ready wits in the homes of his district than he ever came across in the homes of his friends. While their reports are often crude, they are always bright and pointed.

A very small boy, who was evidently a newspaper vendor by profession, sat on a step in the Ward. He was so soiled in his appearance that even he was bound to recognize the fact. The canvasser and his friend had their attention attracted by his begrimed countenance, his small frame and his knowing face.

"How old do you think he is?" said one.

"I don't suppose that he is more than nine years," replied the other.

"Huh," ejaculated the youngster, "do you think I got as dirty as this in nine years?"

A Flag Incident Hero (?)

ALTHOUGH the redoubtable "Fingy" Connors nearly precipitated a flag incident in Toronto recently, he showed his good sense at the last moment and avoided trouble, so that very few persons have heard about it. The Buffalo millionaire came across the lake with his yacht and anchored in the local harbor with the Stars and Stripes at the masthead. It was only after several messages had been sent to him that he put up a Union Jack about the size of a man's hand.

Such is fame that many persons in the city asked who this "Fingy" Connors might be. He is widely known on his own side of the line as one of the Democratic bosses of New York State, and he attained that position through sheer force or what his opponents call nerve. Connors began life as a dock man, but he was a born "boss" and soon began to rise, using his fellow workmen as stepping stones or tools, just as it served his purpose. He became in time a millionaire, the Democratic boss of that part of

The Oxford of Scotland

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREW'S

RECENTLY the University of St. Andrews—"the Oxford of Scotland," as the oldest and most famous seat of learning north of the Tweed has been described—celebrated its five hundredth anniversary. It was in September, 1411, that the university was founded, and its quincentenary is to be made the occasion of a memorable gathering of representatives of all the great universities in the world, and of men of learning from every corner of the globe. To the ordinary Sassenach St. Andrews is known only as the place where golf is played, and where Tom Morris lived and died; as an academic centre its importance is known only to those who live in the educational and literary sphere. Three-quarters of a century ago Henry Cockburn in his "Journal" described the "Gray City by the Northern Sea" as an "asylum of repose" where the professors and students had everything to excite ambition—books, tranquility and old inspiration, and where golf was not a mere pastime, but a business and a passion. Since Cockburn wrote, St. Andrews has greatly changed socially as well as educationally. Golf is still its "staple industry," but the description of the late Sir John Skelton, better known as Shirley, is no longer applicable. He tells us that when Dr. Robert Lee, a well-known Edinburgh professor and "ecclesiastical innovator," studied at St. Andrews about 1821 he found it a dark, sombre, ruinous, ill-lighted, badly-paved, old-fashioned, old-mannered, secluded place, in which "old-fashioned professors and old-fashioned ladies looked after keen-eyed, thread-bare students, who in red and ragged gowns, like the early Edinburgh Reviewers, cultivated the Muses on a little oatmeal!" While still retaining its medieval charm, St. Andrews University is now recognized as one of the best-equipped institutions of the kind in the country. The old college buildings have long since been replaced by modern class-rooms and halls, new chairs have been founded, and endowments in the shape of bursaries and scholarships

grade, the college was united by Act of Parliament with St. Salvator's, and received the designation of the United College, which it still retains. A third college, St. Mary's, was erected in 1537, and is devoted to the teaching of theology. Its venerable buildings and quadrangle are equal to anything to be seen at Oxford. Nor do these colleges form the complete corporation of St. Andrews University, for there is now affiliated with it University College, Dundee, which was founded in 1880, and formally opened in 1883.

Even more interesting than the historical facts of the rise and development of St. Andrews University itself is the roll of its most famous students. It includes the names of men distinguished in science, literature, and art, and others who played conspicuous parts in ecclesiastical affairs, as well as in the service of the State. George Buchanan, the greatest humanist in Europe, and the first Latin poet of his age, studied at St. Andrews, and so did that prodigy of learning, James Crichton, better known as "The Admirable Crichton," who entered St. Salvator's College when only ten years of age! On the scroll of fame are also enshrined the names of James Beaton, who flourished in the reign of James V.; John Napier, Baron of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms; Andrew Melville, who spent three years in the Tower, and was afterwards sent into exile for having committed such acts of *les majeste* as comparing Queen Mary with Nebuchadnezzar, and calling King James VI. "God's sillie vassel"; James Melville (his brother), the diarist, who also offended the King, and was compelled to reside in England for the greater part of his life. The University of St. Andrews can also lay claim to having been the *alma mater* of practically all the great leaders on the Covenanting and Royalist sides, including James, Marquis of Montrose, and the great Marquis of Argyll. Other famous students of the period were David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, who was defeated by Cromwell at the historic Dunbar Drive; the Earl of Lauderdale, who was the Royal instrument for crushing the Covenanters in Scotland; James Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who perished in the hour of victory at the battle of Killiecrankie; Alexander Robertson of Struan, the Jacobite poet; and Wil-



The University of St. Andrew's, which has recently celebrated the five hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

liam Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, who unfurled the Pretender's standard at Glenfinnan in 1745. At a still later period there were studying at St. Andrews Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville, the trusted lieutenant of Pitt; Lord Chancellor Erskine, who supported the French Revolution; Robert Fergusson, the poet; James Wilson, founder of the American Constitution when the Independence of that colony was proclaimed; and the immortal Thomas Bowdler. Nor does this exhaust the list of great men upon whom the oldest university in Scotland can lay claim. Dr. Arbuthnot, the physician of Queen Anne and the friend of Pope and Swift, was a student of St. Andrews, and so was Dr. Thomas Chalmers, the famous Scottish divine, James Bowman Lindsay, who discovered wireless telegraphy, so long ago as 1853; Baron Playfair, the famous chemist; and last, but not least, Andrew Lang, who loves to speak of his first college as "mine own St. Andrews."—D. A. Oswald, in T. P.'s Weekly.

For nearly three hundred years before the foundation of its university St. Andrews had been noted for its schools, but it was not till 1411 that Bishop Henry Wardlaw projected the idea which culminated in the establishment of Scotland's first seat of learning. In that year, says Boethius, the historian, "began the University of St. Andrews, and attracted to it the most learned men as its professors." These included Lawrence of Lindores, Abbott of Scone, and Richard Cornwall, Doctor of Degrees, and Archdeacon of Lothian. Bishop Wardlaw had fixed the constitution of the university, settled its discipline, and conferred various privileges upon its professors and members, and invested the government of it in a rector, subject to an appeal to himself and to his successors, whom he created its perpetual chancellors. But the Pope had not yet given his sanction to the foundation of the new university. It was not till February 3, 1413, that the Papal Bulls were received endowing the infant seminary with the privileges of a university. The occasion was marked by great rejoicings on the part of the inhabitants. A solemn convocation of clergy was held in the refectory, and after the Bulls had been read the "Te Deum" was sung, and High Mass was celebrated. In the evening the townfolk gave themselves up to mirth and revelry, and so boisterous did the enthusiasm become that a historian describes the scene as one that "more befitted the brilliant triumphs of war than the quiet and noiseless conquests of science and philosophy."

Meantime, we are told, "all who thirsted for literature resorted to the university from every quarter." But as yet the university had no home of its own. The classes met in houses thrown open by private residents in the town; the number of students was small, and the incomes of the professors were even below those of a second-class teacher in an elementary school. The need for increased accommodation soon became pressing, but it was not till 1450 that St. Salvator's College was founded by Bishop Kennedy, another of the pious and enlightened prelates of St. Andrews. This was the first building that was solely devoted to the purpose of the university. It was endowed from the College revenues, and funds were provided for the maintenance of thirteen persons in all. The college consisted of a principal, a licentiate, and a bachelor, all of whom had to be in holy orders and lectured on theology certain days in the week; four Masters of Arts, who taught logic, physics, philosophy, and metaphysics; and six foundation scholars, described as "poor churchmen." Sixty-three years later (1512), St. Leonard's College was founded by Prior Hepburn and Alexander Stewart, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and endowed with the tithes of the parish of that time. It had a great reputation among the sons of the Scottish nobility and gentry, but in 1747, when the university was, as it seemed, on the down-

The Useful Necessary Goat.

CANADIANS may be interested in the experiment of a large railroad contracting firm in Kansas City. This enterprising firm keep a flock of Angora goats in their yards in order to keep down the premiums on their fire insurance policy. To the casual observer this statement will doubtless need some explanation, as on the face of things there is little connection between keeping goats and saving money on fire insurance. The yards of the company cover a considerable number of acres, and the numerous buildings studded through the grounds contain several hundred thousand pounds' worth of equipment. Soon after the yards were first built the company applied for a fire insurance, but the premium fixed was so high as to be almost prohibitive. The underwriters said that the weeds in the yards greatly increased the risk of fire, but they added that if the company kept down the weeds they would reduce the premium considerably. The railroad contracting firm thereupon purchased a flock of goats, and turned them into the yard. Now the goats preserve the yard like a mowed lawn, and the company, besides securing a reduction in their fire insurance premiums, are presumably making a profit out of their goat-keeping experiment.

Rear-Admiral Albert Ross, retired in 1908, has been placed in charge of the new naval training station at North Chicago, where Uncle Sam will convert country boys into trained men-o'-wars-men. The new plant cost \$3,500,000. Admiral Ross is a native of Pennsylvania and an Annapolis graduate of the class of 1867. After his retirement he was continued on duty as commandant of the naval training station of the Great Lakes. On July 1 the training school was officially opened.

My idea of a sensible girl is one named Edith who doesn't spell it with a y.

Try to have kindly thoughts of people and the kind words will take care of themselves.

SURROUNDING this ideally located Country Home in the City, all fenced and beautifully landscaped, are nine acres of Park. There is 1,000 feet frontage on the ravine. The ravine itself is level and has ample space for a double tennis court, a cricket crease and a bowling green.

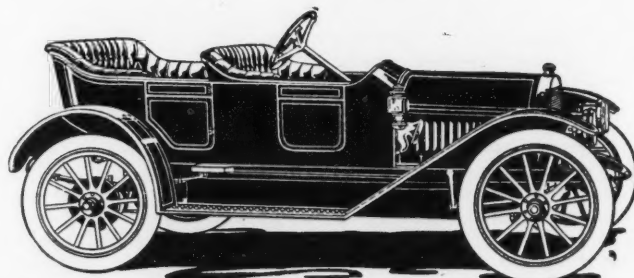
NO more artistically constructed house can be found in Toronto. The homes in its immediate vicinity cost \$10,000 to \$55,000 to build.



This beautiful rustic home contains 12 rooms, all modern conveniences, including a soft water system in the bathroom. Stone stables and garage.

WE have been instructed by the owner, who is buying a valuable farm, to sell this property at once, at equal or less money than adjacent vacant property is selling at per foot frontage. Come in and see the photos of this house and artistic driveways surrounding. We will motor you to the property.

JOHN C. HAYES & CO. 154 Bay St.
MAIN 6351



The One Best Buy

in the automobile market is a

WARREN MOTOR CAR

Examine our complete line of models now in stock. Compare them with others—with special reference to style, finish, wearing qualities and price—and we are satisfied to leave the decision in your hands.

If you are thinking about buying a car, call, phone or write the automobile department.

American - Abell Engine & Thresher Co.,
Toronto, Canada. Phone Park 289

TEACHER'S

The Highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY.

Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can **TEACHER'S**. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

Geo. J. Foy, Limited, Toronto, Can.
Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ottawa, Can.

And Retailed in Toronto by
THE WM. MARA CO.



ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

CLOSING ST. LAWRENCE SAILINGS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Corsican	Sep. 22	Oct. 20	Nov. 17
Virginian	Sep. 29	Oct. 27	Nov. 24
Tunisian	Oct. 6	Nov. 3	Dec. 2
Victorian	Oct. 13	Nov. 10	Dec. 8

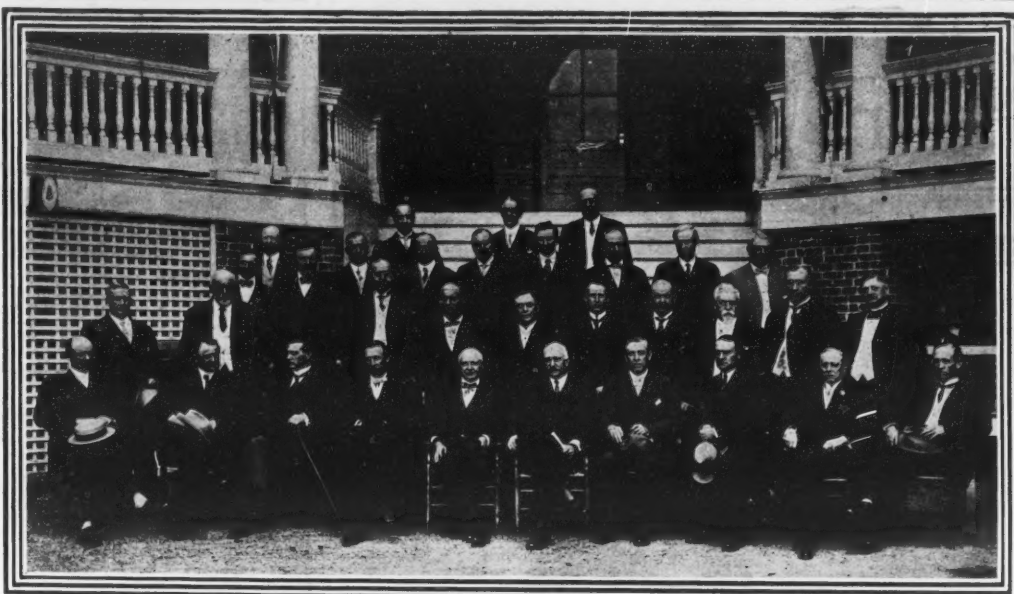
*These sailings from St. John, N.B.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Ionian	Sep. 23	Oct. 21	Nov. 18
Gramplan	Sep. 30	Oct. 28	
Scotian	Oct. 7	Nov. 4	
Hesperian	Oct. 14	Nov. 11	

For particulars of sailings, Montreal-London-Havre Service, and rates, apply

THE ALLAN LINE
HEAD OFFICE FOR ONTARIO,
77 YONGE ST., TORONTO



THE RECENT CONGRESS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNORS AT SPRING LAKE, NEW JERSEY.

Front row, left to right—Edwin L. Norris, Montana; Marion E. Hay, Washington; Wm. W. Kitchin, North Carolina; Lee Cruise, Oklahoma; Edwin F. Noel, Mississippi; Judson Harmon, Ohio; Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; John K. Tener, Pennsylvania; Aram J. Pothier, Rhode Island; Wm. E. Glasscock, West Virginia. Second row, left to right—Jos. M. Carey, Wyoming; Albert W. Gilchrist, Florida; Frederick W. Plafied, Maine; Chester H. Aldrich, Nebraska; Augustus E. Willson, Kentucky; Herbert S. Hadley, Missouri; August L. Crothers, Maryland; Wm. H. Mann, Virginia; Hoke Smith, Georgia; John E. Shafroth, Colorado. Third row, left to right—Wm. Spry, Utah; Francis E. McGovern, Wisconsin; Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts; John Burke, North Dakota; James H. Hawley, Idaho; Walter R. Stubbs, Kansas; Robert S. Vessey, South Dakota. Fourth row, left to right—W. F. Sandler, Jr., Vermont; ex-Governor Fort of New Jersey.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

The Bell Piano

"An instrument of which the makers may well feel proud."

148 YONGE STREET

DR. A. S. VOGT

Wedding Flowers

Bouquets for the Bridal Party as we only arrange them will impart a distinctive note that considerably enhances the effect. Freshly picked, carefully packed and promptly delivered is our guarantee.

Send for prices for your requirements in flowers or decorations.

Dilleuth FLORIST

123 King St. West
TORONTO

The Travelling Salesman who complained

that although he was but thirty-five years of age, his feet felt like sixty—was but one of the many who impair their usefulness and destroy their comfort by wearing ill-fitting shoes.

DR. A. REED'S CUSHION SHOES

are made for comfort first, last and all the time—a soft, springy felt cushion insole fitted into a shoe made on lasts that resemble real feet—not ideal ones. They combine a smart, correct appearance with supreme comfort.

Women's \$5. Men's, \$6.

Blachfords
114 Yonge St.

SANITOL

Dentists advise: "Keep the TEMPORARY teeth in the mouth just as long as Nature will permit, so as to insure later the regular, even, healthy PERMANENT set." Educate the youngsters to the twice-daily use of

SANITOL TOOTH PASTE.

Its active antiseptic properties will effectually preserve the "little" teeth and keep in sound, healthy condition the tender gums.

OMEGA

The inducement of low price in a poor watch never equals the advantages of perfect service in an "OMEGA." The quality of the "OMEGA" is greater than the price.

ELLIS BROS., Ltd.
168 Yonge St.
Toronto
Diamond Importers

BLACKBURN PIANOS

276 COLLEGE ST.

Some makes of pens are pretty, but fail the test of hard work. The

"SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN.

will satisfy the requirements of the most exacting writer, and is yet without of neat and attractive appearance.

Prices from \$2.00. Sold at all stations. Cash or post free. **MARIE, TODD & Co., 134 York St., Toronto.** London, New York, Chicago, etc.

A Farmer for a Fortnight
By J. A. McNEIL

I HAVE just returned from spending two weeks upon my farm on the shores of Lake Simcoe. This bald statement of fact is not an intimation to the Society Editor that I desire to have my name enrolled in the list of those butterflies of fashion who are back in town for the opening of the society season, but merely an excuse to introduce various rambling observations founded upon my abbreviated experience of a bucolic existence. And first I hasten to reassure my readers upon two important points, one being that I have not the slightest intention of discussing reciprocity in any of its aspects, and the other that it is not my purpose to rave ecstatically over the joys of country life, or voice a yearning for a lodge in some vast wilderness within two hours' railway journey of Toronto. As a loyal citizen of Toronto, steeped in the spirit and atmosphere of city life, I have always maintained that an ideal place of residence would be a kiosk in the very centre of the intersection of King and Yonge streets, where the automobiles could cut rings around me all day, and the night cars could soothe my slumbers with the lullaby of their gongs and their flat wheels. However, I am now content to admit, after a brief experience of attempting to sleep o' mornings until a reasonable hour for arising (say eleven-thirty or twelve noon), in a down town hotel whose back windows abut on an al fresco foundry equipped with a clanking, unlubricated crane and a pneumatic rivetter, that the country is a good place in which to sleep.

Then, secondly, in order to forestall any captious enquiries as to my claim to the possession of a farm, I quote from the Standard Dictionary, which defines a farm as "a tract of land under one control or forming a single property devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, dairy produce or some allied industry." Not a word, you will notice, as to the dimensions of the tract of land, so it is with a clear conscience that I have decided to raise my humble acre and a fraction to the full dignity of farmhood. If I do wrong, the worst crime which can be imputed to me is that of using what Mr. Winston Churchill calls a "terminological inexactitude." A point which I am willing to waive is that of oneness of control. I am a married man. (Further elaboration of this phase of our one-sided discussion is, I trust, needless.) But of the singleness of the property there is no possible doubt, while if the cultivation of a dozen fruit trees, a hundred raspberry bushes, and half-an-acre of potato hills, with other vegetable and root crops in proportion, does not come under the head agriculture, I still have the option of sheltering behind the vagueness of "other allied industries." We will, therefore, consider my status as a farmer settled beyond peradventure.

For the first part of the season my farming was done entirely by a method which might be described either as absent treatment or mail order system. There are doubtless schools in Chicago or Augusta, Maine, which teach farming by correspondence. I pride myself on having gone them one better, in that I actually practised agriculture by a liberal use of postage stamps, telegraph franks, express facilities, and voluminous instructions broad-based upon a profoundly deep ignorance of the first principles of the science as it is taught at Guelph. I enjoyed from the start the enormous advantage of being unhampered by either previous experience or preconceived theories. The mere manual part of the work was done by day labor on the spot, a method much in favor with city engineers when estimating on civic projects. Although I did not achieve the same considerable saving in cost that these functionaries generally succeed in showing, or, at any rate, succeed in claiming, the results were in the main satisfactory. But even had there been no results whatever, the bare fact that I had not performed the labor myself would have made my method unqualifiedly satisfactory—to me.

When the arrival of my vacation left me free to repair to the scene, I immediately took personal charge of my farm, though not without some inward misgivings. I had expected some difficulty at the outset in distinguishing between weeds and legitimate plants, but fortune, coupled in the betting with a preternaturally acute intellect and the intuition of a genius for pastoral pursuits, aided me beyond my wildest dreams. A few experiments served to disclose to me, of all mortals, a priceless secret which I now impart freely and gladly to all other amateur farmers and gardeners, it being nothing less than an infallible method of knowing the worthless growths from the valuable plants. Here is the magic key: If one of the growing green things in your garden rears its umbrageous head above the surrounding leafage—if it is sturdy, spreading, healthy, deep-rooted, ambitious and indomitable—if, in short, it realizes to the full the picture called to the mind by the word "bourgeois," beloved of minor poets, then you may rest assured that it is a weed, something to be trampled upon ruthlessly, cut off root and branch, extirpated, destroyed utterly, burned upon a pyre and scattered to the four winds of heaven, or otherwise effectually disposed of. But, on the other hand, if it is

a weak, appealing, tender, delicate and dying sprig, then it is a good plant, and you must tend it lovingly, sit up nights with it, surround it with more than a father's care, and raise it on the bottle if necessary. Otherwise it will gasp out its young life and go to an untimely grave. By carefully following out this easily-remembered formula, you will be repaid a hundred-fold for your pains, and in the autumn, as you stand among the riches of your harvest, you will feel impelled to say:

"A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot!"

even if it was not a vegetable garden which good Dr. Brown had in mind when he wrote the line.

The thing which most impressed me during my brief residence on my farm was the unparalleled opportunity for reaping a stupendous profit which awaits the organization and operation of a company for supplying milk in the rural regions of Ontario. Dwellers in the city can have no conception of the scarcity (I might almost say the non-existence) of milk in the country. I had lived for two years on a one-block street in Toronto, which between the hours of three and seven in the morning was invaded, on the most modest computation, by at least two score of milk wagons, each commanded by a driver who, guiltless of rubber heels and armed with a panoply of cans and bottles, tramped riotously up front verandahs or rattle-banged his way down side passages. I had a hazy idea as to the source of these torrents of milk which flowed through the streets every morning, for at the Union Station I had often observed big, battered cans unloaded from the local trains, while in the illustrated sections of the Saturday evening Sunday papers I had, time after time, seen pictured scenes from Splice's dairy farm, with mild eyed kine standing knee-deep in lush meadow grasses, or ruminating patiently while white-clad dairymen in marble-walled stables drew the lactical fluid from bursting udders. Therefore, I expected to find rural Ontario a land not only flowing, but literally deluged, with milk, like Canaan of old. It was with a shock I realized that in the country milk is a scarcer article than is a Conservative farmer, and for the same reason that both are irresistibly attracted to their fresh stage toward the cities. What the dairies do not take, the cheese factories and the creameries grab, and the hired man gets condensed milk, if any, in his tea. The astute capitalist who creates a milk trust to supply the farmers with extract of cow will reap a golden harvest.

The association of ideas leads me naturally to the consideration of another subject connected with my farm. There is a spring "on the premises"—as the auctioneer's bills will put it when the inevitable overtakes me—a never-failing flow of ice-cold water which bubbles up through the sand and stones at the water of a moss-grown barrel. It lies near the foot of a little hill, and the winding way to it is bordered with wild roses. It is also bordered with a plentiful crop of Canada thistles, but I skip lightly over this detail when describing the spot to envious friends. One Sabbath morn I seated myself by its marge, and "musing there an hour alone," the scene recalled to my mind some rhymes learned in childhood's happy hours from the old second reader. How do the lines run? Ah, yes:

"A little spring had lost its way
Among the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well
Where weary men might turn.

"He walled it in and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.

"He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled a thousand parched tongues
And saved a life—"

But hold! That third verse would never do in the light of modern medical science. So I recast the ending thus:

"Five years had passed. He came again
To quaff a cooling sup.
A placard warned him to beware
The common drinking cup.

His well-meant thought, his kindly deed,
Had wrought a tale of woe,
According to a bulletin
From Hastings, M.H.O.

"Like David famed in Holy Writ,
Who slew his thousands ten,
That ladle hastened to the grave
Uncounted scores of men.

For on its rusty surface clung,
With dogged, desperate clench,
Twelve million colonies of germs
To every separate inch."

I do not know whether the Education Department, in its ineffable wisdom, retained Charles Mackay's lines in its new series of readers, but if it did, I would strongly

(Concluded on page 10.)

The Air's Natural Humidity

on a balmy spring day is from 60% to 70% but in the average stove or furnace heated house in winter, the moisture in the air drops as low as 25% or even less.

Such dried out, parched air seriously affects the throat and lungs and general vitality of the whole family, as well as being destructive to furniture, books and woodwork. But the homes that rejoice in a

The Big Circle Waterpan

"Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace

have nature's moist balmy air warming—not parching—throughout the entire house. They have a healthy heat because of the construction of the big circle waterpan.

This encircles the furnace—it is big—concomitantly—sensible—it holds several times as much water as the makeshift pan in the average Furnace—it is placed just at the proper position to catch the incoming air, to give it extra moisture before it gets to the heating surface and thus the air supplied to every room is almost as humid as the outside atmosphere.

You will benefit in Health and save in Pocket by installing the Good Cheer. We will gladly send you our literature fully explaining all about it.

The James Stewart Mfg. Co., Limited
Woodstock, Ont. — Winnipeg, Man.

TORONTO AGENTS.
WESTWOOD BROS., 633 Queen West.
J. C. McFADDEN, 763 Queen East.

A Sturdy, Strapping Boot For Every Day Wear

The Best Shoe on Earth for a Live Boy.

At last you can get a shoe that's just what you want boys!—and just what Mother and Father want you to have. More wear in them! More real comfort and foot protection and yet that style and shape which marks the neatly clad lad.

The Baden-Powell Boy's Brigade Boot

Wears three times as long as most shoes—for it's built on the same staunch lines as the Famous Slater Military Boot worn by the Officers of the Canadian regulars.

Take a look at these shoes, boys! You won't want to buy any others—certainly not after you have tried to wear out one pair of the Brigade Boots, (\$4.00 but worth more.)

C. C. CUMMINGS, Limited, 117 Yonge St., Toronto

VOICED PIANOS
Incorporated 1890
TORONTO COLLEGE OF MUSIC LIMITED
IN AFFILIATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.
12 and 14 Pembroke Street.
F. H. Torrington, Mus. Doc. (Tor.)
Musical Director.
RUDIMENTS CLASSES
Open Saturday, October 7th.
For further information and Calendar apply to the Secretary.

The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression

North Street, Toronto.
Mrs. Scott Raff, Principal.
English Literature, French and German, Physical Culture, Voice Culture, Interpretation, Oratory and Dramatic Art. School reopens for Fall Term on October 2nd.
Write for new Calendar.

ARTHUR BLIGHT

Concert Baritone
Teacher of Singing, Vocal Director
Ontario Ladies College.
Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King Street East. Phone Main 4669.

MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

A. S. VOGT, CONDUCTOR.
For all information regarding Concerts, membership in Chorus, etc., address T. A. Reid, Secretary, 319 Markham Street, Toronto.

FRANK S. WELSMAN

Pianist
Studio for Lessons at Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Residence: 30 Willcocks Street.

FRANK E. BLACHFORD

Solo Violinist
Studio for teaching.
Conservatory of Music.
Residence—Primerston Apartments.

MRS. ALFRED JURY

Teacher of Singing
Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
Appointments made at Conservatory.

RUSSELL G. MCLEAN

Teacher of Singing.
Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Residence: 414 Dovercourt Road.
Phone: Parkdale 1397.

P. J. McAVAY

Teacher of Singing
Studio: 53 Beacombfield Ave.
Voices tested free.

MISS STERNBERG

Dancing, Physical Culture, Fencing
SIMPSON HALL, 734 YONGE ST.
Classes re-open Wednesday, Oct. 4, at 4 p.m. Office hours, 2-6 p.m. (except Saturdays) beginning Monday, Sept. 18. Prospectus mailed on application.

H. ETHEL SHEPHERD

Soprano, Concert and Oratorio
Pupil of Oscar Saenger, New York.
Frank King Clark, Paris; Jean de Reszke, Paris. Voice Instruction.
Studio: Toronto Conservatory of Music.

FRANK CONVERSE SMITH

Violinist
Studio at New Helmsman & Co.
Bldg., 183-197 Yonge St.

PERCY R. HOLLINSHEAD

Lyric, Dramatic Tenor
Soloist Bloor St. Presbyterian Church.
Studio: Nordheimer's, 15 King St. E.
Method: Modern Italian—"Bell Canto."

J. W. L. FORSTER

Portrait Painter
Studio: 24 King Street West.

MR. FRANKLIN RIKER

Tenor and Vocal Teacher
Pupil of Oscar Saenger, New York.
Studio: New Helmsman Building.
In Toronto till 1st October.

DAVID DICK SLATER

Associate Royal College of Music,
London, England.
Teacher of Singing.
Studio: Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Residence: 40 Albany Avenue.

THE APOLLO SCHOOL OF MUSIC

E. M. ROBINSON, Musical Directress.
Phone Coll. 4463. 174 Ossington Ave.
Pupils prepared for Examination in Music.

Julius Reigel
The Entertainer at the Piano.

The Best

Training leading to a successful future may be taken in the Central Business College, Toronto. Free Catalogue explains. Write W. H. Shaw, Principal.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action.

INIST ON
"OTTO HIGEL"
PIANO ACTION

MUSIC and DRAMA

THOUGH Mr. Paul Wilstach's drama "Thais" is not a great play it is a work of large outlines which makes a fine appeal both to the imagination and the senses. It is frankly stated that it is founded on the celebrated novel of Anatole France, which had previously been used as the basis of Massenet's opera of the same name. Mr. Wilstach's intention no doubt was to provide for the dramatic stage a role as effective as the role of the Alexandrian courtesan had proven on the operatic stage. There have been many attempts in the past to clothe successful operas with dramatic form, but as a rule their charm departs when the enveloping beauty of their music is discarded. In this case, however, Mr. Wilstach has succeeded in making a strong and moving play which by an incidental use of portions of Massenet's lovely and pensive score leaves a rich and satisfying impression. In writing his play the author did not confine himself rigidly to the action of the opera and Athenae the anchorite hero of the opera becomes Daniel in this piece. Nor has he allowed himself to be governed by the prevailing spirit of Anatole France's novel, which is that of ironic skepticism. On the contrary he has adopted a less intellectual but more popular pose and the pietist could no doubt find in the drama stimulus for his faith.

In any dramatization of a novel it is always a disadvantage to the playgoer to have read the work on which the play in question is founded. Probably the writer found more enjoyment in "Thais" than he otherwise would because the book on which it is founded is known to him only through allusions in the ever-increasing critical literature which has grown up around the name and genius of Anatole France. It would appear that in the novel the author is absolutely impartial in his treatment of the opposed principles of Paganism and Christianity, of indulgence and asceticism, of the life of the senses and the life of the spirit. His monk saves the soul of a courtesan, but in doing so loses his own and in the outcome the influence of Venus Aphrodite is proven to be as strong as that of the Saviour of mankind. Anatole France has ever found delight in applying his penetrating analysis to those epochs when Venus was still a living force in this world; when she had votaries as devout as the more heroic and ecstatic worshippers of the Galilean. No one can ascertain from his writings whether he is on the side of one or of the other. A great ironist and a consummate artist, he in all his writings which deal with the ages of faith deals out even handed justice to both the votaries of the flesh and those of the spirit. He shows the forces which gave Christianity its conquest over the souls of men, but it would appear that he thinks Venus is still alive in this world. Of this ironic spirit there is nothing in the play. The victory is all with the Galilean, and Paganism is not even allowed to effectively present its case. The epicurean philosopher Nicias becomes a vulgar sensualist and the anchorite does not lose his soul but is restored to the spiritual life through the death in the odor of sanctity of Thais, the courtesan he has saved, and whom he has for a time loved with an earthly love. This is very one-sided, but as most playgoers have been reared to an instinctive respect for the Christian point of view, and that point of view only, and since playgoers at best are not overfond of subtleties the course adopted by Mr. Wilstach tends to make the drama popular. The romantic beauty of the story as a mere tale is undeniable and would survive a much cruder treatment than that of the playwright who is obviously a man of taste and culture.

Generally speaking it is probable that the element which makes the widest appeal is the manner in which both playwright and producer have evoked the luxurious and mystic atmosphere of the epoch in which the play is written. The fourth century of our era was one in which barbaric splendor and luxury prevailed on all the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and Alexandria no doubt rivalled all other cities in the luxuriance and opulence of its life. It is not to be supposed that this Thais is an historic character. The Thais of history lived eight hundred years earlier, and was a Grecian who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia and was credited with suggest-



ALLA NAZIMOVA
The famous emotional actress who will be seen in her new play at the Princess Theatre during the last half of next week.

ing to him the burning of Persepolis. After a youth of indulgence which has made her name a symbol for all time she married Ptolemy Lagos King of Egypt and one assumes made a good end. In choosing her name for his heroine, Anatole France, it is probable, wished merely to indicate symbolically the class to which she belonged. In the drama the interest centres entirely around her. Even when she is not on the stage everyone is discussing her and the manner in which interest is consecrated upon her is most effective from a theatrical standpoint. The play is practically a long and intensely interesting duet carried on before a most gorgeous scenic background. Though there may have been those who went to the theatre expecting to see something immoral or suggestive one cannot think that anyone could derive harm from this play. In making Thais an attractive and accomplished woman with an appetite for luxuries, and a rather superstitious and ingenious nature the creator of the part has not erred. The reigning courtesans of the Roman Empire were not mere street walkers, but queenly creatures. Had Miss Constance Collier a better voice she would probably be one of the most noted tragediennes of her time. It is, however, a voice too weak and thin to effectively express the grand emotions, but the intelligent use she makes of it cannot fail to command critical esteem. In the matter of personal beauty, which is an important essential of the role, she leaves nothing to be desired, but the most remarkable factor in her performance is its ineffable grace. Her knowledge of the art of posing and gesture is unlimited, and while on the stage she contributes an ever-changing series of exquisitely harmonious pictures in which the classic beauty of outline is continuously satisfying. In this rare gift she recalls what has been written of the great French tragedienne Rachel, and among living actresses one has seen but two who could equal in this respect—Sarah Bernhardt and Ellen Terry.

Mr. Tyrone Power is as ever an actor whose commanding style approximates to genius. The organ tones of his voice make an emotional appeal thoroughly consistent with the role of the religionist he has to play. His significance of eye and dignity of bearing recall the traditions of an elder day. As one has intimated, the dramatist has not been kind to Nicias, the pagan friend of Thais, but Mr. Julian L'Estrange is handsome and attractive in the part. The other roles were unimportant, but one was most favorably impressed with the superior diction of Mr. Hayden Stevenson, who played Damon the priest. Nothing in the way of scenery, costumes, music and incense which could augment the sensuous effect has been omitted.

OF Mr. Joseph Medill Patterson's play "Rebellion" one can find little that is flattering to say judging by the first night's performance. One is informed that the piece has since been somewhat improved, but the outlook for it does not seem encouraging. Its chief defect is that, while its characters are true enough to life, they are radically uninteresting and the best of acting could not make them otherwise. In his greatly over-rated piece "The Fourth Estate" Mr. Patterson won his success because he was dealing with interesting material and interesting people. In the reasons which lead the pretty stenographer of this piece to divorce a rough necked brute of a husband and marry a bright young life insurance agent the playgoer can find but little stimulus. The author has written this play as a protest against the marriage laws of the Roman Catholic Church, which make a union contracted within its fold irrevocable, but it takes genius to write a good problem play. Mr. Patterson is a conscientious realist, but he has not Ibsen's gift for bringing down poetry like lightning from the skies even when he is writing of the most sordid people. Were there any soul-struggle on the part of the heroine the piece would be more touching. It is quite obvious that religion with her is but an empty form from the beginning, and it is mere supine weakness for her to give in for a while to the parish priest when her convictions are all against it. The argumentative second act, in which the priest holds the stage, is interesting only to those who have given thought to such subjects, and while one liked it oneself it seemed to bore most of the audience, despite the really noble acting of Fuller Melish in the role of the gentle but meddlesome and mistaken Father Hervey. The death of the baby on the stage and the return of the drunken husband are merely excerpts from popular price melodrama which have done duty as tear-getters a thousand times. And is Chicago such a banal uninteresting place to live in as the dramatists make out? In every play dealing with the city on Lake Michigan that one has seen, the social life of the people is represented as being so uninteresting that Hades would be preferable to the sensitive soul. Miss Gertrude Elliott is as refined and comely as in the past and does her best with the role of the much tried young wife, and the rest of the cast, which includes George Farren, Eva Vincent and A. Scott Gatty, are also excellent.

Hector Chaslerworth

Robert Hilliard, under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger, begins his fourth and final season in "A Fool There Was"—a coast to coast tour—in Atlantic City Sept. 28th. Remarkable, and in some respects unprecedented, is Mr. Hilliard's record of achievement in the episodic play inspired by Kipling's bitterly satirical play of the Vampire woman, who, stripped of hypnotic allurements, was "only a rag and a bone and a hank of hair."

Toronto Conservatory of Music
EDWARD FISHER, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.
Graduating Courses under eminent teachers in Piano, Singing, Organ, Violin, Theory and all other branches of Music.
Year Book, 170 pages, mailed on application.
CONSERVATORY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION.
SPECIAL CALENDAR. F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.D., Principal.
Public Reading, Oratory, Physical and Vocal Culture, Dramatic Art and Literature

The Hambourg Conservatory of Music

DIRECTOR—PROF. MICHAEL HAMBOURG (Piano)
ASSOCIATE DIRECTORS—
JAN HAMBOURG (Violin), BORIS HAMBOURG (Cello), KATHRYN INNES-TAYLOR and P. REDFERN HOLLINSHEAD (Voice).
Complete musical training for both professional and amateur students in the most celebrated European methods of interpretation and technique. Special Courses for advanced pupils and teachers. Tuition for beginners by teachers trained in the Hambourg method. Examinations and Diplomas as in European State Conservatories. Students may enter at any time. For Prospectuses and further information apply, Secretary, The Hambourg Conservatory of Music, 100 Gloucester St., Toronto. Phone, N. 2341.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA MATS. Thur and Sat. 25c to \$1.

John Cort announces the Noted English Comedian

LAWRANCE D'ORSAY

And a Superior Company of Players Including

J. H. CARVILL KATHERINE EMMETT ERNEST E. ELTON
JOHN ALDEN LEONARD IDE ROBERT W. SMILEY
LOUISE SYDMETH HARRY DRISCOLL SUSANNE RUSHOLME
And others in AUGUSTUS THOMAS' Greatest Comedy

"The Earl of Pawtucket"

PRINCESS SEPTEMBER 25TH, 26TH, 27TH

Special Priced Wednesday Matinee

RETURN OF TORONTO'S FAVORITES

Montgomery and Stone

in Charles Dillingham's Musical Comedy Production

THE OLD TOWN

The same as presented at the Globe Theatre, New York, and Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, for more than one year.

Company of 80 The Old Town English Pony Ballet

Shea's Theatre

Matinee WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 25 Evenings
Daily 25c. 25c, 50c, 75c

First Appearance of the European Success

FAMOUS BELL FAMILY

The World's Most Sensational Musical Act.

HARRY C. RICHARDS & CO.

NELLY NICHOLS

Songstress Comedienne.

AL LAWRENCE

The Wizard of Joy.

THE RIALS

Novelty Ring Act.

MISS and PAUL

NORTON - NICHOLSON

The Musical Comedy Favorites.

THE KINETOGRAPH

New Pictures.

Special Extra Attraction

JOE WELCH

In "A Study from Life."

GAYETY

HIGH CLASS

BURLESQUE

DAILY MATINEES LADIES 10c

WEEK OF SEPT. 25

Bowman Bros.

And their own Company

Vanity Fair

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION

Dewar's Comedy Animal

Circus

Direct from the New York Hippodrome.

THE Canadian Polyglot Institute

School of Languages

Phone Adelaide 95.

French, German, Spanish, Italian, English, etc., etc., taught by

"THE DIRECT METHOD,"

the only method returning perfect results. Preparations for examinations. Specially trained native teachers. Trial lessons absolutely free. Prospectus on application.

PAUL ROCHAT, M.A., Principal.

Toronto

First concert of the season

MASSEY HALL

TUESDAY EVE., OCTOBER 3

ALMA GLUCK

Soprano

Plan open Oct. 2

Prices 5c to \$2.50

NEW REFORM

I. JANOWSKY

School of Hygienic Dressing

Teaches Design, Cutting and Sewing

The Patented Princess System

Course 3 Months only for intelligent ladies.

MURIEL E. STARK

Painting and Drawing

Studio: Room 76, Yonge St. Arcade.

Fall term begins Monday, October 2.

Terms moderate. Studio open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SENORITA BRAZILL

Teacher of Mandolin

Elgar Trio (Piano, Violin, Cello),

Ten. Reception, etc.

Phone Coll. 1696. 523 Huron St.


O. GOLDSCHMIDT

Late Conductor Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany.

Pianoforte, Opera Coaching and Ensemble Classes

Studio: Toronto Conservatory of Music.

Phone Coll. 1780. Park 8822.



THE PIANO YOU BUY

should reflect credit both on your taste and intelligence.

Over 20,000 satisfied Canadian buyers have

Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

in their homes. Their instruments not only possess the latest and most beautiful in case architecture, but the lasting quality of tone makes of each buyer an enthusiastic admirer of the Gerhard Heintzman pianos.

Let us send you our new booklet with full information.

Your present instrument taken as part payment.


GERHARD HEINTZMAN, LIMITED

New Salesrooms: 41-43 Queen St. West
Opposite City Hall - TORONTO

STROH'S BOHEMIAN BEER

THE MOST EXPENSIVELY BREWED BEER IN AMERICA

SERVED WHEREVER QUALITY COUNTS



GEO. J. FOY, Limited
3 Front St. East, Toronto
TELEPHONE MAIN 4106

THE STROH BREWERY CO., DETROIT, MICH.

SOME positions are like boy's clothes—soon outgrown. I have grown out of mine, and am advertising for a bigger job with more executive work, more money and a chance to expand. My experience is that of Advertising and Sales Manager—They belong together. Specially strong on good copy and typography. And I shall get what I am after, because right now someone is looking for the effective service which I can give. Let's get together at once and swap ideas. Box B, care of this paper.

Your Opportunity is Now

WINNIPEG offers to Capital, Industries and Live Men greater combined advantages than any city in Canada.

100 Industrial Opportunities Open

THE CITY MANITOBA



WINNIPEG CANADA

INCREASE POPULATION
1902 45,411
1900 101,057
1910 175,000

HOME-OWNERS



INCREASE BANK CLEARINGS
1902 \$108,300,000
1900 \$504,705,914
1910 \$953,415,281

The Capital City of a Land of Opportunity

Free Illustrated and Statistical Books.

Write CHAS. F. ROLAND, Commissioner,
Winnipeg, Canada.

THE THEATRES

"Charles Frohman presents" Mme. Nazimova this season, and consequently her coming engagement will be played at the Princess Theatre. She is to be seen there the latter half of next week, beginning Thursday evening, September 28, in "The Other Mary," a play of American life by Algernon Boyesen. The announcement is of interest to every thoughtful playgoer—to every man who is willing, at least occasionally, to have his mind stimulated by what he sees on the stage. Mme. Nazimova has done more than any other actress in this country to arouse interest in the great dramas of Ibsen by her continued and inspired performances of them. Such an actress commands respect and deserves encouragement, and when she leads forward a new and untried playwright, his work must be listened to with attention. That it possesses merit is assured—else Mme. Nazimova would not have wasted her time on its production.

"The Other Mary" is described as a serious, purposeful drama of present day life in New York City. Brandon Tynan, who has been playing the part of the erring husband. Others in the cast are Malcolm Williams, Henry Stephenson, Grace Reals and Lucia Moore—each an extremely honorable and wide and varied experience.

During her engagement at the Princess Mme. Nazimova will give four performances of "The Other Mary," including a matinee on Saturday.

Lawrence D'Orsay, the noted English comedian, will be seen at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week in his great success "The Earl of Pawtucket." The comedy was especially written for Mr. D'Orsay by Augustus Thomas, and he will be seen in his original part of Lord Cardington. The star will be supported by a company of players including some of the original cast, which appeared with Mr. O'Orsay, when the play was first produced at the Madison Square Theatre in New York. The story of the piece concerns a member of the British nobility, Lord Cardington, who is depicted as an extremely honorable gentleman by D'Orsay. His Lordship follows Harriet Fordyce, the divorced wife of Montgomery Putnam, to New York from England to win her. He wishes to conceal his identity to avoid the seeking women and travels under the name Putnam, after he had obtained permission from the husband to use the name. After arriving in New York, the lord is arrested by the wife's attorneys and gets into trouble through the misadventure, but finally extricates himself from an unpleasant position and brings his mission to America to a successful conclusion in an appropriate way. The story is acted in one day and the scenes are laid in a well known New York hotel. It is but a just tribute to the excellent schooling that English actors have to say that without any breaking of furniture, one might have an opportunity to see Mr. D'Orsay makes the comedy undeniably funny.

Because he started his professional career as a circus performer, Fred A. Stone, of Montgomery and Stone, has always been possessed of a desire to play a part in which he might have an opportunity to burlesque what was the serious work of his earlier days. George Ade gave him a chance to realize his whimsical ambition when he made the two heroes of "The Old Town" in which Montgomery and Stone return to the Princess for three nights beginning Monday night. Undoubtedly David Montgomery and Fred Stone are the most versatile, as they are the most finished of eccentric comedians on the American stage. In "The Old Town" they introduce half a dozen distinct characters, impersonations aplenty, each calling out for most elaborate make-up and changes of costumes, as well as for the protean adaptability of recent air, attitude and atmosphere. Mr. Ade has written a clever little double romance into the story of "The Old Town," and it is said that the piece would play very well as a comedy, had it

not the advantage of Gustav Luders' tuneful musical score.

Mr. Charles Dillingham, the managerial sponsor for "The Old Town," has given the two stars every possible accessory in the matter of picturesque scenery, artistic costuming and a capable supporting company.

Algernon Boyesen, the author of "The Other Mary," the new play of American life, in which Mme. Nazimova will be seen at the Princess the latter half of next week, is a son of the late Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, a professor at Columbia College, New York, and a prolific writer on Scandinavian art and literature. Mr. Boyesen, the playwright, has also been a writer for many years. At one time he was the managing editor of a magazine published in New York city. Later he has resided chiefly in Paris where he is well known as a boulevardier and a frequenter of the ultra-modern literary and art circles. About a month ago he gained considerable newspaper notoriety by challenging another American in Paris to a duel on account of something that he asserted the other man had said reflecting on the character of Mrs. Boyesen. The challenge was refused to fight on the plea that the duel was not an American institution and the matter was dropped by the newspapers. "The Other Mary" is the first important dramatic work from Mr. Boyesen's pen to reach the stage, although he had a short one-act piece presented at the Berkeley Lyceum in New York in 1904. That was called "A Passion in a Suburb." It is said that he has written two other long plays, both of which Charles Frohman, who is Mme. Nazimova's manager this season, has under consideration.

Lawrence D'Orsay tells a story of an official in the British war department: "The beggar was—aw—strolling along the Row one day when he chanced upon an old friend—the Duchess of—aw—Leeds, who asked him down to her country place for the week-end.

"Quite sorry, dear lady—ah—but you see I was so ducedly busy at the war department—aw—I fear I can't come, you know."

"Indeed, I did not know there was so much going on right now."

"Oh, really—quite—well—experimenting, you see—trying to cross a carrier pigeon and a parrot, so I can receive verbal messages."

What has proven vaudeville's loss, is burlesque's gain. The Bowman Brothers everywhere known as the "Blue Grass Boys," one of the best headlines in vaudeville, will be seen at the Gayety theatre next week, at the head of their own company, "Vanity Fair." As a feature act in the old they have gone to a great expense in obtaining a novel act direct from Europe, Dewars Comedy Animal Circus.

Klaw and Erlanger will present Miss Charlotte Walker early in October in a dramatization of John Fox, Jr.'s popular novel, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," by Eugene Walter. Miss Walker will play the role of June, the heroine of the tale of the Kentucky mountains.

Haddon Chambers' delightful comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears," was recently produced at Barrie, Ont. An actor well known in many parts of Canada, Mr. Beers himself played Parbury, and other roles were played by Gershom Wilson, J. Amaval, Clarence Lawrence, Miss Edith Osborn and Miss Nora Starr. The latter played the leading feminine role of Hyacinth Woodward, and one of the local papers says of her performance: "In the role of Hyacinth Woodward, a pliant girl secretary, Miss Nora Starr won fresh laurels. Much was expected of Miss Starr and she did not fail to delight her audience. In this role ample scope is given Miss Starr to display her talents and with her natural grace and vivacity a brilliant career awaits her."

Miss Viola Allen is to have a new costume play with Lady Godiva as the heroine, written by Louis N. Parker. This will thrifty use be made of the production of "Ysobel," built for Mascagni's opera, but abandoned because of royalty troubles between managers and composer.

Margaret Anglin will begin her New York season in "Green Stockings," to be followed by Zangwill's "The Next Religion."

Messrs. Arthur Byron and Fred Tilden, who were respectively leading men of rival stock companies in Toronto during the past summer, seem to have struck hard luck in that they were both engaged for Daniel Frohman's production of Elmer Harris' play, "The Neighbor's Wife," which is a rank failure.

MASSEY HALL

Wednesday SEPT. 27th 8.15 p. m.

FAREWELL TOUR DE PACHMANN

the great Russian PIANOFORTE MASTER

This is the last time this great artist will ever appear in Toronto so go and hear him play Chopins no one ever has, or ever will.

SEATS NOW SELLING

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c., 50c.

"New Scale Williams Piano used."

Garden Theatre

(College St., just west of Spadina Avenue)

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO A SUPERIOR PRESENTATION OF HIGH GRADE

Motion Pictures

Music Orchestra

Afternoons at 2
Evenings at 7

Admission 10 Cents

A complete change of program
Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Swiss French lady, capable, responsible, refined, domesticated, could take care of motherless children. References. Address "M. C." care of Saturday Night.

STUDIOS TO RENT
In the handsome new building of "The Old Firm" of Heintzman & Co., 135-137 Yonge St., Toronto, the opportunity is present to secure a handsome room or suite of rooms for artist's studio or suitable for a doctor's or dentist's office. Rent moderate. Apply at office.



STICK POWDER CREAM

and every shaver satisfied

With Colgate's, you now have your choice of three methods—Stick, Powder or Cream. The result is the same—for whichever you use, you get the perfect

COLGATE'S SHAVING LATHER

Softening, soothing, sanitary. The most wiry beard yields quickly to the blade. Your skin is left with a sensation of coolness, comfort and refreshment.

Do not ill-treat your face or handicap your razor by using an inferior lather.

Trial size of Stick, Powder or Cream sent for four cents in stamps.

COLGATE & CO.,

Dept. S.N., Coristine Bldg., MONTREAL.

W. G. M. SHEPHERD, MONTREAL.
Sole Agent for Canada.



The Great Double Track Road

4 TRAINS DAILY TO MONTREAL

7.15 and 9.00 a.m., and 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK LINE.

Finest Equipment.
Dining Car Service Unsurpassed.
Electric Lighted.

Pullman Sleepers on night trains

Full Particulars at City Office,
Northwest Corner King and Yonge Sts.
Phone Main 4209

Radnor

WATER

The Purest Of Mineral Waters

The ideal water for home use. Serve it on YOUR table.



PURVEYORS TO H. M. THE KING.

The Decoration of the Home.

The decoration of your home should be placed in the hands of experts if you would be pleased with the result.

We are well qualified to undertake the work of decorating your entire home or any particular rooms and can obtain the most satisfactory results to yourself.

The Thornton-Smith Company
11 King Street West
Toronto

Turning Fields

into artistically arranged parks and gardens, arranging the grounds surrounding city and country homes in the most beautiful manner possible, is the work of

EDWIN H. CARTER
the Landscape Architect, Nurseryman and Tree Expert. No charge for consultation.

EDWIN H. CARTER
Phone N. 909 1 Harcourt Ave.

ARTISTIC LIGHTING FIXTURES



A visit to our Fixture Showroom would be time well spent. Exclusive designs of Lighting-Fixtures, faultless both in style and workmanship. Our prices, too, are moderate—no higher than for "ordinary" Fixtures.

R. A. L. GRAY & CO.

85 York St., Toronto
We will furnish estimates free.

"Good to the last drop!"

Symington's Coffee never varies its fragrance and strength are always perfect. Good to the last drop.

SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE

This mark safeguards you when you buy.



As a means of protection for the movement and to secure a fair and full equivalent for your investment, you should take the precaution when buying a gold filled watch to specify a case made by the American Watch Case Company, bearing the "Winged Wheel" trade mark and the name "Cashier" or "Fortune."

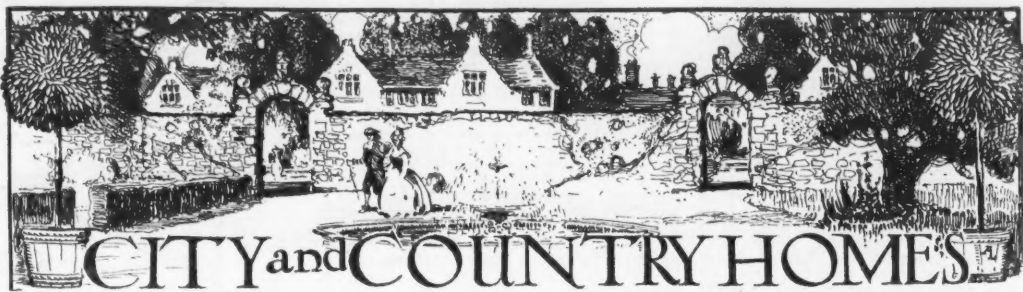
This sign carries with it a positive assurance of gold value, honesty and reliability of construction and artistic excellence of decoration.

Made in every usable style and size, in suitable designs, variously priced for men and women. Sold by reputable jewellers everywhere.

Send for "The Watchman"—Our free booklet on watch cases.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CASE CO. OF TORONTO, Limited

Largest Manufacturers of Watch Cases in the British Empire **TRADE MARK**



A Toronto Home of Romanesque Design.

AMONG the many noteworthy homes that have been built in Toronto within the past few years, is the large stone residence of Edward Gurney, Esq., on Walmer Road. The style of architecture adopted is Romanesque, modified to conform with the conditions and climate of Canada, and refined to a simple solidity that is not lacking in grace. The materials employed in the exterior construction are Credit Valley sandstone with grey Indiana limestone trimmings and a green slate roof.

While luxuriously appointed and dignified in its general treatment, the interior is devoid of that feeling of formality which too often characterizes and detracts from that essentially domestic character so important and necessary to the success of a residential building. Instead, the scheme is one in which the decorative detail and the furnishing have been so considered as to make either the room *en suite*, or the individual interiors taken separately, decidedly home like and inviting in appearance.

The main hall is carried out in a dignified late Elizabethan style, with panelled oak walls, finished with a decorative frieze and ceiling beams in the same wood. The mantel at the end with its rich detail, is in character with the decorative treatment of this period; as is also the staircase in the stair hall to the right, which is an exquisite example of the wood carver's art.

The drawing room which is to the right on entering, is a Louis Quinte interior, having an elaborately decorated ceiling, rich hangings, and a beautiful marble fireplace; while the library, which has a moulded ceiling in geometrical design, and the reception room are finished in Southern mahogany, which together with the leaded glass of the bookcases and the marble faced mantels, speaks eloquently of dignity and culture linked with every degree of convenience and comfort.

As regards the plan, the layout of the house presents

possible. On the other hand, ceramists who are true artists and would like to produce fine examples of craftsmanship, find a great difficulty in selling their works which are not understood, the great majority of the public being interested only in low prices.

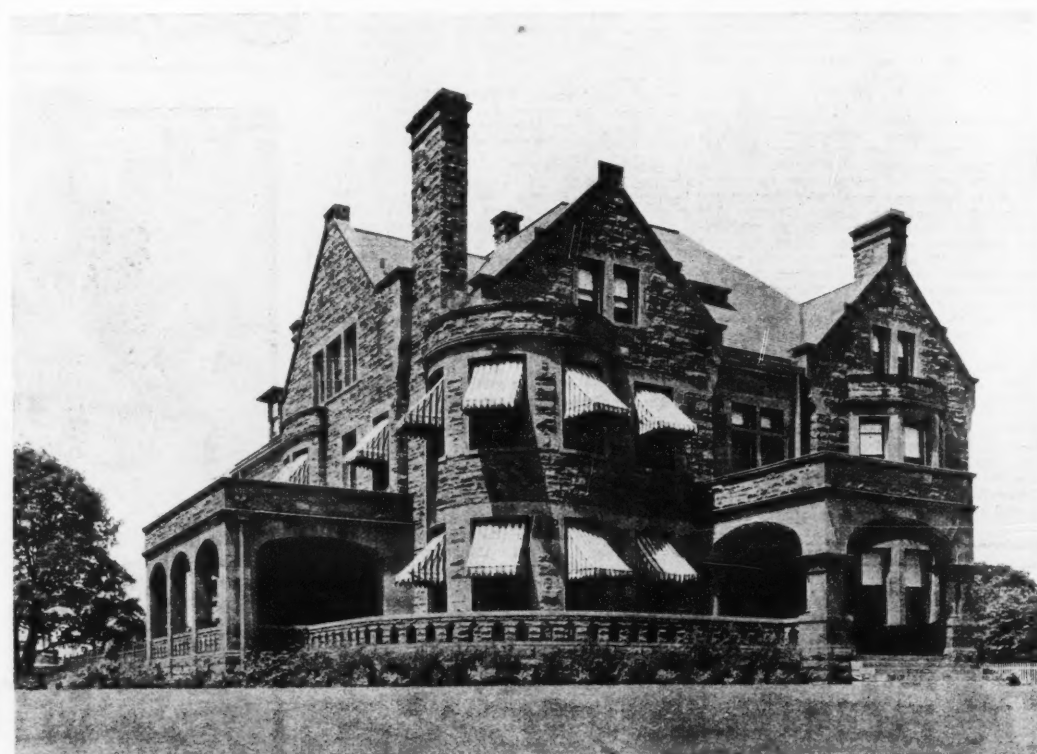
The result is that most of the so-called art ceramics have nothing artistic but the name which has been given them by fashionable publications, or which they owe to cleverly presented advertisements. Among the many products which are now sold in Europe under the name of "grand feu gres," how many really belong to art? Very few indeed, as even these high fire ceramics must be sold cheap.

In the beginning of the nineteenth century the fabrication of porcelain, then new in Europe, gave a blow to the production of stanniferous faïences which, from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries, had been the glory of Spain, Holland, France and Italy. When, at the end of the nineteenth century, modern processes of decorating were applied to *gres*, we seemed to entirely forget the splendid decorations which were formerly obtained by painting over the raw tin glazes.

The Eastern artists of the old time knew the use of an "envelope," that is, the application of a clayey material over another clay. The object of the white envelope, the most frequently used, was to hide the natural color of the clay which constituted the body of the ceramic piece.

When the Persians discovered, at a very remote date which we do not exactly know, that tin had the property of making glazes opaque, they created the stanniferous glaze which during many centuries was the basis of ceramic decoration.

Tin glazes were introduced into Europe in the seventh century by the Arabs, who founded in Spain the famous factories of Malaga, Manises, Valencia, Toledo, Mor-



A TORONTO RESIDENCE OF ROMANESQUE DESIGN.
Residence of Edward Gurney, Esq., situated on Walmer Road, Toronto. George W. Gounillock, Architect.

an interesting arrangement with all the main rooms opening on the large hall. The dining room which is conveniently connected to the kitchen by a large servery, is also finished in mahogany with richly panelled walls, beamed ceiling and a hand painted frieze in oils. The furniture here was especially designed to form an integral part of the architectural scheme; two exceptionally noteworthy pieces being the beautiful sideboard and the china cabinet, seen in the accompanying view. Both this interior and the library have doors leading to the large sun room which overlooks the well-kept spacious grounds.

Aside from the main entrance, access to the hall is obtained from the porte cochere through an entrance at the rear of the stair hall. The billiard room which adjoins the dining room is also entered from the stair hall, the door being so placed as to keep this interior well apart from the other rooms, and yet make it convenient from the main portion of the house. On the first floor the arrangement is equally as commendable as that of the floor below; a large I-shaped hall corresponding in situation to the one previously described, forming the central feature. There are six bedrooms in all, each of which has a large fireplace and an adjoining bath. The treatment here is in delicately designed wall papers with harmonizing hangings and appropriately designed furniture; each interior having a pleasing individuality of its own.

Tin Glazes.

THE progress made in modern ceramics, as a result of chemical and mechanical discoveries, has given us new products, as regards both the composition of bodies and the coloring matters and their use.

Has art progressed in a direct ratio with these technical improvements? I do not think so. True ceramic art such as was transmitted to us by the marvelous artists of the East, does not exist any more. It has been gradually replaced by industry which aims at quantity rather than quality.

However, it is a mistake to claim that we have no artists capable of executing such fine decorations as have been made in old Persia, or of reproducing the delicate compositions of the Italian Renaissance, says the Ceramic Studio. We still have clever ceramic artists, but conditions of modern life prevent them from displaying and developing their talent. In our times a ceramic fabrication means an intensive production, and, as the sale must be rapid, it must be done at low prices. Art becomes im-

possible. Barcelona, Mencia, etc., which had their greatest development in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, in France, the factories of Narbonne and Poitiers.

From Spain tin glazes went to Italy, which glories in the products of Gubbio, Deruta, Pesaro, Caffagiolo, Faenza, Castel-Durante, Urbino, etc.

Finally the Italian potters brought their art to France in the first half of the sixteenth century, and the famous factories of Rouen, Nevers, Moustiers and others show us that the artists of that great period had a higher conception of ceramic art than we have to-day.

We will now study the colors and processes which were used by these old potters whose masterpieces we admire to-day in our museums. These processes, which are claimed by some to be lost secrets, are little known simply because ceramists affect to neglect or even to despise the knowledge of the chemical constitution of the colors which they use. And I will remark that these great decorators of old owed the splendid handling of colors which we admire in their works to the fact that they knew perfectly their composition. Most of them prepared their own colors. It is true that in this time of intensive production we cannot ask our artists to spare the time for such drudgery, but they ought at least to realize the importance of knowing the constitution of the materials which they use.

Scale.

THE architectural expression "scale" is, to the average man, as incomprehensible as the fourth dimension, yet it concerns him much more closely; for when he comes to build or furnish a home, ignorance of scale can produce disturbing incongruities inside and out.

When an architect says scale he means a scale of comparison wherein the human figure is the unit or basis of proportion to which all things else are related according to their importance and purpose; or if not the human figure he may select as his unit some object or feature whose purpose compels it to be always of uniform size, as the lectern in a church interior, or a sentry box in an armory, or balustrades in a house. To these objects of fixed height he would then relate everything else, thus securing a harmony of dimension in which even the untrained eye finds gratification, though without understanding why.

If only the reason were understood, people would not try to make an unimportant frame house look impressive by selecting enormous stones for the pillars of the front

Have You Had a Call From Our Kitchen Missionary?

Every day a fresh batch of "Kitchen Missionaries" leave our office. They are electric flat irons and their mission is to lessen the irksomeness of this most wearisome of all kitchen tasks. They cut down the time, the heat, the muss and drudgery, because there is no need of changing irons or keeping a stove hot. You may have one of these irons for thirty days without cost or obligation. Just phone the Comfort number, Main 3975

THE TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Limited
12 Adelaide Street East, Toronto



Beardmore Building, Montreal

ROMAN STONE

is used with equal effect, to give a substantial appearance to a business block or to adorn the home of the owner. There are good reasons for its growing popularity.

☞ We can save you money and please your Architect.

ROMAN STONE CO., Limited

Head Office: 504-505 Temple Building, TORONTO
Works: WESTON

Look at this Grate Bar!



The reasons for its saving of fuel and simplicity of operation are surely worth a minute of your time.

THAT'S the King grate bar. And in every sense it's a great bar. Not a bolt or split pin anywhere to require cold-chisel-and-hammer treatment. Working independently of each other, it takes but a moment and a pair of hands to remove or replace them. The fire in the boiler is dumped by simply reversing the shaker.

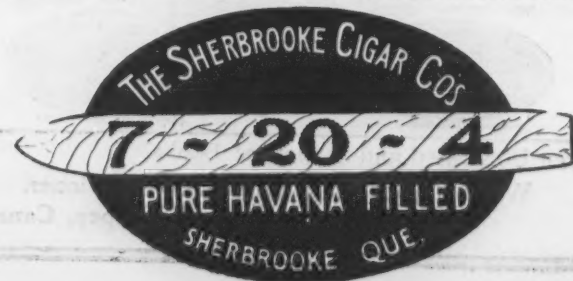
KING BOILER & RADIATORS

The shaker is always in position, but never in the way. The connecting rod of the King being placed at the side, instead of the centre, allows the draft to be evenly distributed over the whole grate surface, causing perfect combustion and the abstraction of every unit of heat energy from the fuel.

A post card will bring you a copy of "Comfortable Homes."

STEEL AND RADIATION, LIMITED

Head Office: Fraser Ave. TORONTO Showrooms: 78-82 Adelaide St. E.
Branches in All the Principal Cities and Towns



BOVRIL

Is Concentrated
Beef

Nurses
depend on it—
Children
thrive on it—
Mothers
gain strength from
it—
Every one
benefits by using
it.



FOSTER

Prescription Optician,
Tel. Main 4348. 15 Queen E.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

Is rich in food value and
easy to digest. It is just
Cocoa, pure Cocoa, ground
from the choicest Cocoa
beans.

Nurses and Doctors recommend its
use in sickness or in health.

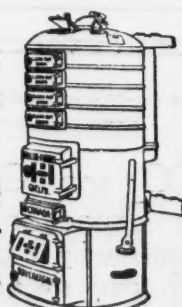


Do You
use
Cowan's
Cocoa?

JAMES J. O'HEARN & SON

Decorators
249 QUEEN STREET WEST
Phones: Office, A. 1202; Residence, Col. 435

The second
edition of the
"Dictionary
of Heating" is
now ready for
distribution



Write for it. Postpaid
to any address in Canada

Taylor-Forbes Company Limited

Makers of
"Sovereign" Hot Water Boilers
and Radiators
Toronto Office and Showrooms:
1088 King Street West

COSGRAVE'S XXX PORTER

is the favorite in most
homes where the finest is
appreciated.

Cosgrave's XXX Porter
is full of health and
strength and is one of the
finest beverages on the
market.

All dealers.

The Cosgrave Brewery Co.
of Toronto, Limited



A TORONTO RESIDENCE OF ROMANESQUE DESIGN.
Drawing room, residence of Edward Gurney Toronto. George W. Goulinlock, Architect.

veranda; and then add to their sins by crowning these with spindly little columns which in turn bear no relation to the second story veranda they uphold. If a house is small conceal the fact by giving the house scale—by making the surrounding paths and flower beds smaller than usual, by planting trees that will never be lofty, by having the stones of the underpinning as small as possible, and by reducing window openings and window-panes to the minimum size. Straightway your house seems much larger than it really is. A familiar illustration of the violation of scale was the huge plate glass window which has now, one is glad to note, fallen into disfavor. If it were five feet wide, it might just as well have been ten or fifteen, for its own total area was the solitary unit by which to gauge it. Whereas, the window divided into small panes or leaded diamonds, always satisfies because it expresses its size by these marked off units.

Inside the house the feeling for scale should govern the size of the fireplace (so many women clamor for a "huge" one irrespective of its position) also the size of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, and wallpaper patterns. The innumerable family photographs and other "oddments of inutility" with which mantelpieces and tables and small cabinets are often littered, go far to destroy a sense of scale that an architect may have worked hard to impart to a small room. So will a wallpaper whose big patterns dwarf the furniture and actually jump out beyond it instead of serving merely as its background. Even where no pattern is used scale between walls and furniture is apt to be lost if the small room is supplied with wainscoting, pilings, and frieze. This triple division breaks up the "sense of mass." It was of man that Emerson said, "He should give us a sense of mass." Those to whom this has a meaning can see how important scale is to architecture and decoration, since it preserves the sense of mass and rejects all detail whose size would interfere. This realization of dimensive relationship does not seem to us so difficult to grasp; yet the constant violation of it in houses whose owners are by no means without taste, would indicate that scale must be a nutty problem.—The House Beautiful.

A Suggestion for Craftsmen.

SOME artistic plaster work being desired in the vestibule of a Fifth Avenue residence now building, the architect in charge searched for months before finding an artist-plasterer who understood what was wanted and was willing to try it. Of course the man was a foreigner. The incident brought sharply to the notice of all concerned the lamentable fact that this is a field totally neglected in this country by students of drawing and design in search of a practical outlet for their talent. Perhaps it was the very cheapness and durability of the medium that caused the art of the plasterer to die out, perhaps it was because all beautiful handicraft fell upon evil days in the nineteenth century; but die out it certainly did and, until its very recent revival in England, it would have been impossible to find a plasterer capable of doing a ceiling or frieze or over-mantel comparable with any of the beautiful work such as found in the Reindeer Inn or Aston Hall or, in fact, in almost every famous Elizabethan or Jacobean mansion now standing. Rich Americans who travel are seeing these works of art in

England, as well as earlier ones in the Vatican made by Raphael and his assistant, Giovanni da Udine, in imitation of the beautiful plaster walls and ceilings in the Baths of Titus excavated by Cardinal de Medici. What rich Americans see they want. In this field, unlike painting and sculpture, money cannot buy, or rather, cannot safely transport, the famous originals; and owing to this same difficulty of transportation, the ready fakir of antiques can do but little business—the most being the delivery of a small section from which casts to cover the rest of the space are made here by indifferent workmen. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that if craftsmen and craftswomen would take up plastering, and especially the black and white decoration known as *sggraffito* (which is desired for the vestibule mentioned) orders for interior plastering would come to them in plenty, as they have to Mr. Hayward Sumner, who has revived it in England.

Plaster, in spite of its late degradation, can justly claim to be a medium of high art; not only for what has been done in it, but because this humble material combines great ease of manipulation with great durability. It is intensely sympathetic, responsive to the slightest touch from the worker's hand, and can be modeled, cast, colored, incised, stamped, or stenciled. There is, in our mind, no doubt about its again regaining the high place it deserves in the decoration of the home, and it is for American artists to say whether all the orders shall fall to foreigners.—The House Beautiful.

Building Materials and Noise.

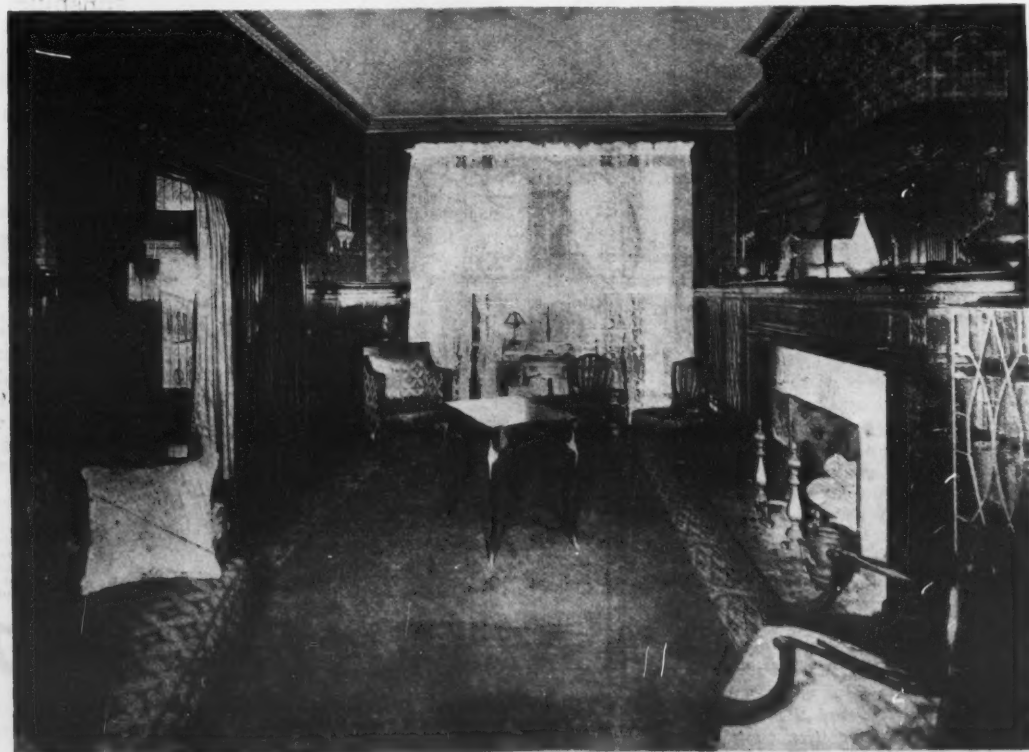
A GERMAN scientist named Nussbaum has for a long time been studying the question of the suppression of noise in dwelling houses. He has experimented both in the laboratory and in private houses. One point he has ascertained is that the more solid and tough and strong the building material is the more quickly and loudly it conveys sound, and its conductivity can best be tested by strokes with a piece of metal. The higher the tone the greater the conductivity.

Nussbaum has made many experiments with partition walls. He has found that those of tiles and cement transmit sound most and those of solid clay least. Between the two comes the wall of ordinary brick, and the more the brick is burned the more noise it transmits. A quickly hardening lime mortar is to be preferred to a clay mortar. Our experiment showed that when a floor was covered with sand and cork mats spread over it hardly any noise penetrated to the room below, but that when the cork mats were joined together by any material underneath, noises were at once perceptible.

To the question, how are the sounds of the piano or the violin in the neighboring apartments to be excluded? Nussbaum has returned the suggestion that the ceilings be treated as he successfully treated his telephone cell, namely, to line them with a layer of zinc or lead.

Many a father has discovered that it is easier to get a daughter off his hands than to keep a son-in-law on his feet.

The one good turn that deserves another sometimes has a mighty long time to wait.



A TORONTO RESIDENCE OF ROMANESQUE DESIGN.
Reception room, residence of Edward Gurney, Toronto. George W. Goulinlock, Architect.

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

The Least Fuel, The Most Satisfaction



A Range You Will be Proud of

When you can depend on your range to make every baking day a success; to give you a steady, even heat on the oven and to cook perfectly on the top at the same time; when it combines all the modern, labor-saving improvements, and, last of all, when its appearance is all that could be desired—such a range you can take a real pride in. It is called the

HAPPY THOUGHT

Most of the Happy Thought special features are found in no other range.

The Illuminated Oven Door,
Oven Thermometer,
Patented Damper,
Reinforced and Ventilated Oven,
Pyramidal Oven Plates.

When the range problem bothers you, step in and let us show you the reason why the Happy Thought has been the Canadian housewife's standard for the past 25 years. It is a range made to give satisfaction, lasting satisfaction. Some one of your neighbors or friends will be sure to possess a Happy Thought Range. Ask about it.

More than a quarter of a million "Happy Thoughts" are in daily use in Canada.

TORONTO AGENT

R. BIGLEY - 96-98 Queen Street East

The William Buck Stove Co., Limited - Brantford, Ont.



AGED, mellowed and cured to remove the "nip" and greenness, ORINOCO yields a bland, inimitable flavor and aromatic fragrance delightful to the smoker of cultivated taste. Cool, too, and mild.

"Avast," likewise "heave to." "Make fast" to the dealer's counter and call out for Orinoco. Offer you a substitute? Not much! His "main sales" are in Orinoco. But—if he does, look "stern" then "bow," and say: "No thanks; Orinoco for mine. There's nothing in smoking can carry me 'over the line' into real pipe-pleasure like Orinoco." It's worth insisting on; it's worth persisting in.—Get it.

In packages and tins

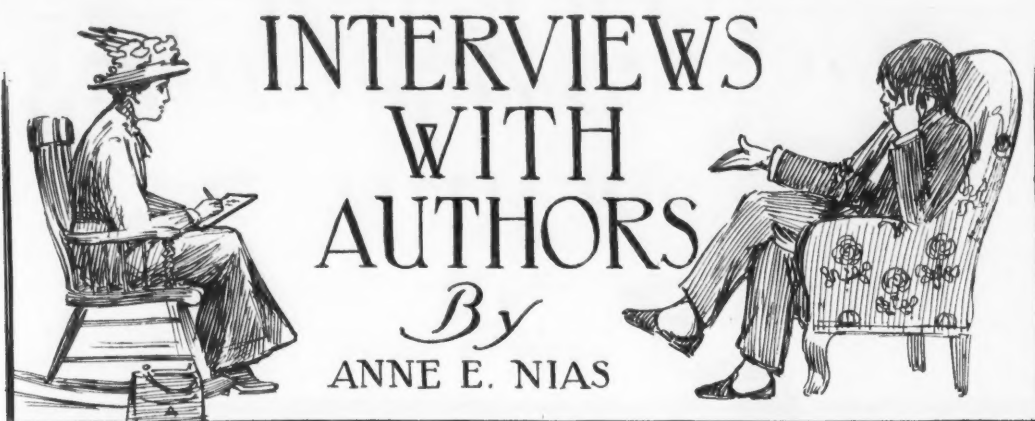
TUCKETT, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA.

GLENERNAN Scotch Whiskey

A blend of pure Highland malts,
bottled in Scotland, exclusively for

MICHIE & CO., Ltd.

TORONTO



THERE were dirks and claymores interspersing the skins which made the Yukon poet's den an ad. for the Far North. There was a fetching frieze of six-shooters which glistened in the fire-light like the January moonlight on a field of perfectly new snow.

"Come right in," said the Yukon poet hospitably—"don't be afraid. I have these things hung up merely for effect. To tell the truth, I have never shot anyone in my life—except a tenor who would sing 'The Lost Chord.' You see I've found that the pen is mightier than the poniard."



The Bard from Yukon.

I advanced somewhat nervously, and sat down opposite a painting of a dying miner, whose slayer appeared to be exulting over the expiring gentleman.

"That's not exactly home-like," I remarked feebly. "I should hope not. It's realism I'm after, and I glory in gore and grime. The worse the better! The more murders the greater revenues! I simply slaughtered them in my last book."

I shuddered at the remembrance of one lurid afternoon, when "The Trail of '98" wound its blood-stained length throughout the hours. "Won't you come nearer the fire?" he asked, with almost incredible politeness.

"No, thank you. It reminds me too painfully of the burning hotel in the final tragedy of the 'Trail.'"

"Then you've read it?"

"I have had that — pleasure."

"It is my first novel," he declared with pride.

"So I should suppose."

"I'm thinking seriously of writing a sequel."

"Oh, surely not! The public doesn't deserve it."

"You see, there's a certain difficulty about the final situation in that novel. The heroine disappears in the most mysterious way, and the hero is left in the snow, wondering when she will come out of the shadows and press an ardent salute on his brow."

"Ye-es, oh, yes! The immaculate young person, who graduated from a Dawson City dance hall, and who scorned the marriage ceremony, but who was, nevertheless, a person of crystalline character? Who could forget her, with her pale face, her grey eyes and her inordinate craving for common or garden affection?"

"I see you have grasped her most remarkable char-

A FARMER FOR A FORTNIGHT

(Continued from page 5.)

urge upon Dr. Colquhoun the vital necessity of at once substituting my amendments, at the same time calling in and destroying the whole of the first issue, lest the health of the rising generation be imperilled by the insidious inculcation of false ideas of hygiene.

I built a cookhouse on my farm—"a poor thing, but mine own." As I surveyed the complete structure, I felt myself one with Cheops, Phidias, Kubla Kahn, Balbus and other famous builders of history, romance or mythology. I had neither spirit level, plumb line, carpenter's square, or builder's tape, while the materials were of the crudest, being the remains of a dismantled and tottering barn, but outside of the northwest corner being four inches too high, the side window askew, the door three inches out of line, and the roof dished, it was all right. A mechanical-minded friend, determined to find fault, informed me gloatingly that the first heavy snowfall would carry the roof down, but I answered with hauteur that, in the first place, I would not be underneath when the snow came, and that, secondly, it was my intention to take off the roof anyway next spring and make a pergola. This silenced him effectually, as he was ashamed to betray that he did not know what a pergola really is. No more do I, for that matter.

But the most remarkable thing about my farm is the fact that while it is only sixty miles across country from Toronto, it is a thousand miles nearer the rain and the wind and the clouds and the stars, and all the eternal verities of Nature, than is the big, busy, noisy, restless city. Weather really means very little to the confirmed cit, except when the lightning strikes the power wires, and the elevators stick between floors and the street cars play dead and the lights go out, or when the mercury in the thermometer goes aeroplaning up out of view. But out in the open country one gets very close to the thunder peals, and the rain is a veritable Danae-shower which will be transmuted to gold by the alchemy of Nature, and the sun seems to come down within a few yards of the

acteristics. Do you know, that heroine is a perfect dream?"

"A regular nightmare! She must be the outcome of lobster salad and angel cake, with a touch of Welsh rare-bit by way of diversion."

"I suppose you refer to the variety of the dear girl's adventures—from shooting terrific rapids to throwing lighted lamps at purple villains."

"By the way, I suppose you know that you have about half-a-dozen mixed metaphors in the description of the rapids scene?"

"A mixture of metaphors is an indication of a superior imagination. Plain metaphors are for such homely wits as Thackeray and Jane Austen. You see, I took out a poet's license when I wrote my 'Songs of a Sourdough.'"

"It's a very broad license," I remarked gently.

"I find it works in fiction as well. Of course, in a novel, I was obliged to have a little less profanity and somewhat more of romance."

"A blend of kisses and curses."

"I hope you think I was sentimental enough?" he inquired anxiously.

"Well, you could hardly have been more saccharine, even if you had been trying to turn Laura Jean Libbey green with envy."

"I thought so," he said, complacently.

"Are you going to continue with Yukon romances?"

"It's a great field. It isn't nearly worked out, and it affords ample room for swear words and hairbreadth escapes. You can't have a murder in every chapter in a story of Montreal or Toronto—or even Hamilton."



"That heroine is a perfect dream."

"Perish the thought! But aren't you a little unkind to Dawson? There must have been a few decent citizens there—even in 1898!"

"You forget that I was writing fiction. I did not set out to advertise Yukon real estate, or give Dawson a name as a desirable modern residential district. Just let me read you a few paragraphs from the first chapter of my sequel. I assure you, the adjectives are simply immense."

"You are awfully kind," I said, rising precipitately. "But I'm not feeling very well, and anyway, I've a previous engagement to tea with Anne of Green Gables."

back of your neck. In the evening, after work is over, as you lie in the open and sweep your gaze over the vault of heaven from horizon to horizon, beautiful half-forgotten lines from dead poets come back, and you find yourself murmuring:

" . . . in the infinite meadows of heaven,
Blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels."

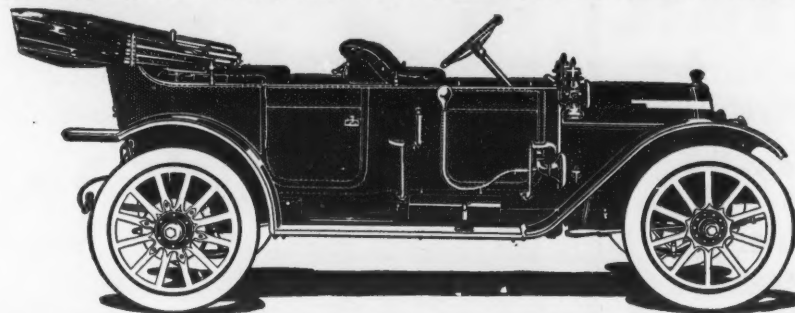
or
" . . . the Placides, rising through the mellow shade,
Like a glittering swarm of fire-flies, tangled in a silver braid."

And at dawn, when the sky changes from blue-black to a gorgeous velvety purple, like a king's pall, then to violet and next to a wonderful pale green, and from that to rose and so to the recurrent miracle of sunrise, then it is that the freshness and the restfulness and the sweet, clean peace of the country enter into the soul like a benediction. Truly, I have known worse places than my one-acre farm.

THE publication of the annual report of the Lake Superior Corporation, which is most favorable in its nature, has to some extent resulted in drawing the attention of the public to the securities issued by this corporation. The stock is, of course, listed, but so far as the tape has shown, the number of purchases have for the past year been small on the market. A demand ensued for the stock, however, when the details of the report were made known. Quite a few lots were turned over early this week, at prices ranging from 22 to 23½. The report shows that the result of the year's operations has been to produce a surplus, subject to depreciation and other charges, amounting to \$1,200,216.17. The output of the steel plant is the highest yet attained by the company. Earnings of the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, a subsidiary concern, have improved, and the improvements and extensions to the plant have been completed with the exception of a few small units. Elsewhere in these columns the full report is given.

A NEW CHALMERS AUTO MODEL

In the EATON Automobile Showrooms, Albert Street



The 1912 Chalmers "Thirty-six" is now on exhibition. The new car has just arrived, and is certain to attract unusual interest, not alone on account of its embodying so many features generally found only in cars of much higher price, but also because it is the first new model produced by the Chalmers engineers since their wonderfully successful "30" made its appearance three years ago.

Here is a medium-priced gasoline car that does away with all the original inconveniences of motoring, as the Chalmers self-starter does away with the necessity of cranking, and Continental demountable rims do away with all fear of delays resulting from tire trouble. Those interested in motor car improvement should see the clutch and service brake, operated by a single pedal, making the car very easy to handle, either in city streets or on country roads. The car has a very flexible, long-stroke motor, and the transmission has four forward speeds and reverse. A tire inflator is attached to the self-starter, with tube long enough to carry air to each of the four wheels.

A feature that will appeal to owner-drivers is a thumb lever on the dash which adjusts the needle valve of the carburetor for light or rich mixture. This insures an even fuel supply in all kinds of weather without soiling hands and clothes to get beneath the hood. The Bosch dual-ignition system with its one set of plugs, such as is seen on high-priced cars, is used. An improved magneto coupling makes timing of magneto practically automatic. The 36-inch wheels are fitted with 4-inch tires, which not only make the car very easy to ride in, but keep down tire expenses, because the car is over-tired in proportion to its weight.

The four cylinders are cast en bloc, with brass-jacketed intake valves. The bore is 4¼ inches, and the stroke is 5¼ inches, the motor developing 36 horsepower. This will be a great car for city driving, as the piston rings, of exclusive Chalmers design, absolutely prevent smoking, and assure full power of the engine by preventing loss of compression. There is more braking surface in proportion to weight than in other cars, the service brakes having 198 square inches, and the emergency brakes 164 square inches, total of 362 square inches.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED TORONTO

M'Appri (Ah! so Pure) Martha
Sung by Enrico Caruso.

La Forza del destino (Swear in this hour)
Sung by Caruso and Scotti.

Abide With Me Liddle
Sung by Mdme. Clara Butt.

Minuet in G. No. 2 Beethoven
Played by Mischa Elman.

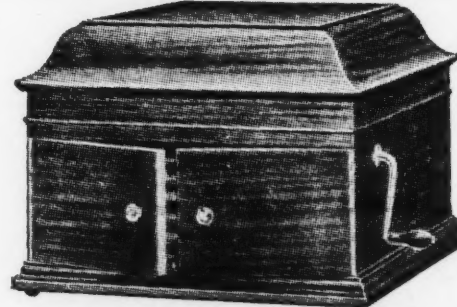
If you have heard the above selections you know how beautiful they are and how much you enjoyed them. And yet we have only mentioned four out of the scores of splendid selections you can hear by your fireside this winter if you have a Victrola.

The New Model IX, Victrola, is only \$65, yet it has all the essential features of the more expensive models. The tone reproduction is marvellously pure and clear. It is worth a few minutes of your time to learn how wonderfully this Victrola can add to your enjoyment.

Visit our Phonograph Parlors at your first opportunity and allow us to play over some selections for you.

THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

143 YONGE STREET



Special Features of Victrola IX

Exhibition Sound Box
New Patent Rest for Sound Box.
Concealed Wood Horn with special amplifying features.

Powerful, double spring, noiseless Motor.
Twelve inch Turntable, for all size records.
Volume of sound regulated as desired by adjustment of small doors.

The cabinet, which is neat and compact, is made in oak or mahogany. It is beautifully finished and would grace any drawing room.



"The quality goes in before the name goes on."

TO see Canada Bread baked is to learn why it keeps so fresh and sweet. In kitchens flooded with pure air and sunshine, neat bakers, arrayed in clothes of immaculate white, deftly and carefully prepare the materials for the "staff of Canadian life." All ingredients are of the finest quality—clean, nutritious.

CANADA BREAD

The dough is mixed in spotless trays in a spotless bakery. Rolled and baked in wonderful ovens scientifically heated to retain the full natural flavor of the wheat berry and that crisp light brown crust so sweet to the tooth and pleasing to the eye.

Your visit here will show that cleanliness is indeed carried to extremes. That's why our customers stay with us year round—satisfied with our service and the quality of our bread. Surely you are not less particular. In that case you may feel you need our bread as much as we want your custom. A phone message or a word to the driver will put you on our list of customers.

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED

160-164 Avenue Rd. (Coll. 761 and 7900)
Bloor and Phoebe Streets (Main 329)

MARK BREDIN
General Manager

Bloor and Dundas (Parkdale 1545)
420 Bathurst Street (Coll. 3561)

KNITTED TIES

A new crocheted weave in chaste design and colorings.

Black, Navy, Royal, Cadet, Wine, Burgundy, Red, Myrtle, Emerald, Sea, Moss, Brown, Tan, Helle, Purple, Old Rose, Taupe and Pearl.

\$1.50 each.

DUNFIELD & CO.

102 Yonge St. 22 King St. W.
426 Yonge St.

Canadian Pacific Ry. EMPRESSES

Empress of Britain
Empress of Ireland

HOLD THE ATLANTIC RECORDS
Between Canadian Ports and Liverpool

I. E. SUCKLING, General Agent
16 King St. East, Toronto

EUROPE

Tours for the late Summer and Fall, the most delightful seasons abroad. Complete range of routes, prices, etc. PASSAGE TICKETS by all ocean lines, and for rail travel to all parts of Europe, with or without hotels, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tours leave August to January.

Send for program desired.
THOS. COOK & SON
65 Yonge Street.
Traders Bank Building, Toronto.
Cook's Travellers' Cheques are good all over the world.

"Toronto Brew"

THE NEW Carbonated Ale

Telephone your dealer. If he can't supply you phone us.

The Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Ltd.
Tel. College 2590



WELLINGTON
S. C. P.
Gaslight de Luxe
The ideal paper for all photographic work. You cannot stain this paper—even if the developing be forced. You always get the best your negative can give.
WELLINGTON & WARD
Plates Papers Films
11 St. John St. Montreal.

1911

Ontario Jockey Club

AUTUMN MEETING

September 23 to 30

RACING
STEEPLECHASING

Jos. E. Seagram, President
W. P. Fraser, Sec'y-Treas.

GOD SAVE THE KING



IT was in Boston.

They were having a "difference." "After careful cogitation," said he, "I am firmly convinced that I displayed a deplorable lack of discernment in choosing you as the partner of my joys and sorrows."

"You are correct," said she, "and I am sure that I must have been suffering under a mental aberration to have given an affirmative answer to your impassioned pleading."

"I have realized," said Bartholomew, the 4-year-old progeny, as he stepped from the nursery, "I have realized for several years that my parental affiliations were uncongenial. I might almost say distasteful. But I have deemed it my duty to continue as 'the tie that binds.' Now I must insist that unless you show to each other the courtesies due my immediate ancestors I shall be forced to repudiate my relationship."

They embraced. Again a little child had won.

A WOMAN with eight youngsters boarded a Putney bus, which was already comfortably filled.

The conductor became a trifle impatient because it took the family so long to get aboard and as the mother finally reached the top step and the bus began to move, the conductor asked with the suspicion of a smile: "Are these all your children, madam, or is it a picnic?"

"They are all my children," retorted the woman with a grim smile. "but can tell you it's no picnic."

SENATOR Cummins, at a dinner in Des Moines, was talking about a Government contract that he deemed unfair. "This contract, if accepted," he said, "would work out like the farmer's crop. A farmer, you know, leased a field to a farm laborer, and the rental was to be one-fourth of the crop raised. Well, harvest time came in due course, but the farmer was amazed to find that he got nothing. The tenant hauled three loads of produce to his own barn, but there was nothing left for the farmer. He, of course, remonstrated. 'Here,' he said, 'how's this? Wasn't I to get a fourth of the crop?' 'Yes, sir, you was,' the tenant answered excitedly; 'but, hang it, there was only three loads, sir.'"

REALLY modern couples are just as apt to be truly mated as the old-fashioned sort of which we read about in the romances. A young Cleveland who is often described as a "man about town" became engaged not long ago, and he spoke as follows to the lady who had honored him: "I don't want to have anything that I must hide after we are married, dear. So I may as well tell you that I play poker, I smoke cigarettes, I drink, I stay out late, and I bet on the races." "I'm glad to hear you say so," said the up-to-date girl, brightly. "I was so afraid that you and I wouldn't be perfect companions!"

A LAWYER made a hard fight for a client who was charged with stealing \$16.50 from the cash drawer of a saloon, and succeeded in having him acquitted. "Now," he said, "how are you going to raise some money for me for getting you out of this?" The defendant grinned.

in the bland manner of the innocent. "I've still got that sixteen-fifty," he said. "You infernal scoundrel," exclaimed Mr. Johnson, "I thought you were innocent. Hand it right over."

SENATOR Frye had a splendid sense of humor and fund of anecdote. His reminiscences were most entertaining. His characterizations were singularly accurate. It was he who spoke of Martin Maginnis, of Montana, as the Senator who had more certificates and fewer chances to sit down than any one else he had ever known. When Buffalo was represented in the House by a flighty and erratic youngster, who must be nameless, and a severely prim elderly statesman, Mr. Frye expressed his wonder that so

college boy jumped up abruptly and left the room with his handkerchief over his face as if suddenly seized with nose bleed. He did not return for several minutes, by which time the conversation had drifted.

After dinner the "undergrad's" chum asked the significance of the move.

"I'll tell you, but nobody else," said he. "When mother told that story I was afraid she was going to ask me to show the watch."

A MOTHER with an only son to whom she was devoted planned this party for a surprise. The guests were the members of his baseball nine, and they were invited to luncheon at 12 prompt. Places were found at the table by the position the



GIVING IT TO HIM.
Hiram (trying to get at the question): "I-I-I think as how you oughter give me a little encouragement, Sary."
Sarah (slyly): "Are you sure it ain't courage you need, Hiram?" —Puck.

flourishing a city should desire to be served by "a corpse and a lunatic." He told, on his return from Paris, of his fruitless efforts to acquire French. Schooling himself so as to give directions to his barber, after repeated efforts, he heard the tonsorial artist exclaim: "Oh, if you could only speak a little English!" And Mr. Frye liked the story.

THE first night Walter Kelly, known to vaudeville as the "Virginia Judge," walked up the Strand he complained to his English companion that the most famous street in London was dark at nine o'clock. "Why," said he, "at this hour Broadway is as bright as day. There is one sign alone, 'The Chariot Race,' in which there are 50,000 electric lights." "But I say, old top," said his English friend, "wouldn't that be rather conspicuous?"

A YALE undergraduate has been having a fairly lively time of it during his summer vacation and when the allowance has not been keeping schedule time.

He was invited out to dinner with his mother, and he was seen to get a bit nervous when she began one of her favorite stories. This concerned the burning of their home, on which occasion the son's watch, left on a bureau, was found ticking in the ruins after the house had been destroyed.

At the conclusion of the story the

boy held on the team and cards were fans with simply the word "pitcher," "catcher," etc., on them. For menu cards there were booklets of the team's colors which read "official score." There were nine courses or "innings." I gave them entire, but the eatables were not on the cards given the boys, and guessing what came next broke up any stiffness that there might have been. The favors were tickets to a big game which the boy's father provided as his share of the treat, and a doting aunt had a tin horn for each tied with long streamers of the nine's colors. The mother said afterward that she never gave a party with such enthusiastic guests who relieved her afterward of all responsibility for their entertainment.

The menu for the baseball luncheon was as follows:

- First Inning.
- First strike (Oyster cocktail)
- Second Inning.
- Where the losing team lands. (Soup)
- Third Inning.
- Caught on the fly. (Small trout with diamonds of crisp toast)
- Fourth Inning.
- A sacrifice (Lamb chops with potato balls)
- Fifth Inning.
- A "fowl ball" (Chicken croquettes with French peas.)
- Sixth Inning.
- The umpire when we lose (Lobster salad and cheese straws)
- Seventh Inning.
- A fine diamond (Ice cream in diamond shape slices. Cakes)
- Eighth Inning.
- Necessary for good playing. (Preserved ginger with wafers and coffee)
- Ninth Inning.
- Everybody scores. (The passing of favors)

WHEN David Starr Jordan was the president of Indiana University he used to pride himself on knowing all the students by name. Like Themistocles and Julius Caesar, who are reputed to have known the names of all their soldiers, Starr Jordan would exhibit his proficiency on all occasions with extreme delight. Recently an Indiana man who had been a student under Jordan in the Hoosier College stopped him on the campus at Stanford and asked, "Dr. Jordan, do you make a point of knowing the names of all your students?" The president of Stanford paused, passed a hand reflectively over his chin and answered slowly. "No, sir, I have given up that. I found that every time I remembered the name of a student I forgot the name of a fish."



The town is looking up.

—Puck.

Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear

is better than non-wool underwear

You know that you can let a pure wool suit dry on you without discomfort, but that a cotton or linen suit causes chills and shivering.

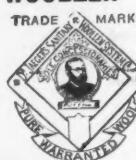
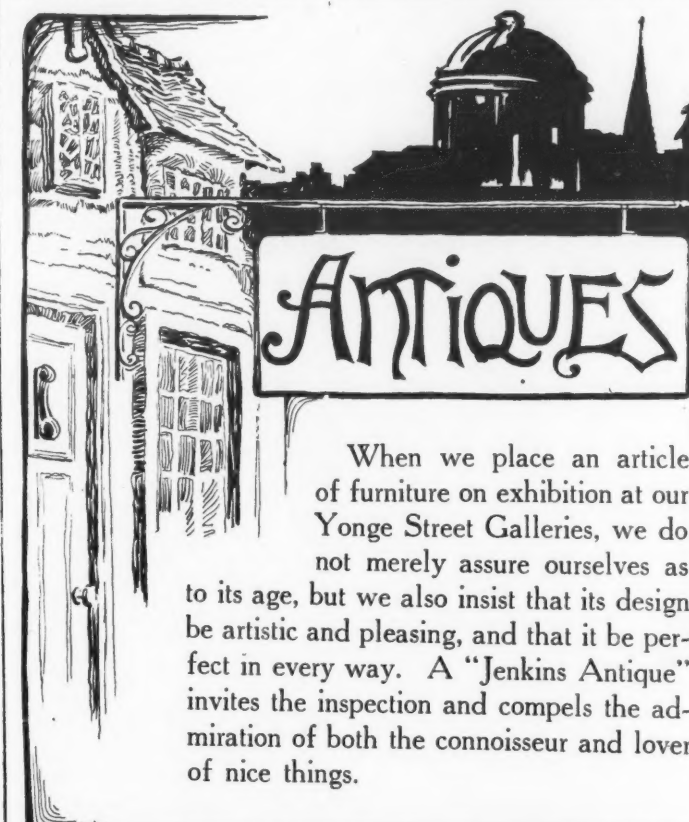
JAEGER underwear is safety underwear.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM CO., LIMITED

231 Yonge Street, Toronto

316 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal

Steele Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg

When we place an article of furniture on exhibition at our Yonge Street Galleries, we do not merely assure ourselves as to its age, but we also insist that its design be artistic and pleasing, and that it be perfect in every way. A "Jenkins Antique" invites the inspection and compels the admiration of both the connoisseur and lover of nice things.

B. M. & T. Jenkins

Antique Gallery, 422-424 Yonge St., Toronto

Branches—Philip St., Montreal

London and Birmingham, Eng.

We Told You So! LABATT'S LAGER

Now Perfected—The Best on the Market!

TRY IT

John Labatt, Ltd.
LONDON, ONT.

Back To Work

The good health you won at seaside or mountain, can be retained by using "MONTERRAT" Lime Fruit Juice.

Now that people are coming back to town, it is highly important to guard against the dangers of Typhoid. The water is low at this season, and unless precautions are taken, Typhoid Fever will again become epidemic.

At the Molson Laboratory of McGill University, experts took a glass of water teeming with Typhoid germs, and added to it two tablespoonfuls of "MONTERRAT" Lime Fruit Juice. At the end of fifteen minutes, all the Typhoid germs were killed.

What affords an absolute protection against contracting typhoid through impure, disease-laden water?

Simply add "Montserrat" to the drinking water and the whole household will be protected against typhoid. It is also unnecessary to boil the water if "Montserrat" is added.

Inland Revenue Department Bulletin No. 197 shows that "Montserrat" is genuine Lime Fruit Juice, free from adulterants and preservatives—nothing but pure lime juice and the best juice in the world. Druggists and grocers have it.

Send for our free book of dainty drinks and luscious desserts made with "Montserrat" Lime Fruit Juice. It will give you a lot of new ideas.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, Montreal.

The BOOKSHELF

"The Re-Appearing." A fantasy, translated by John N. Raphael from the French of Charles Morice. Published by Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto. Price, \$1.20.

JOHN N. Raphael will be remembered as the translator—the very capable translator—of that charming little idyll of French country life, "Marie-Claire." And now Mr. Raphael makes another bid for popular attention with the translation of a work which is heralded with a tremendous flourish of trumpets as an epoch-making event.

"The first impression that it is likely to make," says Mr. Coningsby Dawson in his very fervid introduction, "is of its amazing cleverness. It stimulates thought at every point and pushes back the horizons of the imagination. It may stir up anger, but it is the anger of the awakened conscience. No one can read it without being roused to discussion, and no one can discuss it without coming to perceive that it contains more than mere cleverness—sincerity, penetrating insight, and a sense of righteousness which is almost savage. The more one reflects upon it, the more inevitably just do its conclusions become. Its most extraordinary quality is its convincing naturalness."

It is only fair to the book to state that this is the attitude of quite a number of its critics. They have recognized, or claimed to recognize, the striking of a new and unusually vibrant note in this "vision of Christ in Paris." In France itself the book has occasioned something little short of a great sensation. Everywhere it has been accorded considerable attention, even when the judgment of the reviewer has been adverse. And with that adverse judgment in its severest form I am forced to agree. After reading the book through carefully and with, I hope, an unbiased mind, I have come to the conclusion that it is one of the cheapest and shoddiest books that ever was acclaimed by a sensation-mongering public.

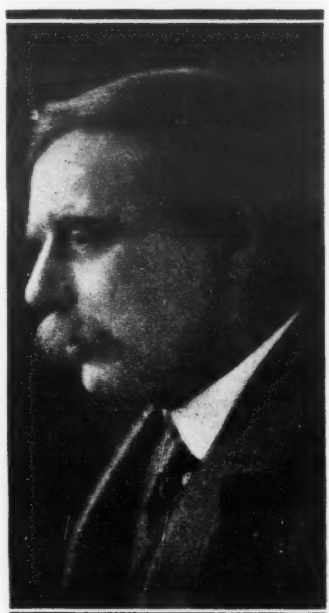
In the first place the idea isn't even novel. The plan of placing the figure of Christ in the midst of modern life and face to face with modern problems has been tried in various forms and with varying degrees of interest and success. In 1893—to recall a famous instance—that brilliant and erratic journalist, William T. Stead, published a book with the title, "If Christ Came to Chicago." In it Mr. Stead graphically outlined Christ's probable course of action in that western metropolis, famous for its elevators and its stockyards and the Palmer House barber shop. In its way it was a clever book. There may even have been a certain measure of sincerity blended with the journalistic enterprise which went to its making. Certainly it created a sensation at the time. But one may well doubt if the thing was worth doing even that once; and there can be no possible doubt that it is not worth doing twice. Least of all is it worth doing as Monsieur Morice has done it?

The story of the book can be given in a paragraph. One day all the papers of Paris come out with the back pages blank. Immediately consternation is widespread. Business is at a standstill, while Paris asks with bated breath what it can foretell. Nobody knows the reason. As if the back pages of newspapers could be kept blank without thousands knowing all about it; and as if it would make any grave difference to the multitude whether they were kept blank or not. But Monsieur Morice would have us believe that as day followed day and the papers grew blander than ever, and finally all blank, Parisians were overwhelmed with horror. Then comes the ex-

planation. The papers were entirely blank that last day, except for the title on the front page, and the following announcement in small type on the last page, in the right-hand top corner:

"The Son of God has no need of advertisement. He is staying at L'Hotel des Trois Rois on La Place de L'Etoile. He will receive, from midday to midday, all day long, this 14th of December and to-morrow."

This crude and vulgar bit of clap-trap is enough to show the character of the book. Even if Christ should go to Paris, one feels confident that He would not perpetrate so poor a joke as to go to the "Hotel of the Three Kings" at the "Place of the Star." Immediately all Paris flocks



A NEW PORTRAIT OF H. G. WELLS. He does not look like a man who would appeal to the higher cult of book lovers, but he does. His latest book, "The Country of the Blind," is reviewed on this page.

to visit Him, and he performs the miracle of regulating the crowds, as it might be done by a divine member of a traffic-squad. At first an era of truth and virtue sets in, culminating in a great gathering at Montmartre, where Christ preaches another Sermon on the Mount, chiefly remarkable for the shop-worn bunkum it contains. Then comes the reaction. Virtue and truth act in restraint of trade. Besides, they quickly become a bore; and a bore is of all things the least to be endured by the fickle people of Paris. Christ is in the way. The only thing to do is to order Him out. And ordered out He is. With exquisite literary tact, Monsieur Morice has it happen on Christmas Day.

It is really astonishing the stuff that sensations are made of. Here is a cheap, badly conceived, badly written, thoroughly worthless, and uninteresting book, which would not be given a second thought were it not for the dignity of the Person it caricatures. But just because it lays impious and unclean hands on the noblest and most beautiful figure in all history, it becomes the sensation of the hour and is translated into a dozen languages. Truly there are strange ways to celebrity and to the sales that delight the hearts of publishers.

"The Glory of Clementina." A novel, by William J. Locke, author of "Simon the Jester," "The Beloved Vagabond," etc. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. Published by Henry Frowde, Toronto. Price, \$1.25.

GRACEFUL commonplace finds its most charming expression in this latest novel by Mr. Locke. He has taken all the old conventions—or as many of them as could be crowded into one book—and he has dressed them up in new and shining garments and turned them out to delight even a sophisticated public. We have all met before the woman of genius who wears dowdy and unbecoming clothes and studiously neglects her appearance, but who at the right moment bursts forth on our dazzled eyes a queen of beauty and saves the hero from the wiles of the mercenary hussy. Well, she is Clementina, the heroine of Mr. Locke's latest. We have also met the good man who is tricked by these he trusted and crushed by misfortune; and who in bitterness and despair sets out to be wicked and to return evil for evil, but whose incorrigible kindness of heart prevents him doing aught but good. Such is Dr. Quixtus the hero. And there is the trusted business partner, who proves a scoundrel; and the friend who dies and leaves the

hero his little girl to bring up; and the artist nephew who is always in need of money; and the adventuress whose heart fails her before the hero's goodness, and who immediately begins to yearn for better things. There is even the letter which is found in the secret drawer and causes all the trouble, but which ultimately proves to have been intended for the other woman. They are all there, all those old friends of our ingenuous youth. We have met them all before. But it is to be doubted if we have ever had them so ably introduced to us. And in any case, they are good to be with again, as presented by Mr. Locke.

However well worn the material he uses, this writer always manages to be graceful and interesting; and in his latest volume his characteristic merits are conspicuous as of yore. His style is fluent and vivid as ever; the dialogue sparkles with mellow light; and there are charming passages of description. There is especially one long description of an automobile tour across France, which may be spoken of in the language of the circus-poster as "alone well worth the price of admission." Altogether it is a book worth while.

"The Country of the Blind." Short stories, by H. G. Wells, author of "The War of the Worlds," "The New Machiavelli," etc. Published by Thomas Nelson & Sons, London.

IT was as the author of a series of pseudo-scientific fantasies that H. G. Wells first attained fame. Previously, however, to the writing of such books as "The War in the Air" and "The Food of the Gods," he had produced a number of short stories of remarkable merit in their peculiar vein. Like his first romances, they deal largely with scientific nightmares. Collectors of orchids are strangled by vampire plants which seize them with relentless tentacles and suck their blood; hunters for the eggs of palaeozoic birds hatch some out and are almost murdered by the monstrous chicks; masters of great iron foundries who are unfortunate in their domestic relations, hurl the gentlemen in the case on to red-hot iron cones and burn them to a crisp. It is not a particularly pleasant place, this world of Mr. Wells' short stories. But it is a very interesting one; and readers who value books according to the intensity of the shivers they produce will rank this volume very high. It is a book of clever thrillers very well done.

"When Woman Proposes." A novel, by Anne Warner, author of "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," "How Leslie Loved," etc. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

THE lady who writes under the name of Anne Warner started out with a couple of bright, thin-spread little comedies, of which the best and most popular was probably "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." Latterly, however, she has been writing a series of the silliest, slushiest, sloppiest, and most hopelessly worthless little books that could possibly come from the pen of an experienced writer. "How Leslie Loved" presented the point-of-view of a lady's maid in the language of a society reporter. And this story of a fluff-beautiful and wealthy, of course—who throws herself at the head of an army Adonis, is even worse. I would like to think it wouldn't be read; but I fear the worst. "Mostly fools," said Carlyle.

"The Aeroplane, Past, Present and Future." By Claude Grahame-White and Harry Harper. Illustrated from photographs. Published by Henry Frowde, Toronto. Price, \$2.00.

CLAUDE Grahame-White is, of course, the celebrated English aviator. Harry Harper, I would judge from the name, is a sporting editor. Between them they have produced a buxom tome on the aeroplane up-to-date—and then some. Their work, however, has been the work of editors and compilers, rather than writers. Nearly all the special articles have been contributed by various gentlemen who have devoted their energies and best thought to going up in the air. That sterling bird-man, Louis Bleriot, tells of the sporting and commercial possibilities of the aeroplane, while Henry Farman, who has also flown to fame, deals with the constructional future of the aeroplane. Louis Paulhan—another plane man, as it were—writes of the future of flying. There are articles on the pioneers of flight; on the aeroplane in warfare; on the national aspect of flying; on aerial law, dealing with such matters as the landowner's control of the air over his property; on the world's air-

men, and on aeroplane accidents and their prevention. All these various articles are by experts, and the result is a very interesting and instructive book for those who are anxious to know more about aviation than can be gleaned from the news columns of the daily press. The book is also valuable as a work of reference, as the editors have thrown together a mass of statistics of various kinds about airmen and their performances—including their deaths. In fact, it is somewhat discouraging to see how much space has to be devoted to the fatalities of aviation. The list of martyrs to the cause of aviation and to the spectator's desire to see something for his money is a long one, and contains many distinguished names. But it is to be hoped that this stage of aviation is rapidly passing. In conclusion a word must be said for the number and excellence of the photographs from which this volume has been illustrated.

"Day-Dreams of a Pioneer." Poems, by John Mortimer. Published by William Briggs, Toronto.

THESE day-dreams are about as harmless and estimable a way of spending his time as a pioneer could discover. Moreover, they are carefully written and possess a certain interest, though their inspiration is rather tenuous.

Tom Folio

Princess Louise of Tuscany, ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, has written a book, "My Own Story," in which will be published for the first time the authentic history of the events which led up to her sensational escape from the Court of Saxony. As she refused to conform to the ways of the Court at Dresden, it was resolved to crush her, and to this end all the machinery that spite could devise was put in motion. In the last extreme of desperation and fearing that she would be abducted from Switzerland, whither she had escaped, and incarcerated in a mad-house, she determined to take a step which would render her return to Saxony impossible. Though innocent throughout, she allowed herself to be compromised in the eyes of the world by sending for M. Giron, with whom the tongue of scandal had associated her name. Protesting against such a sacrifice, M. Giron, in his loyalty to the princess, followed her best and visited her in Zurich for a few days.

Recently a story was telegraphed from Washington (says the Bookman) to the effect that Congressman Edward W. Townsend, while at a dinner to which he had been invited as a simple—and truthful—representative of New Jersey, dumb-founded a distinguished statesman by admitting that not only was he related to the Townsend who wrote the "Chimmie Fadden" stories, but that he himself did them with his own hand.

An annotated edition of Fontane's "Grete Minde," edited by Harvey W. Thayer, preceptor in Princeton University, will be brought out this month. Fontane is recognized as one of the leading figures in the history of the modern German novel, a master of vigorous realism. The tragic little tale of "Grete Minde" reveals the characteristics of the author and is a story of charm. It is adapted to the use of college students in the first or second year.

Stephen Crane's "The Red Badge of Courage" has at length been translated into French and appears as "La Conquête de Courage." La Revue praises the book highly.

The week has seen quite a batch of good stories about eminent men of literature. "The London Chronicle" tells us of a huge package that reached Sir Walter Scott from a young lady in America and for which he had to pay \$25 expressage. It contained a manuscript play and a letter from the fair author requesting Scott to read and correct her work, write a prologue and an epilogue, arrange for its production at Drury Lane, and negotiate with a publisher for the copyright. That was bad enough, but worse was to follow. About a fortnight later arrived another mighty packet, charged with a similar postage. Scott, who had not grown wiser by experience, paid the charges and opened the parcel. Out came a duplicate copy of the play and a second letter from the authoress, stating that, as the weather had been stormy and she feared something might have happened to her former manuscript, she had thought it prudent to send him a duplicate.

NEW BOOKS WORTH WHILE

IRISH POEMS, by Arthur Stringer—Excellent verse by one of the most versatile and interesting of younger Canadian writers.

ON THE IRON AT BIG CLOUD, by Frank L. Packard—Stories of railroading in the Rocky Mountains told with snap and skill.

KENNEDY SQUARE, by F. Hopkinson Smith—A graceful story of lovely ladies and brave gentlemen and the South "before the War."

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MILES BY STAGE, by Carrie Adell Strahorn—A woman's vivid and interesting story of the West of thirty years ago.

THE MILLER OF OLD CHURCH, by Ellen Glasgow—Life and love and death in the backwoods of Virginia, described with sympathy and skill.

THE CRUISE OF THE SNARK, by Jack London—The story of a remarkable cruise and of what Mr. London thought and felt while he was making it.

WOMEN AND LABOR, by Olive Schreiner—An eloquent rhapsody on the present position of her sex, by one of the most brilliant of living writers.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTS, a play by Arnold Bennett—A satire on modern tendencies of British journalism, by an acute and witty observer.

JOHN LA FARGE, by Royal Cortissoz—An excellent memoir and study of a fine artist and delightful gentleman.

THE LEGACY, by Mary S. Watts—The story of a woman and a brilliant study of society in the Middle West.

IN THE CLUB
THE CIGARETTE PAR EXCELLENCE
IS ALWAYS

PALL MALL

Ordinary Size
A shilling in London.
A quarter here.

H.M. The Kings Size
Along after dinner smoke.
35' Per package.

The Standard Book Co., Publishers

"The Heir From New York"

A delightful story describing how a young American became Canadianized.

It is the jolliest book of recent years.
Price \$1.25 postpaid.
For sale by your bookseller or by

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher
29-37 Richmond Street West - TORONTO

New and Popular Books

A NEW BOOK BY H. A. CODY,
Author of "The Frontiersman,"

THE FOURTH WATCH.

Cloth, \$1.25.

THE LIFE EVERLASTING: A Reality of Romance - By Marie Corelli
Cloth, \$1.25.

"It is daring, original, and as a story, unusually well told."

MARY MIDTHORNE - - - - - By George Barr McCutcheon
Cloth, \$1.25.

McCutcheon's books are always well worth reading.

THE TOWN OF MORALITY - - - - - By C. H. R.
Cloth, \$1.25.

"A New Pilgrim's Progress."

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher
29-37 Richmond St. West - TORONTO

Two cheques drawn 45 years ago by Charles Dickens in favor of his Wine Merchants, W. & A. Gilbey



GILBEY'S High-class Wines and Spirits as supplied to Charles Dickens can be obtained at all the leading Wine Merchants in Canada.

Some of the Gilbey Brands are:

WINES
GILBEY'S "INVALID" PORT
GILBEY'S "MONTILLA" SHERRY

SPIRITS
GILBEY'S "SPEY ROYAL" SCOTCH WHISKY
GILBEY'S "LONDON DRY" GIN



PRINCESS LOUISE VON TOSCANA. The ex-Crown Princess of Saxony is said to be writing memoirs of German royalty as seen from the inner circle. They are expected to make lively reading for the lower classes.

FRANCE'S mond Rostan posing on his production of "Faust" years ago the "Bergerac" film bitious work, chef d'oeuvre, "Faust," but after time for now announced finished and placed the play Le Bargy to best.

It is curious "Faust"—man's—has attracted and it will should after all drama as German critics will tell us that the brilliancy, but has he the such a theme compare with will nevertheless usual interest poet's interpretation myth with the Christopher M. was shackled wings of the M. that of the three poet of France tempered by Konigsberg at schools.

It is not yet to be produced talk of Mme. Le Bargy appeared his projected great Sarah it will be given a scene of the cler."

But the next it is no insign the circumstances part of Faust les in the French might caricature say it is easy great play, but to find the gre it? Le Bargy and does not depict the soul Age" hero. Je not the subtlety the power and He is one of the age, but he a part and his tecler" shows limited. Gallie rate, is a Mep no disparagem Guity and Je all the chief her of "Chantecler Gallipaux at t Voltarian Merc fication of P cynicism, the He would ma tophes in clear we must clear for Gallipaux istophes of th the Faust will find.

M. Le Barg actor and the French stage, for the young is well know mated his inter the Comedie F

Rostand's "Faust"

Paris interested in production of New York

FRANCE'S great poet M. Edmond Rostand has not been reposing on his laurels since the production of "Chantecler." Several years ago the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" first took up a most ambitious work, which he considered his chef d'oeuvre, on the subject of "Faust," but he has put it aside time after time for other works. It is now announced that the last scene is finished and that M. Rostand has placed the play in the hands of M. Le Bargy to do with as he thinks best.

It is curious how the subject of "Faust"—man's rebellion against God—has attracted so many great minds, and it will be curious if France should after all have its great "Faust" drama as Germany already has. But the critics will shake their heads and tell us that Rostand doubtless has the brilliancy, the poetry and the wit, but has he the profundity to handle such a theme in any way that can compare with the godlike Goethe? It will nevertheless be of more than usual interest to compare the French poet's interpretation of the great myth with that of the Renaissance Christopher Marlowe, whose mind was shackled with the crude imaginings of the Middle Ages, and with that of the three hundred years later poet of Frankfurt, whose work is tempered by the philosophies of Konigsberg and the other German schools.

It is not yet decided where "Faust" is to be produced. There was some talk of Mme. Bernhardt's pretty theatre, but in view of the fact that M. Le Bargy appears to have abandoned his projected association with the great Sarah it is more likely that it will be given at the Porte St. Martin, the scene of the triumph of "Chantecler."

But the next question will be—and it is no insignificant question under the circumstances—who will take the part of Faust and who Mephistopheles in the French poet's version? One might caricature a famous phrase and say it is easy for Rostand to write a great play, but where are we going to find the great players to interpret it? Le Bargy? He is too modern and does not seem at all suited to depict the soul struggles of a "Moyen Age" hero. Jean Coquelin? He has not the subtlety, though he may have the power and skill. Lucien Guitry? He is one of the greatest actors of the age, but he is too heavy for such a part and his experience with "Chantecler" shows that Guitry's power is limited. Gallipaux? Here, at any rate, is a Mephistopheles. For it is no disparagement of the merits of Guitry and Jean Coquelin to say that all the chief honors of the production of "Chantecler" were really due to Gallipaux at the Merle—a sardonic, Voltarian Merle he was, the personification of Parisian wit and light cynicism, the scoffing boulevardier. He would make a superb Mephistopheles in the French manner; but we must clear our minds of Weimar, for Gallipaux would not be the Mephistopheles of the German school. But the Faust will be a difficult person to find.

M. Le Bargy, the distinguished actor and the Beau Brummel of the French stage, who sets the fashions for the young bloods of Paris, has, as is well known, several times intimated his intention of resigning from the Comedie Francaise, where he has



THE LATEST PICTURE OF THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND HIS WIFE.

This unique photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, was taken a few days ago at the Dublin Horse Show. It is of especial interest in view of the severe illness of the Ambassador, from which he has recovered.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

been an Associate for many years. The original cause of friction was the refusal of the direction of the "house of Moliere" to allow Le Bargy to create Chantecler. The actor withdrew his resignation, but he has again brought the subject up, and this time it seems as if he will persist.

Le Bargy, who has hitherto played and had most success in young and modern heroic parts, has an ambition to play Rostand's heroes, and after leaving the Francaise he announces his intention of making a six months' tour with "Cyrano de Bergerac."

"If only Coquelin were with us still!" was a wish that was often heard expressed about the time of the production of "Chantecler," in the early part of last year; and "if Coquelin were only with us" will be heard again and again when arrangements are being made for Rostand's "Faust." One's thoughts in speaking of the brilliant young actor naturally turn to Constant Coquelin, to whose interpretation of his heroes the poet owes not a little of his fame. The plan to erect a monument of the two Coquelin brothers at Boulogne-sur-Mer, their birthplace, was remarkably well supported throughout the country. The monument, the work of M. Mailard, consists of the figures of the two brothers in characteristic attitudes, while beside them is a pedestal surmounted by a bust of Moliere. The elder Coquelin stands erect with a manuscript in his hand, reciting verse, while by his side is seated Coquelin cadet, with folded arms, listening to him with an expression of rapt admiration. At the base is a palm on which is posed a head of the Muse. Yesterday M. Dujardin-Baumetz, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, and M. Juies Claretie, director of the Comedie Francaise, went down to Boulogne to perform the unveiling ceremony.—London Globe.



NEW YORK'S NEW CITY HALL.

New York's splendid municipal building, as it will look when completed. The edifice is being erected now, and rapid progress is being made toward its completion. The small building in the foreground is the historic old City Hall, which is one hundred years old this year.

American Press Service.

gathering a most hopeless undertaking. It was Marco Polo, however, who finally demonstrated that the real fireproof substance was asbestos, asserting at the same time that the salamander made of this material must be a mineral and not a beast.

At one time the salamander had another less acceptable power, that of poisoning whatever it touched, animate or inanimate. This tradition did not last long, and to-day it is known that this animal is perfectly harmless.

In truth, this batrachian is simply a small amphibian resembling a lizard but without scales, having a soft, moist skin colored in spots or bands of yellow, orange, or brown. In its early life it has an aquatic larval stage, but in later life it puts aside such childish things as gills, and, developing lungs, becomes air-breathing and behaves like an ordinary reptile. For its habitat it chooses dark and damp places, where it leads a quiet, peaceful life, feeding on aquatic worms, insects, and very small animals.

For those interested in a study of the salamander Dr. Leonhard Stejneger has written a paper on three batrachians from Panama and Costa Rica. This paper is publication 1857 of the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, and deals with two curious tree toads from Panama and a new salamander from Costa Rica. This modern animal, a little over two and a half inches in length, has a smooth brown skin somewhat striped in lighter shade, a wide, flat head, and a long cylindrical tail. Dr. Stejneger, the author, has named the new species after the collector, C. Picado, who discovered it in La Estrella, south-east of Cartago, Costa Rica.

Libelling the Salamander.

ABOUT that little batrachian, the salamander, there has been much fiction written by those ancient naturalists Aristotle, Pliny, de Thaun, Porta, Marco Polo, and Browne, and by those of a later day. The ancients all agreed that the salamander was a small reptile, a lover of cold and wet, never venturing from its lair except in rainy weather. It was believed by some that the salamander was a living fire-extinguisher, just as if its body were truly made of ice. Others asserted that it lived and thrived in fire. The fire-resisting charm was even ascribed to certain gnomes and sylphs, as well as to the fair water nymph Undine. And so in fable and mythology the salamander existed for years considered both fire-proof and fire-extinguishing.

Pliny, a scientist of a practical turn, put a salamander in a fire, and consumed both salamander and myth.

When asbestos was first discovered it was thought to be salamander's wool, and was made into cloth and wearing apparel capable of being cleansed by fire instead of water. But Browne loosened this theory somewhat in his exposure of vulgar errors when he declared the salamander to be "a kind of lizard, a quadruped . . . without woole, furre, or haire," making such wool-

Oriental Eggs.

THE Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take "hard-boiled." These are to be had in all the roadside places for refreshment. While the Chinese have an expression "eggs of a hundred years," it must not be understood that their eggs are always a century old, though one may be able to get them of many years' standing.

The Celestials evince a preference for the egg of the duck or of the goose. These are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a varying period, the minimum being, it is said, five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes on a dark green color, and the white coagulates and becomes green.

A RECORD MOTOR CAR SHIPMENT.

On August 31st the Packard Company shipped forty-one cars, of which twenty were "Sixes." Twelve trucks left the factory the same day, establishing a new high record for one day's business for this concern.

The man who is looking for trouble is a source of endless wonderment to the man who can't get away from it.



The Howard Watch

AS soon as a man owns a motor-car he begins to take a new account of time. And as soon as a man appreciates precision in a timepiece he is in line for a HOWARD Watch.

All over Canada—as in the States—the demand for the HOWARD is growing very rapidly among automobile owners. They are learning that there is no watch like the HOWARD for their use.

Its hard-tempered balance will not knock out of true with the jar and jolt of travel. It is unhurt by changes of temperature or the vibration of the machine.

Its adjustment is permanent.

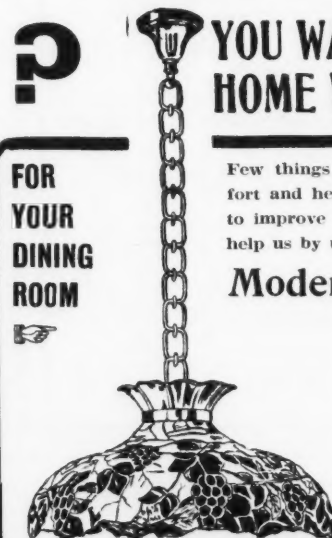
Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. 202, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Canadian Wholesale Depot: Lumsden Building, Toronto

FOR YOUR DINING ROOM



THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

12-14 Adelaide St. West. Open Evenings. Phone Main 1933.

YOU WANT YOUR HOME WELL LIGHTED

Few things are more necessary for your comfort and health than GOOD LIGHT. We want to improve your home lighting and ask you to help us by using only

Modern Gas Fixtures

By using modern gas lamps and fixtures you can improve the interior appearance of your home one hundred per cent. If you desire, we will send a representative to see you, who will advise you just what kind of modern fixture would be best for each or any room in your home. He will give you a price for these fixtures, installed ready for use in your home. If you should not care to purchase you are under no obligation to do so. Our booklet, "Modern Home Lighting," sent free on request.

THE THREE ARROWS THAT POINT TO PERFECTION IN BREWING

THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE.

The Lager that is driving imported beers out of Canada

**PURITY
QUALITY
UNIFORMITY**

you get all three in
**Seal Brand
Coffee**

—the favorite in a million homes 123
In 1 and 2 pound sealed tins only.



PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY



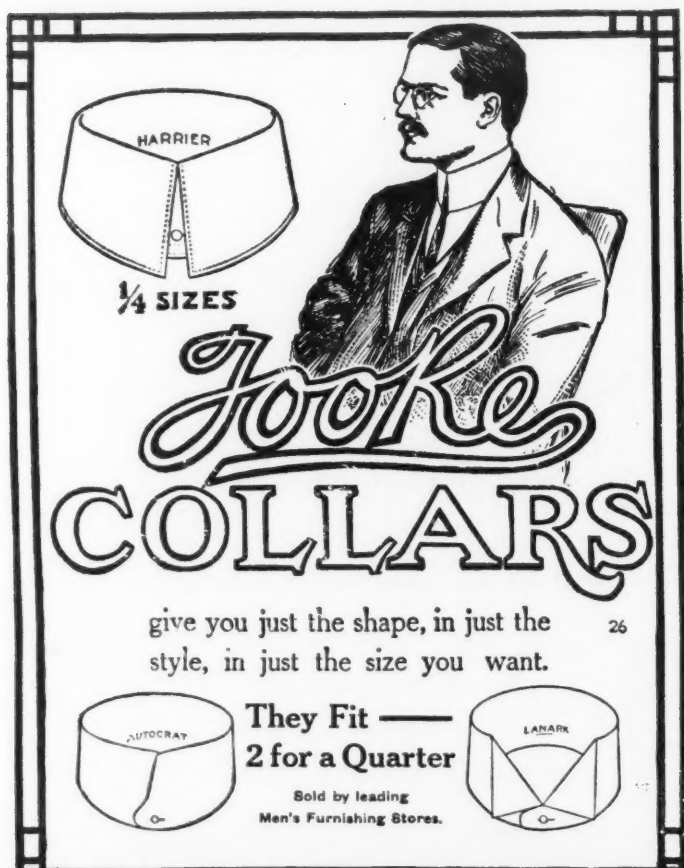
Sold Everywhere

**Jooke
COLLARS**

give you just the shape, in just the style, in just the size you want. 26

They Fit —
2 for a Quarter

Sold by leading Men's Furnishing Stores.



**\$20 OVERCOAT
to measure
(CARRIAGE & DUTY PAID)
FOR \$8.60**

Curzon's \$8.60 Overcoat has been valued by clients at \$20.

All Curzon clothing is sold with a guarantee (satisfaction given or money returned) and is produced from genuine British Textiles.

MADE FROM REAL BRITISH MATERIALS.

Greatest attention is paid to the cutting of every individual order, and the style of production is equal to anything sold anywhere at twice and thrice the money—at least, this is what the Curzon clientele say about the Curzon \$8.60 Overcoat.

Then there is the tailoring. As is well known, London is the hub of the tailoring craft, and Messrs. Curzon Bros., as practical tailoring experts themselves, are in a position to secure the most qualified workmen in the trade. For all these reasons Curzon tailoring is sold with the following guarantee:

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.
One Silver and Two Gold Medal Awards.**

Our methods appeal to the thoughtful man: that is perhaps why we number among our clientele such well-known men as the following:—
Rev. R. J. Campbell, Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P., Horatio Bottomley, M.P., Lieut.-Col. A. E. Belcher, Lieut.-Col. Dr. S. H. Glasgow, Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald, Rev. Canon Davidson, Comte. Ubaldo Beni, J. P. Downey, M.P., W. H. Doyle, M.P., Hon. F. W. Aymer, Mr. Eustace Miles, Dr. T. R. Allinson, Major-Gen. J. C. Kinchant, Mr. Matheson Lang, Mr. Montague Holbein.

Fill in a post card and address same to us as below, asking for our latest assortment of materials. Together with patterns, we send you fashion-plates and complete instructions for accurate self-measurement, tape measure, all sent free and carriage paid. We dispatch your order within seven days, and if you do not approve, return the goods, and we will refund the money.

Address for Patterns:
**CURZON BROS., c/o MIGHT DIRECTORIES, Ltd. (Dept. 159),
74/76 Church St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.**

**\$20 SUIT OR OVERCOAT TO MEASURE FOR \$8.60
(CARRIAGE & DUTY PAID).**

CURZON BROS.
Go to Curzon

The World's Measure Tailors.

60/62 CITY ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
West End Depot: PEMBERTON HOUSE, 133 & 135 OXFORD ST., LONDON, ENGLAND.
Please mention this paper.



LAWRENCE D'ORSAY.
The famous delineator of the English "swell," who will be seen in a revival of "The Earl of Pawtucket" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

Memory in Animals.

PEOPLE who never forget a face are rather a bore. But we like it when animals remember us. Also, birds. Generally, it is difficult to know whether a bird does recollect you or not; and we have little to guide us in our investigation as to how long and in what degree a bird will recognize the appearance of a human being with whose features it has once become familiar. Lately, however, an interesting sidelight on this absorbing topic has been supplied by the gardeners of the park at Margate. These gardeners are trying to catch certain peacocks, whose destiny it is to be removed from the gardens and deposited with a bird fancier. "It is my belief," says one of the pursuers pessimistically, "that we shall not catch them for another fortnight. They know us all by sight now, and we don't stand much chance with them until they have forgotten us." This cuts both ways, of course. It is wounding to one's self-esteem to be forgotten by some bird whom one had come to look upon practically as an old college chum. On the other hand, suppose you offend a peacock? At the end of a fortnight he is looking on you as a rather attractive stranger. How different from the

elephant, who waits fifty years until he meets again the person, now a respectable old gentleman, who in his boyhood offered him (Mr. Elephant) a red pepper sandwich, and gets the half-Nelson on him with his trunk. Give us the short-memory peacock. —London Globe.

THE ART OF THE MINIATURE PAINTER.

Many who visited the Art Gallery at the Exhibition this year had their attention attracted to a group of miniatures by the noted English artist, Harold Cox. They were exquisite in their treatment—so delicate, natural, lifelike—charmingly revealing the painter's sympathetic insight and sincerity. Wonderfully soft flesh tints heightened the effect of naturalness and gave the impression of skilful, conscientious handling all the more noticeable by a careful attention to detail.

Here one picture showed a bonny wee golden-haired girl with laughing eyes of blue; another a baby's head; there a miniature of little fair-haired lad in a brown suit, and one of a gentle, sweet-faced lady, caught and held the passing throngs who gazed in silent, rapt admiration as they grasped the full significance and beauty of the work.

It will be some consolation to those who missed these pictures at the Exhibition to know that they may have the opportunity of seeing them this week in Kennedy's window—Kennedy, the photographer—in King street west.

No doubt the thought will occur to some at the same time what a splendid idea to have one's own or the wee boy's or the wee girl's miniature painted as the Christmas gift for the husband or father or grandmother. But it were well to decide quickly for Mr. Cox is going to have many demands made upon him, and arrangements should be made early, for it is not work which can be done in a rush. And Mr. Cox is too much of an artist to attempt it.

It isn't always wise to trust the fellow who trusts to luck.

The greatest puzzle in the world is the success of other people.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BIRTHS.
FERRIS.—Born, to Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Ferris, of Edmonton, Alberta, on September 15th, 1911, a son.
LE FEVRE.—At "Harborne," Lakefield, Ontario, on September 14th, 1911, the wife of A. T. Le Fevre, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BALFOUR—MONAHAN.—By the Rev. Father Kelly, at St. Basil's Church, on Thursday, Sept. 14th, Ida M. Monahan, fourth daughter of the late J. S. Monahan and Mrs. Monahan, Bredaibane street, to Mr. W. D. Balfour, second son of the late Hon. W. D. Balfour and Mrs. Balfour, Cottingham street.
WILCOCKS—BLACKBURN.—In St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton, Ont., at high noon, on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, 1911, Julia Irene, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Wilcocks, to Frederick H. Blackburn, of Winnipeg, Man., youngest son of the late Robert Blackburn and Mrs. Blackburn, of Sussex St., Ottawa, Ont., Canon E. Lanks and Rev. W. L. Armitage officiating.

**Daniel Stone
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER
82 West Bloor St. TELEPHONE NORTH 28**

Now is the time
to buy a

**Semi-Regatta
Shirt**

Comfortable as a soft shirt,
Bosom won't wrinkle,
Stylish as can be,
Smart-fitting,
Outclasses old styles,
Approved by good dressers. 12

MADE IN BERLIN, ONT. BY

W.G.P.R. MARK

Style and Comfort



Utility Overcoat

HEAVY enough for Winter—can be utilized for Fall or Spring

Fly Front—velvet collar—centre vent—length slightly below the knee

For general purpose the coat without a peer

Popular Price \$20.

MANY LESS. SOME MORE.

Shops of

"Fashion-Craft"

TORONTO SHOPS
22 King St. West - P. Ballinger, Prop.
102-104 Yonge St. - Herb Irving, Mgr.
426 Yonge St. - Stewart Price, Mgr.

Q 8-11




"THE LOTHIAN"

If you want a correct English Cap, as worn by Oxford and Cambridge men, and on St. Andrew's Links, you must get it from an accepted authority on caps, such as

TRESS & CO. London, England.

WREYFORD & CO. Dominion Agents. 3



Aikenhead's

Artistic Hardware

Our stock comprises everything in hardware furnishings of the most modern and up-to-date styles in both design and finish. We carry a full line of

Yale & Towne Specialties

Night Latches, Front Door Sets, Inside Door Sets, Blount Door Checks, etc., etc.

Open Saturday afternoons until 5 o'clock. Other days, 6 o'clock.

Aikenhead Hardware Limited
17-19-21 Temperance Street
Wholesale and Retail



NATURAL LAXATIVE MINERAL WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION

Nature's own way of cleansing the body is most simple. She provides a pure and wholesome Mineral Water as a laxative and health tonic. Keep yourself in healthy condition by drinking half a glass on arising in the morning.

People's Candidate Wins

Over Five Million Voters Register Their Approval of His Platform

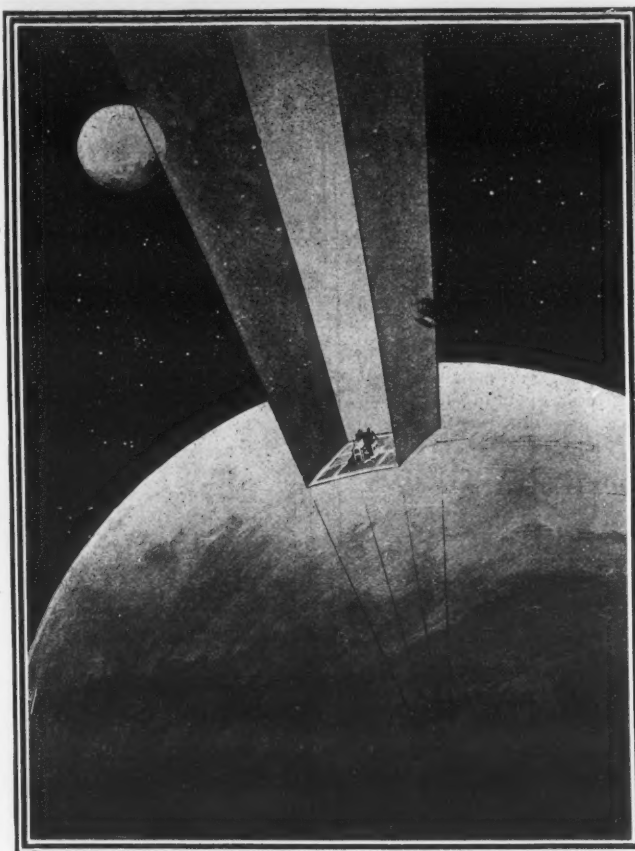
VOTES COST ON AVERAGE OVER \$5.00 EACH

CONTRARY to all precedent, but rightly, the voters themselves paid for these Five Million votes. Each man, by laying down \$5.00 or upwards, voted his approval of the shaving system developed and perfected by King C. Gillette, and declared his intention of following this system with the Gillette Safety Razor which he received in exchange for his cash.



The principles of personal cleanliness and comfort, made possible by the quick, efficient little Gillette Safety Razor, were first laid down by King C. Gillette in 1904. When the last General Elections were held, in 1908, over Two Million had subscribed to them. Since then they have been adopted and practised by Three Million more clear-headed voters—practical men whose time is worth money.

The Gillette Safety Razor has freed Gillette's constituents, the world over, from dependence on the barber-shop—has conserved their time—preserved their tempers—and, for them, has transferred shaving from an irksome task into a pleasant incident in the morning toilet.



A THEORETICAL VIEW OF THE EXTENT OF LANDED PROPERTY. It extends downwards to the centre of the earth and upwards apparently indefinitely into space. Published by arrangement with The Sphere.

MUSIC

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra will open its season at Massey Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3rd. Judging by preliminary announcements the coming season promises to surpass all former ones, both as to the excellence of the orchestral programmes and as to the high artistic standing of the soloists engaged for the series. Mr. Welsman's first program is a characteristic one, and is composed of the symphony "from the New world," by Dvorak, which is the best known of the five written by this famous composer; Mussette from "Arminie," Gluck, arranged by Mottl, the celebrated orchestral conductor; and the delightful Hungarian Dances, by Brahms. The soloist, Mme. Alma Gluck, the famous lyric soprano of the Metropolitan Opera house, will sing the aria from Charpentier's "Louise," an opera in which the title role has added much fame to the singer. In this great number she will be accompanied by the orchestra, after which she will be heard in a group of songs with Mr. Welsman at the piano. With a programme such as the above, the opening of the series promises to be a notable one. In many respects Mme. Gluck is one of the most remarkable sopranos now before the public. In a single season she has risen to a position of first magnitude, after having been obliged to stand comparison with the best living sopranos of the decade. Subscription lists close on Sept. 25th.

The Toronto College of Music announces that two new members have been added to their already efficient teaching staff, namely, F. S. Watson, Esq., teacher of Violin Cello, formerly of Henry Wood's Orchestra, of London, Eng., and J. H. Pearce, Mus. Doc. (Tor), teacher of Piano, Organ, Vocal and Theory.

Miss Mabel Beddoe, of Toronto, has been engaged to sing with the Mendelssohn Male Chorus of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., on Dec. 6. Miss Beddoe's voice is steadily broadening in compass and her highly finished style is certain to win her wide critical esteem.

Mr. Stanton Ferguson, (late of the Nordheimer Company), has accepted the position of general manager of the sheet music department of Whaley, Royce & Company, Toronto. Mr. Ferguson has been closely connected with the musical public, and especially the music teachers, for a great many years, not only in this city, but throughout the Dominion, and his experience should well qualify him for his new position.

A choral class will be formed early in October, at the Toronto Conservatory of Music for the study of chorus parts from suitable and modern operas. Mr. Oscar Goldschmidt, late of the Royal Opera, Cassel, Germany, will be in charge as conductor and instructor.

Oscar Hammerstein, who's "Naughty Marietta," will shortly be presented in this city, will open his new opera house in London in November. The subscription sale amounted to over eighty-four thousand dollars, although this is not as large a subscription as the Manhattan Opera House had on its opening when taken into consideration it is, for London the greatest in its history. Orville Harrold, who last season sang the role of Captain Dick in "Naughty Marietta," will be replaced this season by Mr. John Cardo, as Mr. Hammerstein has engaged Mr. Harrold to sing the leading tenor roles in London this season.

The season of the Montreal Opera Company, which is devoted to the production of the very finest French and Italian works both of the classic and the present day repertoire, will open its second season with the most rosy prospects. Although the season does not open until the first week in November, the advance sale is already \$30,000, and the three months' stay of the company is already guaranteed against all loss. It is good news to record that the company will spend the last two weeks of February in Toronto.

Mrs. Alfred Jury has recently been appointed to the staff of Toronto Conservatory of Music as vocal teacher, and will devote three days each week, (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday), where appointments can be made at the office of the Conservatory. Mrs. Jury is well and favorably known in Toronto.

Vladimir de Pachmann is one of the pianistic geniuses of the age. The celebrated virtuoso is to be heard here for the last time at Massey Hall on Wednesday, Sept. 27th. De Pachmann's art, his personality, are matters for discussion wherever people assemble who appreciate the superlative accompaniments in the musical world. He is now making his debut to his large number of admirers in the leading cities of the United States. It is more than three years since de Pachmann was last in America. At that time his successes surpassed any of the many tours he has made in this country. His recital here is arousing more interest among the musicians, students and music lovers than that of any other musical event in the near future.

Miss Marie C. Strong has returned from her holiday spent in New York State, and has resumed teaching at her studio, 15 King St. East.

Mr. Frank Converse Smith, violinist, has opened his studio at the new Heintzman Building, 193-197 Yonge St.

Mr. George Dixon, the well-known tenor, will give a recital in Toronto on October 12.

The first rehearsal of the National Chorus was held in Conservatory Hall on Monday evening. Dr. Albert Ham was greeted enthusiastically by a full attendance in all the sections. After outlining the work of the season, Dr. Ham expressed his pleasure at the hearty response to the call of another season's practice and thanked the members for their loyalty and devotion to the interests of the chorus. In the practice which followed, it was conclusively demonstrated that the basses and tenors will reveal volume and brilliancy of unusual quality, while the sopranos and altos show the beautiful tone which has made them unexcelled. The improved strength in the male sections will go far toward giving the double choruses and six part numbers the immense body of tone that they require. Rehearsals are to be held regularly from now on.

Mr. Franklin Riker, tenor and voice instructor, of New York, who has been spending the summer months in Toronto, returns to New York on the 29th instant. However, owing to the desire of his Toronto pupils, Mr. Riker has arranged to spend two days, Wednesday and Thursday, of each week, during the winter season in Toronto, and he wishes to announce that he has a limited number of half-hour periods still open, and these can be contracted for now. Mr. Riker will accept no pupils contracting for less than twenty (20) lessons, and arrangements for these should be made before his return to New York. Mr. Riker's winter season begins November 1st, and he may consult concerning the work of this period at his studio in the New Heintzman Building, any day from 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

A Richard in His Element.

THE late Thomas Wentworth Higginson, said a Harvard instructor, "loved music, but not the extremely technical music of Richard Strauss, Ravel and others of that type. Col. Higginson used to tell a story. He said that Strauss went one summer on a hunting trip in the mountains. It chanced that on a certain afternoon a terrific thunderstorm descended on a hunting party. Amid ear-splitting thunder and blinding lightning, amid deluges of rain whipped by a roaring wind, the huntsmen all sought shelter. Where, though, was Strauss?

"Three friends set out in alarm to look for him. They feared that in the wild chaos of the storm he had fallen down a precipice. After a long while they found him, they found him doing—what do you suppose?

"Strauss stood bareheaded on the summit of a lofty crag. The lightning played about him in vivid, violent flashes; the rain deluged him; the thunder rolled and rumbled around him; the roaring wind flapped his coat-tails about his head, and the musician, a ramrod in his hand, was busily engaged on his high crag in conducting the thunderstorm!"—Detroit Free Press.

TO NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA IN COMFORT.

By leaving Toronto 4.32 or 6.10 p.m. daily, via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley, the scenic and only



Paying Thro' the Nose.

If we talk through the nose (says a contemporary writer) that is no reason why we should pay through it. The smoker of "imported" cigars may cure himself of this latter habit, by calling for the DAVIS' "NOBLEMEN" CIGAR.

The "NOBLEMEN" is a full weight, clear Havana, Cuban-made Cigar, which means that "NOBLEMEN" is an exact replica of the high-grade imported, yet the cost is HALF, or 2 for a quarter.

Macauley says "We are too often contented to move along the beaten track."

If you have not tried a "NOBLEMEN," spend a quarter on the experiment. You will find it the most luxurious quarter's worth in the world.

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2-for-a-quarter. S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL. "PANETELAS" size, 10c. straight. Makers of the Famous "PERFECTION" 10c. Cigar. "CONCHA FINA" size, 3 for 25c.



THE WORLD HAS OUTGROWN SILENT PIANOS

Is the piano in your home a musical instrument; and do you use it as such? Or is it like so many others, merely an article of furniture—a costly ornament?

The piano is meant to be played. Actually no other such superb musical instrument exists.

Its presence in the home should mean entertainment without measure, culture, education. Its influence should be constantly apparent, brightening and enlivening the home atmosphere.

If your piano is not providing you with music—if you and the members of your family cannot play it—then you have not got the piano you should have. You are losing more than you can estimate by not replacing it at once with the piano of the present day—the

PIANOLA PIANO

The success of the Pianola Piano is unparalleled in the history of musical instruments. To-day it is sold in every civilized country of the world. Just as surely as you have adopted other developments of modern progress, such as the telephone, the automobile, etc., so you will eventually own a Pianola Piano.

The very logic of a piano that is a real musical instrument in every home, that everyone can play, and play well, and that in addition offers every advantage of the older types of instruments for practice and hand-playing—will induce you to its purchase.

You should investigate the Pianola Piano now. Your silent piano will never be worth so much in exchange, as at present. Intrinsically, it is steadily depreciating in value.

There is But One Genuine Pianola

It is built in but five pianos—The Steinway-Weber-Steck-Wherlock-Stuyvesant, and Sold in Toronto Only by

Mason & Risch, Limited
230 Yonge Street, Toronto

International Securities Company, Limited

is the authorized and exclusive agent of the

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

for the sale of its Townsite lots in the Divisional Points of Melville, Watrous, Biggar and Wainwright, and the Junctional Point of To-field, as well as the Town of Scott, all located on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

The International Securities Co., Ltd., is the owner or manager for the sale of other important Townsites or Subdivisions as follows:

- TUXEDO PARK, REGINA, SASK.
- THE HIGHLANDS, MOOSE JAW, SASK.
- MARLBOROUGH PLACE, MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.
- GRANDVIEW ADDITION, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.
- BATTLEVIEW PARK, N. BATTLEFORD, SASK.
- TOWNSITE OF CANORA, SASK.
- EVANSTON, WEYBURN, SASK.
- TOWNSITE OF ESTWICK, ALTA.
- HYDE PARK, LACOMBE, ALTA.
- SOUTHVIEW PARK, YORKTON, SASK.
- ONTARIO PLACE, SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

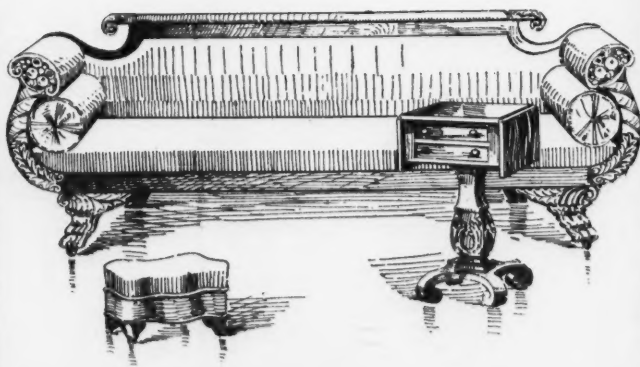
Inquiries are solicited from parties seeking a sound investment in any of the above named Cities and Towns. Many of these places afford splendid openings for business and professional men. Full information will be freely furnished, and booklets, maps, etc., regarding any of these cities or towns, will be mailed free upon request.

International Securities Co., Ltd.

Somerset Building - Winnipeg - Man.

double-track route. Former train sleepers, Buffalo to New York and Philadelphia. Tickets, berth reservations, at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

Murray-Kay, Limited



A Group of "Colonial" Pieces

An interesting feature of our stock is the large number of pieces it includes in period designs. Furniture for the dining room, hall, bedroom or drawing room, reproducing, often with close fidelity, designs associated with definite historic periods such as those of Charles II., Elizabeth or William and Mary in England, or Louis XVI. or the Empire in France. When desired we can decorate and furnish an apartment throughout in accord with any admired period scheme, and we are always glad of an opportunity to undertake work of this kind or to prepare sketches and submit estimates if such are desired.

MURRAY-KAY, LIMITED

JOHN KAY COMPANY, Limited

36 and 38 King Street W., Toronto

"YE OLDE FIRME"
HEINTZMAN & CO.

THE NEW
HEINTZMAN & CO.
PLAYER-PIANO

is the most perfectly-built player-piano in the world.

—Its aluminum action is an exclusive feature of this wonderful instrument, and yet only one of many special features.

Constructed with the Heintzman & Co. ideals of tone, touch and durability.

Handsome booklet on application.

Piano Salon: 193-195-197
Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Foiled a Hold-up

Si West, Stage Driver, Was Fore-Sighted.

Si West, the grizzled old stage driver, a relic of early days, brought his stage up in front of the post-office. The mine superintendent came out with a mail bag and handed it to him.

"Well, Si," he said, "did you get the gold?"

"Yep. There 'tis," replied the old fellow, ejecting a mouthful of tobacco juice and pointing to a square little box that sat on top of the stage. "Any passengers?"

"Yes, there's one," answered the superintendent. "He'll be out in a minute. You'd better be kinda careful to-day, Si," he added, drawing closer. "There's more gold in that box than usual this week. And you know Black Merton's been tearing off some stunts around here the last month or two."

"Don't y'u worry none 'bout Black Merton," assured Si. "I been up agin him befo'. They don't none of them bad men git th' best o' Si West. No, sir-ree."

At this point the passenger, a well dressed and pleasant looking fellow, came out of the post-office. "This the stage I'm to take?" he asked.

"Yep," replied Si. "Y'u kin either git inside or y'u kin ride up here with me on th' seat, jest as y'u like."

"Thanks. Guess I'll ride up on the seat, as it don't make any difference."

He mounted to the driver's seat and Si cracked his long whip over the horses, starting them off at a gallop.

They went for several miles without either breaking the silence. Then the old driver began chuckling softly to himself.

In a moment he spoke.

"He, he," he giggled. "Did y'u he-year what th' Sup' was a-sayin' t' me? He, he, I run up agin Black Merton onct. Yep, but he didn't git none th' best o' me. No, sir-ree."

"Tell me about it," encouraged his passenger.

"Wall," the old fellow began, "'twas 'bout six months ago an' I was carryin' a box of gold for th' company. I'd got jest 'bout 'long here som'ere, an' he comes a-ridin' out fr'm behin' the hill up there on th' road, an—h'm—"

"Hands up!" he called a man coming down the road.

Si and his passenger instantly obeyed the command.

"Now," said the robber, "y'u up there with th' dude clothes, git up an' take down that box fr'm off'n th' stage. Be quick, too, befo' I give y'u a little livelier."

"Ge-ed up," called Si to the horses, and as they started they heard the clatter of hoofs as the robber galloped away.

For perhaps twenty minutes neither spoke. Then the old driver began to chuckle again.

"Well," said his seatmate in very evident surprise. "I shouldn't think y'd be so happy over losing that gold. What do you think the superintendent will say about this?"

"He, he," giggled Si. "They don't none of them get th' best o' Si West. No, sir-ree. That fellow won't be a feelin' very happy, neither, that is 'less he was a-lookin' fer rocks."

"What?"

"Shu. D' y'u think I'd put a box o' gold up there fer th' whole country t' be a looking at? No, sir-ree. That box didn't hev nothin' in't but a lot a rocks."

"And where in the deuce do you keep your gold?" asked the other.

For an answer Si pulled up the flap that hung over the front seat on which they sat. Under the seat lay a box, precisely like the one that the robber had taken.

"He, he," giggled Si. "They don't none of them git th' best o' Si West. No, sir-ree."

"Is that right?"

The driver started up at the strange note in the other's voice and found himself staring into the barrel of a big revolver, held in his companion's steady hand.

"I guess you know me, now, don't you?" smiled the latter. "I'm Black Merton. You fooled me with that rock gag before, but the man ain't living that can fool me twice. Now, you can just exercise your muscles dragging that box out from under the seat. Thanks for telling me where it was, but I knew it wasn't the other one all along. That other robber is a pal of mine. We figured this was the surest way of getting the gold."

Some four hours later Si West brought his team to a halt in front of a little depot in Verde Station. Alighting from his seat, he went quickly around to the rear of the stage. Here he lifted a piece of canvas from the bed of the wagon and took out a small square box it had covered. With a great effort he lifted the box to the ground and called

"MINT PERFECTO"

When we brought out a fine Havana Filled Cigar, Full Perfecto Shape, to sell at three for 25c. our judgment was not far out. From a small beginning, we now actually retail over 1,000 "Mint Perfectos" daily. There is only one reason—QUALITY

4 Stores: **A. CLUBB & SONS** Sole Distributors
5 King St. West 262 Yonge St. 445 Yonge St. 472 Spadina Ave.

You'll Like This Beer

It appeals to people because it is packaged so daintily and looks so appetizing.

Pabst Blue Ribbon
The Beer of Quality

has the delightful tonic tang of the hops and the rich mellow flavor of the fully matured malt without the excessive bitter or strong heavy flavor that so many find unpleasant.

Order a Case Today.

Geo. J. Foy, Limited
3 Front St., East
Tel. Main 4106



There is an air of substance that distinguishes wearers of

von Gal made
Hats
"CORRECT STYLES FOR MEN"

Absolutely correct styles, splendid workmanship and fine materials and trimmings unite to give these hats a tone that is instantly recognized by men who dress in good taste.

Your dealer stands behind the hat—insures you satisfaction. Fit, material, style must be to your liking. And we stand behind the dealer.

Prices \$3, \$4 and \$5. At leading dealers.

E. J. von Gal Co. Ltd.

Canadian Factory
Niagara Falls,
Ontario.

BRANCH OF
Hawes von Gal
INCORPORATED
New York, U. S. A.

American Factory
Danbury, Conn.
Straw Hat Factory
Baltimore, Md.

Your After Dinner Smoke

Smoking after meals is oftentimes prescribed by doctors because the soothing, beneficent influence of the weed is conducive to sound, natural digestion. For this reason special stress is laid upon the kind and quality of the pipe selected. The most eminent physicians are agreed that BBB pipes, because of their peculiar hygienic construction, fully realize their conception of what the ideal pipe should be. Easily and quickly cleaned, with no pockets to retain the nicotine or saliva, BBB pipes preserve a sweet and wholesome condition.

B BB

All dealers
All styles
All prices

PRESTON STEEL CEILINGS

Let us set you right on the ceiling matter

You are, perhaps, prejudiced in favor of plaster, for ceilings. That prejudice won't last long after you read our book about ceilings. For it shows you why you cannot really afford to buy any but

Preston Steel Ceilings

The book is aimed straight at those who have thought metal ceilings were too new an idea to be worth trying. Whether you are one of those or not, there is something in the book worth knowing. It shows you why a Preston Steel Ceiling is cheaper, far safer to sleep or work under, and vastly more beautiful to live with. Ask for the book, and outline your possible needs. The reply will interest you. 30

Branch Office and Factory
MONTREAL, QUE.

THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LTD. PRESTON, ONT.

the agent to come and help him with it.

"He, he," he giggled. "They don't none of them git th' best o' Si West. I spotted Black Merton th' minute he come outa th' post-office this mornin'. Mebbe he likes rocks, too, though. He, he! They don't none of them get th' best o' Si West. No, sir-ree."—Los Angeles Times.

Education of a Chinese Emperor.

CHINA'S Emperor, having reached the mature age of five years and five months (he was born on Feb. 8, 1906), the question of his education has become a subject of national solicitude. Speculations as to who were to be intrusted with the high honor of training His Majesty fitly to fill the Dragon Throne have been set at rest by an edict issued in Peking on Monday announcing that the Regent had received the personal commands of Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager Lung Yu as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor in tender infancy succeeded to the goodly heritage and glorious patrimony of the Throne. He has now reached an age when wise training is needful, and it behooves him to enter upon his education in due time in order that he shall accomplish signal results and set a worthy foundation to his reign.

"I command that the Court of

Astronomers do select an auspicious day in the Seventh Moon whereon the Emperor shall enter upon his studies in the Yuching Palace. I hereby appoint the Grand Secretary, Lu Junhsiang, and the Vice-President, Chen Paochen, as preceptors to His Majesty. They shall bestow instruction upon him early and late, and shall display their utmost diligence in sowing the fertile seed in his mind. It is incumbent upon them to impart in fullest detail the causes from which has proceeded good government or anarchy in ancient and modern times in all countries of the world, since this is essential to a sovereign's training, and they are to point the moral as circumstances may require.

"At the present time, when intercourse between all parts of the world is freely developed and civilization is ever increasing, it behooves them above all to inculcate a clear impression of the progress of constitutional government during the past few decades, and of the development of sound learning, special stress being laid on the needs of the day. The highest examples shall be selected, and every attention shall be paid to detail, it being understood that the cardinal principle of Confucius shall be faithfully adhered to, whereby the investigation of knowledge produces sincerity and righteousness, and the cultivation of the moral nature leads to a state of ideal government. Then shall a daily increase of virtue be im-

parted to his mind, and thereby shall be laid a good foundation for a perfect governance.

"The Regent is to exercise a general superintendence over the Emperor's course of study and over the procedure in the Yuching Palace. The Manchu spoken and written language being essentially bound up with our dynasty, I hereby appoint Ikotan, the Deputy Lieutenant-General designate of a Banner, to bestow such instruction therein as shall be requisite, and the Regent is also likewise to exercise a general control. The words of the Empress!"—London Times.

The Rhymes of Thackeray.

"I WAS interested in the verse quoted by your correspondent from the fly-leaf of 'The Rose and the Ring,'" says a correspondent in Huddersfield, "as curiously enough I have in my possession a small green-bound copy of 'Esmond,' on the fly-leaf of which is a dedication verse containing not one, but two rhymes to Thackeray. It runs: 'This little birthday gift is dressed in green, and not in black array—Which might have hinted that our zest

Is now quite dead for Thackeray! Away with controversial strife! Accept this book, and may your life Of sunshine never lack a ray!"—London Daily News.

VOL.

ON the
Ann
adian Pac
company
Thirty
how much
predicted
every year
counter as
in which
grown we
which the
a magnifi
tended an
favorably
world.

The st
that the
Canada.
for the C
grown to
at home o
its wonder

By the
general el
Pacific off
is well kn
Without k
tation in
being defe
will conti
course, an
influenced
Northwest
doubt that
West will
sarily be c
himself w
is North
advantage
advantage
population
in increas
West freig
in various
must be l
advantage
earnings o
will be re
the North
quantity.

In ad
future of
effect the
consciously
with which
years ago
axe greas

It will
gress of
since the
the Domin
the Domin
That of t
expenditur
trebled, w
just about
multiplied
figures for
recollection
of the C.F.

1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907 (9 mor
1908
1909
1910
1911

1900
1901
1902
1903
1904
1905
1906
1907 (9 mor
1908
1909
1910
1911

For six
Going
its early d
take not, t
it was pro
however, i
was still i
had gross
\$3,703,486

Followi
stance wit

Year.
1886
1887
1888
1889
1890
1891
1892
1893
1894
1895
1896
1897
1898

THE mys
in th
outcome o
plained in
holdings in
financial c
question th

Financial Comment

ON the first Wednesday of next month the Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway takes place in the head office of the company in Montreal.

Thirty years—how quickly they have gone, and yet how much has been accomplished. The road which many predicted would never pay for its "axle grease" is now, every year, taking in almost as much money over the counter as the Canadian Government itself. The building in which the meeting will take place in Montreal has grown westward an entire block, from the corner upon which the first small stone building—then considered such a magnificent one—was erected. Southward it has extended another block. Windsor Station now compares favorably with the finest railway headquarters in the world.

The statement has frequently and rightly been made that the Canadian Pacific Railway has done much for Canada. Equally true is it that Canada has done much for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The railway has grown to be almost a national institution, and Canadians at home or abroad are wont to refer with much pride to its wonderful growth.

By the time these lines are read, the results of the general elections will be known. That most of Canadian Pacific officials have opposed the adoption of reciprocity is well known; and equally well known is the reason. Without knowing how the voting will go, I have no hesitation in predicting that whether it results in reciprocity being defeated or adopted, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue to expand. It will have its set-backs, of course, and always, perhaps, its earnings will be directly influenced by the success or failure of the crops of the Northwest. If reciprocity is adopted, there is very little doubt that some of the freight which now passes East and West will pass North and South. This will not necessarily be disadvantageous to the railway. No man left to himself will trade disadvantageously; so that if the trade is North and South, it will only be because it will be advantageous to the people of the Northwest. And as the advantages of living in the Northwest increase, additional population will be attracted. This will inevitably result in increased crops, which will mean increased East and West freight for the C.P.R., both in grain for export and in various merchandise which under any circumstances must be brought to the Western population. But the advantages to the C.P.R. will not be confined to increased earnings due to the operation of the road alone. They will be reflected in the increased value of the lands of the Northwest, of which the road owns an enormous quantity.

In adopting the pessimistic attitude concerning the future of the C.P.R. should the United States put into effect the reciprocity clause, the friends of the road unconsciously convict themselves of the same lack of faith with which they are wont to reproach the critics of thirty years ago who claimed that the road would not earn its axle grease.

It will be interesting to compare year by year the progress of the earnings and expenditures of the C.P.R., since the beginning of the present century, with those of the Dominion Government. Since 1900, the income of the Dominion Government has little more than doubled. That of the C.P.R. has multiplied 3½ times. The total expenditures of the Dominion Government have not quite trebled, while the working expenses of the C.P.R. have just about maintained the ratio with earnings and have multiplied 3½ times over. I have not the Government figures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, but my recollection is that they are still somewhat ahead of those of the C.P.R.

	Dominion of Canada	Canadian Pacific Railway
	Aggregate Receipts	Gross Receipts
	Government fiscal year	Fiscal year ending June 30
1900	\$51,031,467	\$14,167,797
1901	52,516,333	30,855,203
1902	58,052,333	37,593,053
1903	69,348,084	43,957,373
1904	70,679,251	46,469,132
1905	71,186,073	50,481,882
1906	80,140,394	61,669,768
1907 (9 months)	67,972,100	72,217,527
1908	96,055,417	71,384,173
1909	85,549,580	76,313,320
1910	105,503,710	94,989,490
1911	104,167,808	104,167,808
Total expenditure	\$52,717,466	\$58,889,851
Working expenses	\$7,982,866	18,745,828
1901	\$62,717,466	\$8,889,851
1902	63,970,800	23,417,141
1903	61,746,572	28,120,527
1904	72,556,057	32,556,057
1905	78,804,139	35,006,793
1906	83,277,641	38,696,445
1907 (9 months)	67,138,139	46,914,218
1908	112,578,682	49,591,807
1909	125,441,521	53,357,748
1910	115,239,016	61,149,534
1911	67,467,977	67,467,977

Going back into the last century we find the C.P.R. in its early days. Let us begin with 1886 when, if I mistake not, the road was opened for through traffic, although it was probably completed in the year 1885. The charter, however, was only dated 1881, so that the road in 1886 was still in its infancy. In that year, however, the road had gross earnings of over \$10,000,000 and net profits of \$3,703,486 and paid a dividend of 3 per cent.

Following is the record, the years ending in each instance with December 31:

Year.	Gross.	Working.	Net.	Div.
1886	\$10,081,803	\$6,378,377	\$3,703,426	3%
1887	11,606,412	8,102	3,504,310	3
1888	13,190,535	9,271,760	3,918,774	3
1889	15,369,138	9,271,760	6,127,378	3
1890	16,652,538	10,252,828	6,399,710	3
1891	20,241,095	12,231,436	8,009,659	3
1892	21,409,352	12,980,004	8,429,348	3
1893	20,963,217	12,100,901	8,862,316	3
1894	18,752,167	12,228,858	6,523,309	3
1895	18,951,037	11,460,086	7,490,951	3
1896	20,681,597	12,574,015	8,107,582	3
1897	24,049,535	13,745,759	10,303,776	3
1898	29,230,038	16,999,872	12,230,166	4

THE mystery of why stocks in Berlin have been so weak in the midst of hopeful predictions concerning the outcome of the "conversations" with France, may be explained in the statement that France has been selling her holdings in Berlin and withdrawing her money from that financial centre. In addition to this, however, there is no question that Berlin herself has been selling. The recent

decline in C.P.R. is attributed to Berlin, where, as everyone knows, a very large quantity of C.P.R. stock has been held for many years past, no doubt with considerable profit to the Germans. In fact, so far as can be seen, almost the only financial centre which has shown any continued panicky disposition during this war-talk has been Berlin. Some time since, when the trouble first loomed up, the predictions of war were prevalent in Canada, at least, almost no attention was paid by the stock markets. Any selling which took place was attributed as much to the situation in the United States as to anything else, although, no doubt, the war-talk contributed thereto. In face of assurances from Berlin that the negotiations are proceeding amicably and that there is no reason to anticipate anything but a satisfactory settlement, liquidation in Berlin went on apace.

It is not easy to explain the apparent contradictions in the situation. So far as Wall Street is concerned, it does not look for war. In fact, nowhere do the financial leaders appear to look for trouble, and were it not for Berlin, the situation in the United States would have taken the blame for the continued weakness in most of the stock markets of the world. The whole incident goes to show the intimate connection which exists between the stock markets of the world. Wall Street waits on London, Berlin and Paris; London, Berlin and Paris wait on Wall Street. The Canadian markets wait on them all, and in return reflect upon them. Possibly because Berlin feared war, the price of a stock in inoffensive Canada broke

On news being received of the Prussian and Austrian declaration of war against Denmark, consols fell to 89½, and the commencement of hostilities in Germany in 1866 saw a fall to 85½. The cessation of hostilities by Austria sent up Italian stock from 40 to 50. Apprehension of war between France and Prussia, in regard to the Luxembourg question, sent down the French funds 2 per cent. on the 8th of April. The English funds were affected in a less degree, and they recovered and advanced altogether 5 per cent. within a few days of the signature of the treaty for the neutralization of Luxembourg. The escape of Garibaldi from Caprera caused—it would be difficult to say why—a partial recovery in Italian stock, while the re-occupation of Rome by the French army was attended naturally enough by great heaviness on the Stock Exchange. At the end of August, 1869, disquieting rumors respecting the Emperor Napoleon's health led to a fall in French Rentes of 1½ per cent., and these rumors continuing, a panic took place both on the Paris and Vienna Bourses, French Rentes dropping to the alarmingly low figure (as it was then considered) of 99½.

We now come to the most important event of our time. The plebiscite for the new Constitution and Imperial dynasty was voted on May 8, 1870, by upwards of 7,000,000 ayes against 1,500,000 noes. Consols stood at 94½, the highest point of the year; while not long afterwards, towards the end of June, the bullion in the Bank of France amounted to £22,737,000, "being the highest point ever reached up to date."

The break-down of the French financial edifice was soon to begin; and on the announcement of the acceptance of the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern (accompanied, the Recorder should have said, by an intimation from the Duke de Gramont, in a high state of excitement, that France would not stand for it), Rentes fell 1½ per cent. Consols were soon at 91½, and the declaration of war brought them down to 89. The bank rate of discount—3 per cent. at the beginning of the war—was gradually raised to 3½, 4, 5 per cent., and after the affair at Saarbrücken, August 2nd, to 6 per cent.

But now a contrary movement set in, at least as regards England. After the battles of Torth and Spicheren, the bank rate was reduced to 5½ per cent., and a day or two later the Bank of France suspended specie payments. The effect of



PUTTING CENTS INTO THE PENNY SAVINGS BANK, TORONTO.

The above institution was founded some years ago as the outcome of a spirit of philanthropy combined with business. The clients of the bank are largely school children, and small money-savers of various nationalities. The bank itself has made a success of the undertaking.

thirty points, and many Canadian speculators no doubt lost their last pennies. Berlin selling affected Paris, London and Wall Street, and these all sold American and Canadian securities. So the United States and Canada, which had nothing to do with Morocco at all, is compelled to help bear the burden.

THE inevitable effect of all this is to draw the attention of financiers the world over to the losses which they must of necessity experience when war-talk is indulged in. This can have but one end. This end will be the cessation of war. The financiers of the world can prevent war if they so desire, and it may be shown after the present excitement has died away that they did prevent war during the Moroccan controversy. It has been said, in fact, that Germany has not the money to carry on a war, and that she would have to get it from the very country which would be her opponent were the fight to take place. It is a rather anomalous situation.

Judging by an article which I ran across in an old bound copy of the Pall Mall Budget, dated January 17, 1874, these considerations received but little attention thirty-five or forty years ago. The Budget speaks of the effect of war upon the price of securities and commodities almost as though it were a new idea which was just dawning upon the Budget and its readers. It is interesting to read these comments in the light of subsequent events and the intimate association which now exists between the securities of all countries. Every man who takes even the slightest interest in the securities market knows that the first thing to be looked at in the morning, before the opening of the local markets, is the London, Berlin or Paris quotations, and he knows that a strike or other event which would reflect at all upon the securities of the different European markets will, sometimes immediately and always in the course of time, affect the action of the local market. Following is the article referred to:

A new and possibly profitable method of studying history is suggested by a synopsis of commercial and financial events from 1862 to 1874, published as a New Year's Day supplement to the Daily Recorder. Thus treated, history becomes a simple exposition of events in their bearing upon the public funds, and the highly qualified historian of what may be called the financial local should be able to assign a positive or negative pecuniary value to every incident which, since the invention of stock jobbing, has influenced the money markets of the world. Nor under such a system could the cotton markets be forgotten. Indeed, cotton, like the sensitive plant as it is, was affected during the American war by everything that happened in or to the Southern States, cotton fell 2½, and on a telegram being published announcing that negotiations had failed rose to the price of the same morning. The effect of the authoritative intimation that Prince Alfred would not be nominated to the throne of Greece was to cause a fall of one per cent. in Greek bonds. On the other hand, the acceptance of the crown of Mexico by Maximilian sent up Mexican bonds from 35½ to 48.

It is rather curious that Consols should have made their lowest price for almost a century within a comparatively short interval after selling at the highest price ever brought. In July of 1896, Consols sold up to 114, and during the entire years 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 never fell within three points of par. In this period Consols were paying 2½ per cent., that rate having been in effect from January, 1888, to April, 1903, when the 2½ per cent. rate became effective. Prior to 1888 Consols paid 3 per cent., and reached their highest price for the nineteenth century in 1887, when they sold at 103½, although in eleven other years they advanced slightly over par.

It was probably the London Statist which, writing on this subject some time ago, summarized the different factors in the decline in the price of Consols, as follows:

1. Improved credits of other countries, increased number of new securities and growth in gold production.
2. Goschen's conversion policy, resulting in reduction of interest.
3. Admission of other securities suitable for trustee funds—colonial issues, for instance.
4. Boer war, which was responsible for an increase of £142,750,000 to the national debt.
5. Irish land purchase measure.
6. Reconstruction of the navy.

Consols since 1880 have fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low
1880	100%	97%
1881	100%	98½
1882	102½	99
1883	102½	99½
1884	102½	99½
1885	102½	99½
1886	102½	99½
1887	103½	100½
1888	103½	99½
1889	99½	96
1890	98½	93½
1891	97½	94½
1892	98½	95
1893	99½	97
1894	103½	98½
1895	108½	103½
1896	113½	105½
1897	113½	110
1898	113½	106½
1899	111½	97½
1900	103½	96½
1901	97½	91
1902	97½	92½
1903	92 9-16	86½
1904	91½	84½
1905	95 15-16	87½
1906	91½	87½
1907	87 9-16	85 9-16
1908	88½	80½
1909	86	82 1-16
1910	83½	78½
1911	82½	76 13-16

Economist

Union-Southern Pacific Merger Case.

IN a special circular H. L. Horton & Co. have done a service to the financial community by giving a concise history of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger case now before the courts. Briefly, the story of the case is as follows: The United States Government brought suit in the spring of 1908 in the United States Circuit Court in Utah to enjoin the Union Pacific from voting its stock in the Southern Pacific, or exercising any control over it; from voting its San Pedro stock; from voting any stock or exercising any control over the Atchison.

The Government seeks also to restore the independence of the San Pedro road and it would have H. C. Frick enjoined from continuing as a director of the Atchison so long as he is on the board of the Union Pacific. It is the contention of the Government that the individual defendants, Harriman, Schiff, Kahn and others, and the Union Pacific Railroad entered into a conspiracy in 1901 to eliminate competition in the trans-Missouri territory. As far as the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad is concerned, the Government contends that the Union Pacific interfered with and harassed Senator Clark and his associates so much that they were glad to sell its independence to the said Union Pacific.

Another contention is that the Union Pacific shut off competition by the Atchison by buying enough stock in 1904 to get two directors on the board of that company. The defence is that the Union Pacific bought a substantial interest in Southern Pacific merely to have the Central Pacific as an outlet to the Pacific coast. The Santa Fe stock is alleged to have been a purely personal purchase. In rebuttal the Government pointed out that there was clearly shown the intention to monopolize when the Union Pacific refused to permit the Denver & Rio Grande to share in its purchase of the Southern Pacific, and likewise when the Union Pacific tried to get a half share of the Denver when the Goulds secured control in 1901.

U.S. Gathering in Russian Trade.

TWO years ago the United States furnished less than 10 per cent. of the merchandise imported by Russians. Germany and Great Britain outclassed the Republic as manufacturers of goods for Russian consumption. Recent reports from St. Petersburg indicate that the trade returns for 1911 will show a marked gain in imports from the United States, sufficient to put their country in the place hitherto held by Great Britain. The causes are not far to seek. American makers of agricultural machinery have carried out new inventions of territory, and have offered more tempting prices. There is more direct shipment of all kinds of goods and less trans-shipment than formerly. Arrangements have been worked out facilitating banking and credit between sellers and purchasers. Last, but not least, John Hay Hammond, with influential connections in Wall Street and at Washington, has visited the Russian capital and Moscow, and has "promoted" increase of trade and ultimate investment of American dollars and men in Russia.

Russia's eventual utilization of her own vast natural resources makes it unlikely that America can build up a large line of exports desired by Russians for food, fuel or illumination. For fabrics she still needs cotton, and probably long will need it. Where the profit lies, for Americans, is in taking advantage of Russian backwardness in manufacturing and in the lack of such reserves of trained mechanics and managers of industrial plants as Russia's neighbors have, conspicuously Germany.

Uvalde, the centre of the "Honey Belt" of Texas, has been shipping honey in carload lots for some time, and during the recent meeting of the Dry Farming Congress in that city, made good on all claims as a honey-producing section by serving a luncheon at which honey, warm rolls and sweet milk were the central figures in the menu. This was a veritable feast of milk and honey.

TRUSTEES and EXECUTORS

and all others who control trust funds and are in the market for investments should write to us for our present list, which contains some choice offerings of:

Government Railway and Municipal Bonds

We give herewith a short list of municipal debentures taken from the circular which are fully described in the same. These investments yield all the way from 4% to 5% and have our highest recommendation.

City of Toronto, Ont. 4% debentures, to yield 4%.
City of Brantford, Ont. 4 1/2% debentures to yield 4 1/2%.
Township of Louth, Ont. 5% debentures to yield 5%.
Town of Smith's Falls, Ont. 5% debentures, to yield 4 1/2%.
City of Fernie, B.C., 5% debentures, to yield 5%.
City of Wetaskiwin, Alta., 5% debentures, to yield 5 1/2%.
Town of Gleichen, Alta., 6% debentures, to yield 5 1/2%.

Emilius Jarvis & Co.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
JARVIS BLDG., - - TORONTO

Chief Office for Canada, Toronto.
ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager.



IRISH & MAULSON, LIMITED,
Chief Toronto Agents.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

Resources Over \$2,000,000
Claims paid Over 2,000,000
No Claims in Suit or Dispute.

BONDS OF SURETYSHIP

This Company, established in 1872, was the pioneer in introducing corporate suretyship on the American continent, and its bonds are accepted by the leading Banking, Railway, Commercial and Financial Corporations in the United States and Canada, many of which guarantee with it their entire staff.



Dealing in Listed and Unlisted Securities

Naturally, as an investment house, we usually buy and sell listed securities for our clients. Also, as brokers, we are in a position to handle—buy and sell—unlisted securities. That is, stocks that are not listed on one or another of the prominent stock exchanges. We wish it to be understood by those who do invest in these stocks that we are in a peculiarly good position to execute your buying and selling orders and to give an intelligent opinion as to their value.

We issue from time to time lists of attractive securities—listed and the highest grade unlisted. We shall be pleased to send them to you, as issued, if you will give us your name and address. This obligates you to nothing.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Investments
97 Bay Street Toronto, Canada



Gold and Dross

The Grand Pacific Land Company.

THE wires must have been crossed in the Grand Trunk general offices lately.

In our issue of September 2, we quoted from a letter from a Grand Trunk official, and it was not at all complimentary to the above-named land company. Now, the manager of the Grand Pacific Land Company, Mr. John E. Horn, of Winnipeg, writes protesting that his company has a Dominion charter, is conducting a legitimate business in a regular way, and under contract with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Mr. Horn also quotes a telegram from a Grand Trunk Pacific official which seems to authorize the name: "Grand Pacific Land Company."

Mr. Horn's contention is now confirmed by Mr. Cy Warman, general assistant, Grand Trunk System, who writes:

Editor, TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT:

DEAR SIR:

Mr. John E. Horn, of the Grand Pacific Land Company, has asked me to write you with reference to the standing of his company.

The Grand Pacific Land Company is a responsible corporation having the exclusive sale of lots at Rivers, one of the divisional points on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. I believe there was some objection about the use of the name adopted, but I understand permission was finally given. I know that in addition to the right to sell at Rivers, they have the right to sell at Nakomis.

They also purchased from the Washington Syndicate, composed of newspaper men, some 400 lots close in at Nakomis.

So far as I know, there has been no complaint of their methods. They have not been conspicuous as boomers of remote additions or shadowy townsites. Their success is due in a large measure to the fact that they have confined themselves almost entirely to regular established towns.

Faithfully yours,

CY WARMAN.

Montreal, August 28, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Some months ago I purchased Chambers-Ferland at 39c., it is now 10c. In your opinion, would it be better to sell and take what I can get or hold in the hope that some day it may work higher? There is a rumor here that this mine is in far better shape than the directors care to report, but for stock jobbing purposes have purposely depressed the stock.

W. E. R.

You are the victim of a mirage projected by either your own imagination or by wary manipulators. Sell Chambers-Ferland the first chance you get.

A Canadian Banker writes:

Sault Ste. Marie, 2nd Sept., 1911.

I am in receipt of your letter of 31st ult., re Canadian and New York Autopress companies, for which I have to thank you. I may say that when I purchased the stock of the Canadian company I subscribed for it at the very beginning, before your warning appeared to the public. However, I only have a few shares, and intend to sell out if I can get \$6.50 for the New York company's shares (which cost me \$8). However, the lesson is worth the difference.

A. W. Z., Toronto: Edson Point Company, handling Edson property, informs us that although it is correct, as you stated, that James Belfry Henderson holds title to the land handled by the concern, yet the company holds the property under an agreement from Henderson, who will release any parcel on request. The company states that dozens of titles have been issued and registered, and that A. W. Z. may obtain his at any time upon tendering full payment for the lots purchased.

Montreal, September 9, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly give me in your next issue, your opinion of the North Western Asbestos Company, which operates in Wyoming, U.S.A.? These shares are being offered at attractive prices for the small investor. Would you advise investment?

W. T. W.

I cannot see why it appeals to you. I wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Sept. 1, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I enclose prospectus of the Brooklyn-Montana Mining and Milling Co. Kindly give me your opinion of same, whether you would consider it worth a chance or not.

A SUBSCRIBER.

This is a property in the prospect stage, which may or may not amount to much. I never advocate gambling in mining ventures.

September 11, 1911.

I have the following letter from Mr. John Mackay, liquidator of Canadian Gas Power and Launches, Ltd.:

Financial Editor:

I have your favor of the 7th instant. I regret to say that I am still unable to give you any figures relative to the liquidation of this estate. The business is still being operated in a small way, and the liquidation is being proceeded with. I do not think it will be possible to give the creditors any figures until probably three or four months hence, as no statement has yet been prepared.

Dr. John Grant Lyman, promoter, formerly of New York and London, with branches in Montreal and Toronto, has vanished from Los Angeles, Cal., and the postal authorities are investigating his affairs.

A. B. C., Toronto: The firm you mention are of good reputation, but I do not know their subdivision, Victoria Heights. Goldfields, Ltd., is the worst kind of a lemon.

Dr. Lyman promoted several concerns capitalized on paper at millions, and was the organizer and head of the Panama Development Company, a company formed to dispose of lands in Panama. Two boxes filled with circulars, office stationery and documents of the Panama land concern were seized and placed in the custody of the postal inspectors. The offices of the concern were closed.

From the evidence in the hands of the United States attorney, A. I. McCormick, and the inspectors, it is be-

lieved that Dr. Lyman is the sole person involved in the proceedings now under way. Assurance has been obtained that John Redpath, vice-president; L. R. Smith, secretary, and E. A. Lynn, assistant secretary, were in entire ignorance of Dr. Lyman's methods.

Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you advise an investment in Dome Extension, now quoted at 60 1/2? What is your opinion on Porcupine stock in general? Would it be better to go over the ground and see the plant for oneself?

H. C.

Taking the Porcupine situation as a whole, I cannot think it offers much to attract the general public. The porcupine promoters are adopting exactly the same tactics that they did in Cobalt, in which manipulation plays a large part, and the value of the ores in properties being sold appear to be merely an incident. Most of the Porcupines are over-capitalized and in only a small proportion, as developments show, was there sufficient foundation for the original flotation at the figure at which it was put out to the public. West Dome, as a mining property, is, I should think, fairly well handled, but, buying the shares is an ultra-speculation. To my mind there is no Porcupine property at the present time outside of Dome Mine which is a good buy for the average man.

September 12, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Could you give me the capital, par value of share, treasury stock held, dividends, if any, paid, merits as an investment, chances as a risk, of the following Porcupine mines, viz.: Hollinger, Dome, Dome Extension, Rea, Swastika, and Pearl Lake?

J. G.

Hollinger, \$3,000,000, par value .50, 100,000 shares in the treasury. No dividends have been paid. This stock in a few months ago was manipulated up to near \$20. To-day it is about half that. No Porcupine stock can so far, at an, rate, be termed an investment.

Dome Mines, capital \$20,000,000, par value \$10 per share, selling at around \$40. Too high in price for the average man, and not a proved investment. Best of the lot so far.

Dome Extension—Capital, \$2,000,000, par value \$1. 500,000 shares in the treasury. Making progress, but not proven up yet by any means.

Rea Mines—Capital, \$1,000,000, par \$5. 200,000 shares in the treasury. Also speculative. Shares have been quoted 100 per cent. higher than present price.

Swastika—Capital, \$1,000,000, par \$1. A good little property to all appearances that may be a mine.

Pearl Lake—Manhandled at the outset, but now in better shape. Capital, \$2,500,000, par \$1. Like the others named, still speculative in value to shareholders.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I shall be glad to learn your opinion regarding the purchase of Brooklyn real estate offered for sale by Wood, Harmon & Company of 261 Broadway, New York City. I understand they are large developers, and sell on the instalment plan, charging interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. on deferred payments.

W. D. N.

Your one best bet is to leave Brooklyn, N.Y., real estate alone and purchase a likely-looking plot of ground in Coldwater or Toronto, making a personal examination first. Train your dollars to stay at home; few prodigal coins ever return.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. (Subscriber, Ottawa): From all appearances, this company is making headway very slowly. Along with the other companies, the labor strikes have hampered operations as well as increasing the expense. Unless a mine property is shut down, a considerable portion of the running expense is still being incurred, and this is one of the strike evils. There does not appear to be any dividend in sight for shareholders. Next June would appear to be the earliest moment when earnings would make a dividend possible.

Sept. 13, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

(1) What is your opinion of the Duluth Street Railway Company? Will the nearness of Minneapolis and St. Paul prevent Duluth-Superior from attaining to large dimensions? (2) Is it true that these cities are largely dependent upon the Steel Plant there, and if for any reason this industry should slow up or shut down, would it affect conditions as to the progress there very materially? (3) If reciprocity carries, would not a great quantity of the grain now shipped via Fort William and Port Arthur have a more direct passage via Duluth? (4) Would you advise the purchase of the preference stock of the Street Railway Company? (5) Where can it be bought and at what price is it selling? What is the Duluth-Superior Traction Company and what is its relationship to the Street Railway?

X. Y. Z.

(1) The proximity of Minneapolis and St. Paul to the cities of Duluth and Superior should not have any deterring effect on the growth of the latter places. According to the map the distance between them is about 150 miles. The former are inland cities, while the latter are lake ports, and, consequently, they are not business competitors. Neither one is dependent to any extent upon the other, and there would seem to be ample territory and scope for both groups of cities to attain material increase in importance.

(2) The cities of Duluth and Superior cannot be dependent upon the United States Steel Company, as the company has so far spent only one-fifth of the \$10,000,000, which is their present programme of expenditure. The cities have attained their present importance and substantial increase in population without the influence of the Steel Company, but when the plant is completed it will be an important addition to the manufacturing and commerce, and, with the large number of employees, must result in considerable additional business to the street railway.

(3) I do not see why the cities of Duluth and Superior and Fort William and Port Arthur should be materially affected as shipping ports should the proposed reciprocity agreement carry. (4) The Duluth-Superior Traction Company is a holding company which owns all the stock of the street railways of Duluth and Superior. The Duluth Street Railway Company is the company which operates the street railway. The only outstanding securities of the Duluth Street Railway Company are the 6 per cent. bonds. The Duluth-Superior Traction Company has outstanding \$1,500,000 of preference stock, paying 4 per cent. dividends, and \$3,500,000 common stock paying 6 per cent. dividends, the bonds being, of course, a superior security to both the preferred and common stocks.

(5) The preference stock of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company has paid its 4 per cent. dividend since its issue in 1905, and must be considered a good investment security. The shares may be obtained at around 70, recent transactions having taken place at that figure. A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, make a specialty of this security. You may purchase through this firm.

Ottawa, August 28, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you kindly give me some information regarding the Union-Abitibi Mining Company, head office, Montreal, and state whether or not the shares are of any value?

J. F. D.

They are valuable if framed—as a motto and a moral.

Capital \$4,000,000	Reserve Fund \$5,000,000	Total Assets \$92,000,000
------------------------	-----------------------------	------------------------------

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
at each Branch of the Bank - - 19 Branches in Toronto

THE DOMINION BANK

E. B. OSLER, M.P., Pres. W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-Pres.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Gen. Mgr.

CAWTHRA MULLOCK & CO.
MEMBERS OF TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Bankers and Brokers
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA
Cable Address—Cawlock, Toronto

ALBERT E. DYMENT ROBERT CASSELS
Dyment, Cassels & Co.
MEMBERS OF TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Toronto
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

S. CARSLY & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
151 Notre Dame Street West
Phone Main 6548 MONTREAL

R. A. LYON H. L. PLUMMER
Lyon & Plummer
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London, England, Stock Exchanges. Dealers in Government and Municipal Debentures and Investment Securities.
21 MELINDA STREET
Telephones M. 7978-9 Cable Address: Lyonplum

WATCH WELLAND GROW
is the slogan of the fastest growing manufacturing town in Canada.
From 1,700 people to 7,000 in four years—from 1 factory to 25 in four years—is its record.
We specialize on Welland real estate, and have for sale some choice lots adjoining the factory section, in Welland South, at moderate prices, which should double in value within a year or two.
For full particulars, apply
CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
Muir Street, Welland. 39 Scott Street, Toronto.

ALBERTA INVESTMENTS
CALGARY, ALBERTA
\$500 and upwards invested in first mortgage on revenue-producing Farm and City Property. 7 per cent. net to the lender guaranteed. We have had twenty-five years' experience in Alberta.
References:
THE UNION BANK OF CANADA, CALGARY, ALBERTA.
Solicitors:
MESSRS. SHORT, ROSS & SELWOOD.
RILEYS, LIMITED
Financial and Investment Brokers,
HEAD OFFICE:
RILEY BLOCK, 224 8TH AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALBERTA.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS (Soot.)
QUEBEC BANK BUILDING, 11 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL
DAVID S. KERR, C.A. (Soot.) G.A., Resident Partner
MONTREAL NEW YORK PITTSBURG ST. JOSEPH
WINNIPEG BOSTON CHICAGO ST. PAUL
LONDON PHILADELPHIA MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS
GLASGOW WASHINGTON ST. LOUIS SALT LAKE CITY
PARIS NEW ORLEANS KANSAS CITY SPOKANE

According to the United States Geological Survey, the total value of the by-products obtained from the manufacture of coke in retort ovens in 1910 was \$8,479,557, or a little more than one-third of the value of the produced—\$24,793,010.

According to the first trustworthy estimate that has been made for the

1911 wheat crop of the world, that of Beerbohm, the present year's harvest indication is for a return smaller than in either 1909 or 1908. The estimated promise is for 438,000,000 quarters, as against 443,900,000 last year and 439,420,000 two years ago. A quarter equaling eight bushels the indicated decline from last year is 47,200,000 bushels.

DULUTH RAIL

Net Earnings
Equity of
Guaranteed
as to p
Denomina
Price: 97 1/2
A. E.
Inven
53 KING

Mun Burr

Del Due 3

At an a
Further
on reques

Wood, LONDON England

AN IDE INVE

Bonds of
adlan con
charges sev
sets consid
total bond
sidered an
a bond com
cipal with
can offer.

J.A.M.

160 St. Jam
Royal Bank

5% DE BELDIN CEL

These 5
amply sec
and earni
Mr. Fran
dent of th
estimate of
will show
places the
\$180,000 o
terest on
ventures.
It is also
5% Deben
changed an
1913 and M
Preferred S
pany at 105
PRICE:
on the inv
Descripti
ing full pa
Company, a
DOMINIO
ROYAL B
Montreal; 7

McCu

Members Mon
A General S
ness
Investment S
Reports on ar
ican Sec
on
Our Weekly
Sept. 21st
of the
WM. A. RO
Copy mu
No: 17 St. Sac

WES ASSURAN

Head Off
Establ
Assets, \$2
Fire a

DULUTH STREET RAILWAY COMPANY GENERAL 5'S

Net Earnings over three times bond interest.
Equity of about \$4,000,000 behind the bonds.
Guaranteed unconditionally, both as to principal and interest.
Denomination \$1,000. Due 1930.
Price: 97 and interest, yielding 5 1/2%.

A. E. AMES & CO.
Investment Bankers
53 KING ST. W., TORONTO

Municipality of Burnaby, B. C.

5%

Debentures

Due 30th June, 1959

At an attractive rate.

Further particulars mailed on request.

Wood, Gundy & Co.

LONDON England TORONTO Canada

AN IDEAL INVESTMENT

Bonds of a well-established Canadian concern earning its interest charges seven times over, and assets considerably in excess of the total bond investment, may be considered an ideal investment. Such a bond combining safety of principal with a liberal interest return can offer.

J.A. MACKAY & CO.
LIMITED

160 St. James St., MONTREAL
Royal Bank Building TORONTO

5% DEBENTURES OF BELDING-PAUL-CORTI-CELLI, LIMITED

These 5% Debentures are amply secured both by assets and earning power.
Mr. Frank Paul, the president of the Company, in his estimate of what the Company will show during its first year, places the net earnings at \$180,000 over 4 1/2 times the interest on the outstanding debentures.

It is also stipulated that the 5% Debentures may be exchanged any time between May 1913 and May 1915, for the 7% Preferred Stock of the Company at 105.

PRICE: 89, yielding 5 1/2% on the investment.
Descriptive circular, containing full particulars about the Company, mailed on request.

DOMINION BOND CO.
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, Montreal; TORONTO; Ottawa.

McCuaig Bros. & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

A General Stock Exchange Business Transacted.
Investment Securities a Specialty.
Reports on any Canadian or American Securities Furnished on application.

Our Weekly Circular of Thursday, Sept. 21st, gives an analysis of the position of

WM. A. ROGERS, LIMITED
Copy mailed on request.

No. 17 St. Sacramento St., MONTREAL

OTTAWA GRANBY KINGSTON
SHERBROOKE SOREL

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Toronto

Established 1881

Assets, \$3,267,082.55

Fire and Marine

MONTREAL FINANCIAL



LORNE MCGIBBON TALKS OF THE LA ROSE FUTURE.



MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 21, 1911.

OWING to the great amount of talk which has recently been indulged in concerning Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon and his action in resigning from the board of Nipissing and opposing an advance in the dividend of the La Rose mines, in spite of the fact that the concern has an enormous surplus, I looked Mr. McGibbon up the other day. He was in a communicative mood, and probably told me some things which have not yet appeared in print, and which will set at rest a number of questions which either have been asked, or which have arisen in the minds of those who have their money invested in either of the mining companies mentioned.

"You ask me what policy I shall pursue in regard to the La Rose dividend?" said he. "My answer is that it is my intention to oppose an increase until the surplus reaches a figure which will place us in an absolutely safe position."

In a reminiscent manner he then reviewed his early association with the mine, his purchase of a very large block of stock at a very high figure, the subsequent break in the market after as much stock had been unloaded by the syndicate as possible, and the "silver sidewalk" at the Lawson had turned out to be a delusion, all of which is now a matter of history.

"There was nothing to be done except to make the best of it," said Mr. McGibbon. "Obviously the dividend had to be cut, inasmuch as it was not being earned. I then determined that if there was any way of bringing the La Rose mines out I would do so. Because I had met with success in an industrial direction, my name had been used to no small extent in connection with the La Rose boom, and I felt that many had followed me into La Rose. Since that time I have taken the deepest interest in La Rose, and, as I said, my whole policy has been to make it a success. I cannot put the metal into the ground, but I am going to do my utmost to find it if it is there, and turn it into money for the shareholders."

"You ask if the surplus is not now very large? It is. We have well over a million in cash and several hundred thousand dollars in ore, making quick assets of close on to a million and a half. I may say that this money is mainly on deposit in Canada, divided between two banks, although a limited amount is also divided between two New York banks. Instead of having cash and ore in transit of about a million and a half, I would like to see the surplus even greater than it is, and, as I said before, it is my intention to oppose any effort made to increase the dividend in the meantime."

"Now, with respect to my retirement from the Nipissing board, I have only to ask, how, when pursuing a policy such as this in connection with La Rose, I could, at the same time, assent to a contrary policy in connection with Nipissing. As you know, for a period at least, Nipissing was paying out more than it was earning. Nipissing is a great property, and there is no telling how much it may earn, providing the mining end gets a fair chance. Exploration and development work costs money, and even in the best of mines there is only a given quantity of ore. When the veins from which the ore is now being taken peter out, it is essential that there be a sufficient amount in the surplus to carry on further exploration and development. This is the policy I am following in La Rose. How could I pursue a different policy in Nipissing?"

"We have heard much criticism of the haphazard methods pursued in Canadian mining fields. So far as I am concerned, I am determined that whatever criticism may be offered of the management of La Rose, it will be of this character.
"I will tell you why I want our surplus to become greater. I would like to put La Rose in a class by itself—unless the others wish to follow in the opposite direction. I want to do this in order to get my money back, and in order that others who purchased the stock at high prices may get their money back. The distribution of the surplus at the present time would not only endanger a policy of active development, but would fail of its purpose of putting up the price of the stock to anything like the false figures at which so many purchased. An increase in the dividend would no doubt put the price up slightly, but would also fail to give the shareholders back their money, and in both cases development might be endangered."

"I figure that at the present time La Rose has in available assets, such as can be demonstrated, the equivalent of \$3 a share. The stock is selling at, say, \$4, or a little better; that means that the purchaser of a share of La Rose is putting three-quarters of the purchase price into an actual investment and one-quarter into a speculation. I do not consider that the margin between the actual assets and the price at which the stock is selling is too great. We have here the permanent aspect which I want to cultivate, and which should make every person who owns shares in La Rose proud of his company."

"Now, as to the position of the mine with relation to its surplus. The vein in the parent La Rose property you have frequently been told has been 'bottomed.' This was accepted by the former management. By carrying on development during the past year or so, we discovered a parallel vein which altogether altered the situation with respect to the supposed contents of the mine. There is no conclusive evidence that this particular vein has been 'bottomed.' There is just a possibility that the mine may give values at greater depth. We have the money to make the test, and we are now making it. We are going one hundred feet deeper to find out whether there is anything worth while down there. Then, take the La Rose Extension, which, until recently, has hardly been touched. We are now carrying on underground exploration from the old La Rose workings adjoining. So far, we have not found any values to speak of. We have demonstrated that the fissures in the La Rose Extension are very strong—among the strongest in the whole of Cobalt—and if we strike any metal, it will likely be of an exceptional character. Workings in the Princess are giving splendid re-

sults, and we have there one of the richest areas in the district. In Lawson, we have a property which has caused as much interest as any property in Cobalt. Development will be carried on there for a good while to come. Lawson has been a surprise in every respect, and we feel that we will be justified in spending much money there. We have still three properties, the Fisher-Eplet, the Violet, and the University, upon which comparatively little work has been done. We will certainly make an effort to find out what we have in these three different properties, and we cannot make this effort without expending money."

"Summarized, the situation is that from the original La Rose, the Princess and the Lawson, comprising an acreage of slightly less than one hundred acres, we must provide funds to develop the remaining properties, comprising an acreage of over two hundred acres additional. I do not propose to take any chances on the situation. In spite of our present good position, I do not propose to deplete our surplus or to commit the mines to a heavier disbursement in dividends until we have made further progress and can speak with some certainty as to what we have left in our greater and almost undeveloped acreage."

"When we reach the position I am aiming for, that is, when our surplus has increased sufficiently or when the other properties of the company are far enough along, it will be time enough to consider what we will do with our surplus. Meantime, it belongs to the shareholders and reflects itself upon the price of the stock. When the time comes we may call the shareholders together so that they may say what is best to be done with it. Meantime, so far as I am concerned, I shall pursue the present policy of conserving the surplus in the best interest of the mines, and therefore, of the shareholders, who, like myself, have more interest in the permanent aspect of the mine than in exploiting it for market purposes."

"Suppose, for instance, that we should increase the dividend, and afterwards be compelled, as many other mines have been compelled to decrease it; what would everybody say? Why, the very men who are now clamoring for increased dividends would say that we had increased the dividend in order to put up the price of the stock and unload our holdings on the public. No, there is no other policy to be pursued save that which I have outlined, and so far as I am concerned, unless I am over-ruled, it will be the policy that will prevail in La Rose for some time to come."

Canada-to-Gulf System.

WHEN the projected construction plant of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Iowa Central have been carried out, the Hawley system will possess the first real North and South Trunk line, from the Canadian wheat fields to the Gulf of Mexico. The Hill roads have trackage across the United States, but not all the way over their own rails, and the route is much more roundabout than that planned by the new group.

With the opening of the Panama Canal there is expected to be a change in the present movement of traffic which now is very largely east and west. A cross current of business destined for New Orleans and Galveston will be set up, and to get their share of this several roads in the past few years have bought or built extensions giving them an outlet on the Gulf.

It is learned that Newman Erb was persuaded to buy into the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Iowa Central by the possibilities which he saw in linking these roads up in a Canada-to-Gulf system. The former road now reaches no further north than Leola, S.D., which is about 250 miles south of the Canadian border. At the lower end of the Iowa Central is another gap to be bridged, for that road does not run below Centerville, Iowa. It has been getting into St. Louis by a traffic arrangement with the Wabash.

Arrangements have practically been completed for the extension of the Minneapolis & St. Louis north to the Canadian border, where it will connect with an extension to be built by either the Grand Trunk Pacific or the Canadian Northern. Plans are also under way for an extension of the Iowa Central south from Centerville to St. Louis, a distance of 182 miles. From St. Louis to Galveston connection will be made with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, another Hawley road.

By the construction of approximately 430 miles, therefore, the Hawley roads will have an almost straight north and south line from the rich grain fields of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and Minneapolis, the centre of the flour industry, to Galveston. If the opening of the Panama Canal brings the changes in the movements of commerce which were considered when the construction of the short cut from ocean to ocean was decided upon, the new Hawley system will have an importance which the several roads separately never assumed.

AN ATTRACTIVE MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE OFFERING

\$100,000. Town of Walkerville, Ont., 4 1/2 per cent. Debentures due from 1911 to 1930. Interest payable annually.

A Debenture of \$1,000 denomination maturing in any year may be had, and there are some debentures of smaller amount.

Full information covering this issue and rate of income obtainable furnished on request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION-LIMITED
TORONTO. MONTREAL. LONDON. ENG.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid-up - \$6,200,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$7,200,000
Total Assets - \$100,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

H. S. HOLT, President. E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and General Manager

170 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Eighteen Agencies in Cuba and Porto Rico.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; JAMAICA—Kingston
TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando.

LONDON, ENGLAND
Princes Street, E.C.

NEW YORK CITY
68 William Street.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

PRESIDENT - SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN
VICE-PRESIDENT - JONATHAN HODGSON
GENERAL MANAGER - E. F. HEBDEN

Paid-up Capital - \$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - \$4,999,297
Deposits Nov. 30, 1910 - \$4,719,044
Assets Nov. 30, 1910 - 71,600,058

158 BRANCHES IN CANADA.

General Banking Business transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches. Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at best current rates.

TORONTO OFFICES:

13 Wellington Street West. 1400 Queen Street West (Parkdale).
Dundas Street. Parliament and Gerrard Streets.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

(GUARANTEE)

4% Bonds, due 1st August, 1951

ISSUED by the TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON, N.B., and guaranteed absolutely, both as to principal and interest, by the Province of New Brunswick Interest Payable Half-Yearly. Denomination, \$1,000

Price 99 1/2 and accrued interest

C. MEREDITH & COMPANY, Limited

101 St. Francois Xavier St. - MONTREAL

An Industry with Great Possibilities

Canada has such tremendous wheat fields that it is recognized that the larger cereal and milling companies should reflect, to the greatest extent, the growth and prosperity of the country.
Among such companies is the CANADIAN CEREAL & MILLING COMPANY, LTD., the 6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of which we are offering for a limited period at Par and interest to yield 6%.

We would be pleased to give you any particulars you may desire regarding the company.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.

Established 1873

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Copy of our weekly circular mailed free on request.
Halifax; St. John; MONTREAL; Fredericton; New Glasgow.

JOHN STARK
E. B. FREELAND

ESTABLISHED 1870

CHARLES T. STARK
HARRY L. STARK

JOHN STARK & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

STOCKS, BONDS

AND DEBENTURES

26 TORONTO STREET

TORONTO

Imperial Bank of Canada
ESTABLISHED 1875.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
Capital Authorized . . . \$10,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed . . . 5,913,000.00
Capital Paid Up . . . 5,793,000.00
Reserve Fund . . . 5,793,000.00
DRAFTS, MONEY ORDERS AND LET-
TERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
Available in any part of the World.
Special Attention Given to Collections.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
Interest allowed on deposits at all
Branches of the Bank throughout the
Dominion of Canada.

When Travelling
CARRY YOUR FUNDS IN
Travellers' Cheques
ISSUED BY THE
Dominion Express Company
When Remitting
TO ANY PART OF THE
WORLD USE
Dominion Express Company
Money Orders
AND
Foreign Cheques
TORONTO CITY OFFICES:
48 Yonge and 1330 Queen West

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY
(Fire Insurance)
Head Office, Toronto
Established 1833
Assets, \$2,022,170.18
A. G. FOWLER ROSS
Investment Broker
SUITE 65 and 66
BANK OTTAWA BUILDING
MONTREAL

Aetna Life Ins. Co.
(Founded 1820.)
The Premium on \$10,000 of Insurance at
age 10 on the 5 year Convertible Term
Policy is only \$19.00 quarterly. Ask for
particulars. Other plans equally favorable.
CENTRAL CANADA BRANCH OFFICE:
9 Victoria St. Toronto

OUR AUGUST LIST
of
Municipal and Corporation
Bonds yielding
4% - 7%
Mailed on request.
—
CANADIAN DEBENTURES CORPORATION LIMITED
Home Bank Building
TORONTO, ONT.

A Remedy for the Over-Capitalization of Railways

Physical Valuation as the Basis for the Regulation of Rates

By FRANCIS A. CARMAN.

THE question of railway tariffs lies right at the heart of the prosperity of the Dominion. If I may be allowed to express a passing judgment, I would say that it is more vital than the question of a customs tariff.

Now the regulation of railway rates must of necessity be based, as one of the fundamental considerations, upon the capital invested in the railway plant. The rates, taken as a whole, must yield a revenue which will provide profits sufficient to attract the capital to maintain and extend the railway system of the country. And, on the other hand, they should not be permitted to be so high that they will pay dividends on stock which does not represent actual capital invested. The "watering" of stock is probably the means most commonly adopted to conceal high charges, and it is the most difficult to detect. In the issue of SATURDAY NIGHT for August 5, 1911, I set forth some figures which indicate that there is approximately \$22,000,000 of watered stock in the Canadian railways. I now purpose to discuss a remedy which will prevent this "water" from swelling the railway rates at the expense of the public.

This remedy is the physical valuation of railways. It is the remedy which has been advocated for a number of years by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. It has been employed with success in squeezing out the "water" from the railways of Texas, and it has been made the basis of taxation of railways in Michigan and Wisconsin.

But perhaps I had better explain just what "physical valuation" is. Here is how it is described by Dr. Ripley of Harvard University, one of the foremost authorities on railway rates in America or Europe.

"Each separate form of physical property is assigned a value dependent upon its cost and the length of its life. A staff of experts views the real estate; checks up the construction engineers' plans and figures as to cuts and fills in terms of so much per cubic yard for grading; swarms in inspection over the bridges, wharves and ferry boats; rebuilds upon paper the stations and freight terminals; literally counts and measures the rails, ties and telegraph poles; re-audits bills for the purchase of locomotives and cars and interprets them in terms of present prices, length of life and depreciation; in short, makes an inventory or takes an account of stock in precisely the same way and with the same attention to minute detail that a merchant or manufacturer annually devotes to his property."

Physical valuation, it will be seen, is widely different from commercial valuation, which is the concern of the stock exchanges. Physical valuation takes no account of potential earning power; whereas the most successful trader is the man who estimates future earnings most accurately. The relation between physical and commercial value may be put mathematically in this form: Physical value plus potential earning power or franchise value equals commercial value. Nor is physical valuation to be confused with "scrap iron" valuation, of which we heard so much in Ontario some years since in connection with the taxation of public utilities. Physical valuation is valuation as a working machine and not as a machine ready for the scrap heap.

THE relation of physical valuation to the regulation of railway rates is best seen in the discussion of the basis of rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, where the whole question has been threshed out over and over again. The central point in the defence of rates by corporation counsel is always a plea that the company must be allowed to charge a tariff which will pay a reasonable rate of interest upon the capital of the company. This doctrine the courts, both in Canada and the United States, have hesitated to recognize; but they have in practice had to give great weight to it in the absence of any other means of valuing the plant.

An example of this is found in a judgment by the United States Supreme Court, read by Mr. Justice Brewer, under which the railway commission of Texas was restrained from fixing rates. In this judgment Justice Brewer put the case thus: "Is there anything which detracts from the force of the general allegation that these rates are unjust and unreasonable? This clearly appears. The cost of this railroad property was \$40,000,000; it cannot be replaced to-day for less than \$25,000,000. There are \$15,000,000 of mortgage bonds outstanding against it, and nearly \$10,000,000 of stock. These bonds and stock represent money invested in the construction of this road. The owners of the stock have never received a dollar's worth of dividends in return for their investment. . . . The earnings for the last three years prior to the establishment of these rates were insufficient to pay the operating expenses and the interest on the bonds."

It is noticeable that, while an estimate of the (then) present cost of the road is quoted, the emphasis is on the stocks and bonds issued and the need of paying the fixed charges and dividends. Farther on mention is made of the fact that the road has been administered economically; and, of course, there is no admission that the company has an inalienable right to earn dividends on its stock. In fact, in a case decided in 1896, relating to turn-pike roads in Kentucky, the same court expressly declared: "It cannot be said that a corporation is entitled, as of right, and without reference to the interests of the public, to realize a given per cent. upon its capital stock." But the form of this very statement indicates that the allowance of dividends is the rule and their refusal the exception. That, too, is the interpretation placed upon the judgment by Mr. Alton D. Adams, the American economist, who specifies "unwise investments" and "perhaps competition" as possible reasons for making exceptions. And without doubt, this attitude of the courts is correct: provided that the capital stock represents monies actually invested in the enterprise.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which is now regarded as authoritative, is that given in the Nebraska case of 1893, and its main principle is stated in this passage: "We hold, however, that the basis of calculation as to the reasonableness of rates to be charged by a corporation maintaining a highway under legislative sanction must be the fair value of the property being used by it for the convenience of the public. And in order to ascertain that value, the original cost of construction, the amount expended in permanent improvements, the amount and market value of its bonds and stock, the present as compared with the original cost of construction, the probable earning capacity of the property under particular rates prescribed by statute, and the sum required to meet operating expenses, are all matters for consideration, and are to be given such weight as may

be just and right in such case." This judgment, Mr. Adams comments, "appears to limit 'fair value' to that of the physical property and to exclude franchise valuations." But, on the other hand, it is to be noted that special mention is made of "the amount and market value of its bonds and stock"; and the "market value" certainly includes the franchise.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada has been considerably more cautious than the United States tribunals in expressing opinions as to the basis on which the reasonableness of rates shall be judged. The Commissioners have, doubtless with wisdom, refrained from establishing general principles, which might in future tie their hands, when they could settle the disputes before them without doing so. A large proportion of the cases which have come before them have involved discrimination, and of course these could be settled without passing judgment on the reasonableness of an entire tariff. In some instances systems of rates have come before the Board for approval; and they have been approved upon the principle that is applied under the fair wage law, where it is held that "fair wages" are the customary rates. So the Railway Commissioners have held that, where rates were the usual rates, and there was no objection made to them, they were not called upon to investigate their intrinsic reasonableness.

In one case, however, this practice was not observed. That is in the decision as to the rates of the express companies, which was handed down as a Christmas present to the Canadian people last year. In this case it appeared that the capital of the express companies represented an insignificant investment, and consequently the Board went at some length into the question of the reasonableness of the rates. The decision was given by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. J. P. Mabee, who held that the companies had not established that the rates were reasonable. And in doing so, he laid down in a very general way the principle on which rates to be charged by public utilities should be framed.

"Most people," he said, "charge all that they can get for any service that they perform, or commodity they have for sale, and the managers of corporations would not be human if they did otherwise. But where the corporation falls within the public utility class—or for public reasons is under Government control or requires authority or franchise from Parliament to enable it to take tolls for its services—it appears to us that the way to approach the promotion of a tariff is something like this: What are fair tolls that we can perform certain services for the public for and obtain reasonable returns upon the investment, after making all proper provision by way of reserve fund, or otherwise, for all probable losses of every kind, shrinkage in business, etc.? Instead of approaching it this wise: What are the heaviest tolls we can obtain from the public for the least services we can give them?"

The important words in this passage, I take it, are: "obtain reasonable returns upon the investment." It will be observed that the decision is not nearly so definite or detailed as the last judgment of the United States Supreme Court. It would seem, however, to bear much the same meaning in the final analysis. The vital question is how the court is to estimate "the investment." The obvious way still remains, by way of the capital stock and bonds. It is true that in this very express case, it was found that the nominal capital was not the real capital, and that the real capital had little bearing on rates, for the real express companies were the railways. What actually happened was that it was possible to make a rough and ready—but sufficient for the purpose in hand—estimate, in a negative way, of the physical value of the express plant. If the issue had been the general freight tariff, instead of the express tariff, this simple expedient would not have been available. If such a case arises, where the principle of custom is not applicable and there is reason to doubt the bona fides of the capital, I do not see how the Board will find a way out short of actual physical valuation.

IN short, the fundamental basis for the regulation of railway rates is "the investment," which at once raises the question of how the "investment" is to be measured. The United States Supreme Court has indicated four standards of measurement, which are to be used together. They are: (1) original cost of construction; (2) cost of improvements; (3) original cost as compared with present cost; and (4) the market value of the capital stock and bonds. The first three of these taken together approximate physical valuation; the fourth may be less or more than par value, but it involves part value as its foundation.

The original cost of construction was expressly made the basis for rate regulation under the early railway legislation of the Dominion. In the general Act, the interest allowed to be earned upon it was fifteen per cent., but in the Canadian Pacific Railway charter, in view of special grants and special privileges, this rate was cut down to ten per cent. This means of regulating rates has never been put to test. A case was partially prepared in relation to the C.P.R.; but the company submitted to the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the action was dropped. However, if one may judge by the opinions expressed by Ministers of the Crown in the House of Commons on the subject, the process of ascertaining the original cost would occupy as much, if not more time, than a physical valuation of the existing plant. The other two phases of the cost of construction have, I think, never been applied in this country; and can be applied effectively only as part of a process of physical valuation.

There remain, then, as bases for the regulation of rates, only the market value and the par value of the stocks and bonds. Now, I think it is clear that both these values need checking before they could be used for such a purpose. Market value must be cleansed of the element due to its potential earning power—or we will be reasoning in a circle—and the par value must have the water pressed out of it. For both of which operations physical valuation is the instrument ready to hand and the only instrument which will do the work effectively.

A new branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Kamloops, B.C., under the management of Mr. E. S. V. McClintock.

Paul Kwiet and Martin Gans, the heads of the firm of Kwiet & Gans, a private banking house in Berlin, were arrested recently charged with embezzling \$500,000 of the bank's deposits.

BANK OF HAMILTON

Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.
Capital Paid-Up . . . \$ 2,750,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits . . . 3,250,000
Total Assets . . . 40,000,000

TORONTO: 24 YONGE STREET.
BRANCHES IN THE CITY OF TORONTO
Cor. Yonge and Gould, Cor. Queen and Spadina,
Cor. College and Ossington, Cor. Arthur and Bathurst, and
West Toronto.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
100 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Savings Bank Department at all offices. Interest allowed on deposits of one dollar and upwards at highest current rates, compounded half-yearly. Money may be withdrawn without delay.

We receive Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals on favorable terms and shall be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate making changes or opening new accounts.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Your business with the
Mining Districts of Northern Ontario
can be handled to your advantage by this Bank.
Branches at PORCUPINE, COBALT, HAILEYBURY
Toronto Offices: 37 King St. East, Broadview and Gerrard, Queen and Pape,
College St. and Ossington Ave.

RODOLPHE FORGET

Member Montreal Stock Exchange

83 Notre Dame West
MONTREAL

80 rue de Provence
PARIS, FRANCE

YOUNG MAN, AIM AT THE FIRST THOUSAND

"The thing that counts," said a man of independently large means accumulated by hard work, saving and wise investments, "is the first thousand dollars; when you've got that amount together, you are beginning to get somewhere, and with that start you will want to keep on."
In saving to acquire the "first thousand" you are creating the capital necessary to enable you to avail yourself of some of the opportunities constantly presenting themselves for increasing and multiplying that capital.
We credit interest at Three and one-half per cent. on every dollar deposited with us, thus materially assisting in its accumulation. One dollar opens an account. Begin to-day.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1885

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

BRANCHES IN TORONTO:
Corner King and Bay Streets
Corner Adelaide and Simcoe Streets
Corner College and Grace Streets
Corner Queen Street and Cross Avenue
Corner Dundas and Keele Streets
Corner Broadview Ave. and Elliott Street

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

THE STANDARD LOAN COMPANY

We offer for sale debentures bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. These debentures offer an absolutely safe and profitable investment, as the purchasers have for security the entire assets of the company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ASSETS, \$1,340,000.00.
TOTAL ASSETS, \$2,500,000.00.
President: J. A. KAMMERER. Vice-Presidents: W. S. DINNICK, Toronto. R. M. MACLEAN, London, Eng.
Directors: RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, G.C.M.G. DAVID RATZ, R. H. GREENE, HUGH S. BRENNAN, J. M. ROBERTS, A. J. WILLIAMS.
Head Office: Corner Adelaide and Victoria Streets - - - TORONTO

Ample Security
Fair Rate of Income
A Broad Market
Probable Appreciation in Value
We offer Bonds combining these points
to yield 5 per cent. to 6 per cent.
Particulars on request.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited

164 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
TORONTO QUEBEC HALIFAX LONDON, ENG.

INVESTMENT BONDS

MUNICIPAL, PUBLIC UTILITY, INDUSTRIAL
To yield from 4% to 6%

WARREN, GZOWSKI & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto 25 Broad St., New York

"Soapy" Spence, of the Canadian Guardian Life, Introduced Another Seedless Lemon.

J. M. has acquired the International Insurance Company of Edmonton, and proposes to introduce to the same the Shareholders of the Canadian Guardian Life. Now, what do you think of that? As we had once before cause to remark: help! police!

J. M. SPENCE, of the Canadian Guardian Life, of the Northwestern Life, and of a lot of other things equally meritorious, cannot be downed.

This versatile magnate now bobs up with a new suit of insurance clothes. Some weeks ago we explained at length in these columns the pending deal whereby the poor deluded stockholders in the Canadian Guardian Life, which has now lost its legal existence and its right to do business through the financial meanderings of the aforementioned Spence, were to be gulled into becoming stockholders in the Northwestern Life, the purpose being to operate said company somewhere in the West where there are no insurance departments to protect the unwary.

It now appears, however, that J. M. Spence is up to a new dodge; for it is announced that he has become managing director of the International Insurance Company, Ltd., of Edmonton, Alberta. And he proposes to introduce the shareholders of the Canadian Guardian Life to this concern. The Spence plan is to finance the International with the assets of the defunct Canadian Guardian Life.

Now, what do you think of that!

Spence explained his plan at a meeting of the International Life in Edmonton recently. The report says:

The authorized capital of the company, amounting to \$250,000, divided in 5,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each, has been offered for sale, and of this amount over 2,100 shares have already been subscribed for, on a count of which \$15 per share (or 30 per cent.) is being turned over to the company, and the balance will in order of subscription be allotted upon a payment

of \$20 per share, of which sum \$15 will be credited to the capital and \$5 applied to the surplus of the company. Your board of directors having arranged for the purchase of the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company, now ask for authority to carry the same into effect in the following manner: (a) By taking over the assets of the said company (after providing for all liabilities) at their present or market value. (b) By accepting applications from the policyholders of the said company and issuing to them new policies in this company, such policies to be dated back to the date they will correspond with the policy they now hold, both as to the amount guaranteed therein by way of legal reserve or otherwise, and (c) By paying to each of the persons who (at the time of completing such purchase) may be shareholders in the Canadian Guardian Life Insurance Company any amount that will be equal to his or her holdings in the said company, provided, however, that such payment shall be made by way of the said shareholders accepting shares in the capital of the International Insurance Company, Limited.

Of course—old Canadian Guardian Life shareholders get no Real Money. Spence sees to that.

If Spence manages to put this one over, he will have manipulated an interesting transaction, to say the least. Financing one insurance company with another insurance company at a time when the last named corporation has lost its charter and its right to do business by reason of the fact that the management was both shady and incompetent, not to put it too strongly, is, in the words of the poet, going some.

Whether the Province of Alberta, and more particularly the Attorney-General of that section of this sunny land, will put up with Spence and his band of buccaneers remains to be seen.

In the interval, keep your eye on "Soapy," for he may start something again next week. You never can tell.

Concerning Insurance

Inspection that Inspects.

THE New York Insurance Department has proven itself everything that the heading of this article indicates.

Reports of unfair and even fraudulent treatment of policyholders were made to the Insurance Department against the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Company, of Perth, Scotland. A thorough examination of the company was made by this Insurance Department, and Commissioner Hotchkiss reports as follows:

"The policy of its industrial department, particularly in the settlement of claims, and again particularly in the adjustment of death claims, calls for emphatic condemnation and requires immediate reformation if this company is to continue to do business in New York."

Not only does the New York Department inform the company that it must immediately set its house in order, but the facts are set before the Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States in session at Detroit. By those officials the company is informed that all officers responsible must be immediately discharged, and discharged they are.

Now this is not a tale of the action of the Canadian Department of Finance when the rottenness of the Farmers Bank was made known to them; but it is what was done in his own field of action by that competent and energetic official who investigated the Farmers Bank in Canada and reported its crookedness without avail to a somnambulist Canadian Finance Department. That is not a tale of investigation by the Ontario Insurance Department into the affairs and crookedness of the Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has robbed the public of Ontario of a quarter of a million dollars and of whose crookedness the Ontario Department had official cognizance years before it finally ceased business. It is not a tale of protective(?) government departments which, when informed of crookedness, cannot investigate beyond the sworn statements of the crooks who are bleeding a Canadian public.

Canadian and Ontario Insurance conditions are rotten to the core. The public are being mercilessly flim-flammed by unlicensed insurance placed in swindling companies; by companies which are operating when it is common knowledge of both the public and the department that they are insolvent; by companies which are operating with the knowledge of the departments that they are violating the law.

When action is asked it is always referred to some one else to act on, on the other hand, the private party or public journal informing the department is required to prosecute. Of what use are our Insurance Departments and our attorney generals? Did anyone of them ever

hear of the Honorable Mr. Hotchkiss, of New York? In his field the people get what the public of Ontario often fail to obtain: INSURANCE THAT DOES INSURE.

The Procession Grows.

SATURDAY NIGHT has been persistent in pointing out the undesirability of policies with RED INK VARIATIONS. The demand by the public for policies free from this serious defect has been so insistent that the companies are rapidly falling in line. The following companies are issuing their policies FREE FROM RED INK VARIATIONS:

Acadia Fire Insurance Company.
Canadian Fire Insurance Company.
Central Canada Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company.

Hudson Bay Fire Insurance Company.
Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company.
City of Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.
Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
Union Assurance Society.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.
Lumber Insurance Company of New York.

There are several other companies which have informed us that their next issue of policies, now in preparation, will be free from red ink variations. They are:

Merchants Fire Insurance Company.
Crown Fire Insurance Company.
York Fire Insurance Company.
Rimouski Fire Insurance Company.
British Crown Assurance Corporation.

Several others will adopt a policy with the Statutory Conditions only as soon as their present stock is exhausted, and among these are some of the largest British companies.

More than half the others have informed us that they will always waive these variations on request.

From the above list it will be observed that insurance in some of the best companies can be got with a policy unrestricted by these trick clauses and conditions. Make the agent who does your insurance give you the "yard wide" article. These companies will do it and yours must.

DO NOT ACCEPT OR RENEW A POLICY ON WHICH RED INK VARIATIONS APPLY.

ASK THAT THEY BE CANCELLED ON ALL EXISTING POLICIES.

The public can have fire insurance that does insure for the asking. THEN ASK.

New Glasgow P.O., Quebec, 12th Sept., 1911.
Editor "Concerning Insurance," Toronto Saturday Night:
Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Dear Sir,—You were good enough in your issue of 8th July last to answer several queries I made concerning the career, conduct and future prospects of the above insurance company. In view of the startling losses this company has sustained each year since its inception, which you state has suffered a loss on operation to the extent of \$170,000, surely this is manifestly entitled to the careful enquiry of the Government. Within two years nearly all the paid-up capital of \$147,000 has been exhausted. Taking unearned premiums as a liability, the company is stated to have a surplus to policyholders of only \$14,988 for a paid-up capital of \$169,932, the latter presumably now consumed.

The papers have mentioned a number of recent fires in which this company figure as interested. For instance at Longue Pointe, St. Jerome, Chapeau, and the big fire at Farmham. The above refers to Quebec province only. If this company is doing such an unsatisfactory business financially, it is remarkable if they pay these and other losses reasonably promptly. If they do meet their liabilities, can you enlighten us as to the sources from which such funds are found? If their underwriting is so poor as to entail continuous loss, money in settlement of claims cannot come from "profits," obviously. Family friends are somewhat heavily involved in this affair, and we find no market or demand for the company's shares, and we would very much like to know where our protection lies, if, as your recent issue mentioned, "there are several virtually insolvent companies operating." Should the Dominion be one of these, we shall be grateful to know it, but at the same time conclude the Government must be able to permit them, and others, to remain in operation with practically no security.

As we are aware, the Traders Fire Insurance Company is controlled by the directorate of the Dominion, my family and other friends were interested in the statement concerning the Traders in current issue.

Obviously, those who cannot conduct one insurance company with any measure of success, cannot be expected to successfully carry on two companies. I always was surprised the Traders shareholders almost voluntarily linked themselves with the career of the Dominion. Has an inspection been made of this company's affairs within recent times? To whom should we apply for copy of such, or to urge that one be made?

I may add but little satisfaction is accorded by enquiry of local representatives here. Your courtesy will be appreciated by several regular readers as well as by faithfully yours,
M. L. K.

This company has assets of \$171,282, of which probably \$100,000 can be used to pay losses, and while this lasts, and until the liabilities exceed the assets by twenty per cent. or upwards of the unearned premiums, the Insurance Department does not have to withdraw its license. That means that they still have about \$45,000 to lose. You may depend on it, the Department will not act as long as the statements furnished will let them escape action. Apparently your protection and that of the public lies only in the publicity given through these columns. By all

means apply to the Department of Insurance at Ottawa. They may wake up.

Markdale, Ont., Sept. 11, 1911.

Editor Concerning Insurance:—

Dear Sir,—Kindly give us the standing of the following companies, and if you would recommend them as safe to insure merchant's stock of goods in: Fire Ins. Exchange Co., York Fire Ins. Co., Independent Fire Ins. Co., Cash Mutual, and The Hamilton and Rimouski Fire Ins.

Thanking you very much in anticipation, I am a subscriber to your excellent paper and wish you continued success.

I am, K.M.

The latest Government reports show the standing of these companies to be:

	Assets	Liabilities including capital	Surplus to policyholders	Premium income
Fire Ins. Exch'ge	\$71,898	\$62,564	\$51,984	\$37,996
York	104,940	119,918	2,522	169,171
Rimouski	430,192	416,957	13,155	316,350
City of Hamilton	26,094	43,773	2,321	41,881
Independent	70,817	128,104	27,287	58,050

We do not consider that a company with a surplus to policyholders less in amount than one-half of the premium income for the previous year reaches our standard of safety. Then, again, the character of the assets must be considered, and unfortunately the assets of some (of these) companies are in part made up of items such as stock in other companies, bills receivable from other companies, themselves worse than shaky, notes taken on account of stock payments from shareholders who are unable to meet their calls. These details can be obtained in part from the Government statements if you can analyze them, but the best way is to get a confidential report.

It takes more than chemistry of soils to grow a crop and more than theology to grow a character.

Heaven ranks by service and not by salary.

INVESTMENTS FOR WOMEN

St. Thomas, Ont., Sept. 6, 1911.

As I am thinking seriously of investing in the Mexican Northern Power Company bonds and Illinois Traction common stock, would be pleased if you would let me know if you think these are safe investments, and liable to be in a paying position and listed soon?

There are no securities for a woman to hold. There is no salient reason why you should select bonds the properties behind which are situated in Mexico. Choose a good Canadian bond—there are plenty to select from. The common stock of the Illinois Traction Company is not listed and when it does poke its head through the quotation sheet it is somewhere around the 30's, and a very speculative stock it is. Your selection is far from being good. Try again.

Toronto, 5th September, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dress:

With reference to the advertisements of the B. & R. Company, Limited, of 14 King street east, Toronto, which have recently appeared in the Toronto press, I shall be obliged if you will tell me if you think the investment which they offer is a reasonable one. Is the property inside the city limits of Calgary, or if not where is it, and how near is it to the closest point reached by the street railway system, and other public utilities, such as water, light and telephone?

This company put before the public the University subdivision of Calgary some time since, which was away out of the city limits of Calgary. They boosted the sales by inserting in their advertisement pictures of residences erected in Calgary, giving one the impression that said houses were on their own lands. Their methods were open to question, and Saturday Night commented on their offering. I imagine what they are now offering is part of the same block, too far away from the city.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1911

The directors of the Lake Superior Corporation in issuing their annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1911, state that the result of the year's operations of all the subsidiary companies of the corporation shows a surplus, subject to depreciation and other charges, of \$1,200,216.17.

The report in referring to the operation of the steel plant gives the following:—

Steel Plant

The improvement indicated in our last report has continued, and for the year under review the Steel Plant has had its full share of orders for rails. The rail mill has been in steady operation with the exception of shut down for necessary repairs. The output as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Pig Iron	153,528	170,359
Steel Rails	201,615	208,283

Your directors have to report that the production is the highest yet attained, and has been obtained in the face of difficulties consequent upon new construction work, particularly in bringing certain of the new operations into line with the old.

Every opportunity has been taken to effect necessary repairs. Your directors are fully alive to the importance of not only keeping the plant in good order, but in keeping it up-to-date, and every attention is being paid to this.

Referring to the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway, the report has the following:—

The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company

This company's earnings for the year have increased and show a very satisfactory excess over those for the previous year. The operation of the railway has been conducted under similar conditions to those prevailing during the preceding year. In accordance with the last report rapid progress is being made with the construction of the railway, to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 220 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, northwards. It is expected that the Hawke Lake section will be completed and in operation by

October, and this will provide an immediate route from the Canadian Pacific Railway to Lake Superior, via Michipicoten. The main line is being pushed on with. The viaduct at Montreal River will be completed next month, and it is hoped that the whole of this line will be finished early next year.

In view of the traffic possibilities and of your directors' desire that a complete proposition should be made of the railway, a contract has been let for its extension from the Canadian Pacific Railway to a junction with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (National Transcontinental Line) a distance of 100 miles further north. The Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway will be, when completed to this point, the first great Canadian railway running to the North, and it will have the advantage of intersecting the three great Transcontinental lines, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, from all of which satisfactory interchange of traffic are expected.

With regard to the Algoma Eastern Railway Company the report states:

The Algoma Eastern Railway (Formerly the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway)

As indicated in our last report, the entire construction of this railway to Manitoulin Island was contemplated. Satisfactory arrangements having been made with the Ontario Government, for extension of time for earning the land grant, and for financing the line, contracts were let in February last for its completion and the work is being rapidly pressed forward. It is hoped that the railway will be completed and in operation early next year. A valuable land grant will, on its completion, be secured. Satisfactory arrangements are being made with connecting railroads for interchange of traffic.

Speaking generally of the operations for the year, the directors say:

General

It was pointed out in the last

BALANCE SHEET as at 30th June, 1911

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Investments and Securities	\$47,575,195.85	Capital Stock	\$40,000,000.00
Balance due by the Subsidiary Companies	5,607,093.42	First Mortgage 5% Bonds	5,800,000.00
Cash Reserve for Unpaid Coupons	20,037.50	Three Year 6% Notes	2,500,000.00
Office Furniture and Fixtures	2,791.51	Income Bonds	3,000,000.00
Miscellaneous Assets	3,140.49	Bank and Other Advances	1,145,944.41
Discount on First Mortgage Bonds sold	204,800.00	Interest Coupons Unpaid	20,037.50
		Accrued Interest on Bonds and Notes	61,666.66
		tion	3,375.00
		Reserve Fund	507,525.21
		Suspense Account	
		Balance on the reorganization of S.S.M. Pulp & Paper Company and the Manitoulin & N.S. Ry. Co. (now the Algoma Eastern Ry. Co.)	295,163.74
		Interest on \$2,000,000 Income Bonds, payable 2nd October, 1911	75,000.00
		Profit and Loss Account, Balance at Credit	4,346.25
		Contingent Liabilities—	
		Guarantee (absolute and unconditional) by the Corporation of the payments of the First Mortgage Bonds (and interest thereon) of the following Subsidiary Companies:	
		1. Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Ry., amount issued and outstanding at 30th June, 1911	\$6,750,000.00
		2. Algoma Eastern Ry., amount issued and outstanding at 30th June, 1911	1,300,000.00
Total Assets	\$53,413,058.77	Total Liabilities	\$53,413,058.77

Examined and found correct.

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., Auditors.

A. H. CHITTY, Comptroller.



RETIRE FROM HEAD OF N.Y., N.H. & H.R.
Charles Smellen, who retires as President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for no assigned reason.
American Press Service.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.

J. W. FLAVELLE,
President

W. T. WHITE,
General Manager

Executors and Trustees Under Will.

Capital and Reserve - - - \$ 2,500,000
Assets Under Administration - - \$25,000,000

OFFICES:
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Edmonton Saskatoon Regina

INCORPORATED 1855

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000
Reserve Funds 4,944,777
Assets - - 50,000,000

Our ample resources, long experience and wide connections combine to provide an unexcelled banking service for business men.
Savings Accounts opened, interest added to balances half-yearly. Joint Accounts opened, the money in which may be withdrawn by either of two persons or the survivor.

BUSINESS and SAVINGS ACCOUNTS INVITED

PERSONAL SERVICE

Special attention to the needs of each correspondent and client.

BAILLIE, WOOD & CROFT
BANKERS
95 Bay Street - - Toronto, Ont.

ROSS & WRIGHT

Insurance Counsellors

Adjusters of Fire Losses for the Assured only, acting solely in the interests of the People.

Examine and report on insurance, and assist in the adjustment of Fire Losses. Our business is to get you a square deal.

Office 67 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Phone Main 2855.

L. LORNE EDGAR & CO.

Stock and Bond Brokers Investment Securities
Members Montreal Stock Exchange

36 Board of Trade Building, Montreal

Correspondents New York Boston Toronto London, Eng.
Cable Address—LORNGAR

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits 104,596.38

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

S. J. MOORE, President W. D. ROSS, General Manager
A General Banking Business Transacted

3rd Edition ANALYSIS OF MONTREAL STOCKS

The new edition brings the classification and analysis up to date, and includes the figures of the Bank, as well as Railway and Industrial Stocks.

We recommend this to the careful investor, and will send copies free on application.

GREENSHIELDS & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

16 St. Sacramento St., Montreal. New Broad Street London, E.C.

G. T. JOHNSTON

J. W. MCCONNELL

H. J. ALLISON

JOHNSTON, MCCONNELL & ALLISON
Bank of Ottawa Building, Montreal

We handle only High Class Bonds and Investment Securities, and upon application will be glad to submit particulars of desirable investments.

Municipal, Public Service and Corporation
Bonds
Yielding 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.

DEALERS IN BONDS MONTREAL, CANADA

Canada and the Moroccan Question

By H. M. P. ECKARDT.

THE sharp decline in the quotations for Canadian Pacific Railway stock a few days ago served to emphasize the fact that Canada has a direct concern in the maintenance of European peace. The market experts ascribed C.P.R.'s weakness to selling by Berlin. German speculators and investors had been interesting themselves in Canadian Pacific for many years. The phenomenal progress made by Canada in the past half-dozen years naturally had a tendency to attract considerable additional attention to Canadian investments. The Germans have also become deeply involved in some of the active stocks belonging to the United States. As Berlin is not nearly as strong as London or Paris in quick or liquid assets, it has had recourse in some measure to borrowings in those markets. Naturally, at the threat of war all the great European markets exhibit a disposition to draw in their resources from other centres. And such a policy on their part would react with especial force upon an extended market like Berlin. It is said that at Paris also there has been over-speculation in securities; and, as everybody knows, London has latterly been much upset by troubles of its own. The strikes and the bank troubles in England had some effect in weakening the position of London and in impairing its ability to make loans to the British dominions and colonies and to foreign countries. It is not surprising, when the exchanges between France and Germany in regard to Morocco reached the stage wherein apprehensions of war were excited, that London should have practically ceased to undertake important flotations of new securities.

AND, notwithstanding the excitement over the elections, many Canadians have found time to do some earnest thinking as to how Canada's progress would be affected by an actual outbreak of hostilities. The first consideration, of course, is that Great Britain would be actively involved. The utterances of Premier Asquith and of Chancellor Lloyd George leave no doubt as to the British intention of standing loyally with France throughout the encounter. Thus it would follow naturally that Canada, along with all the other British dominions, would be involved in the contest. This development would necessitate some curious changes in the politics of certain of the Canadian parties. For example, with England siding with France in a life and death struggle against Germany the propaganda of the over-zealous Nationalists in Quebec would assume an aspect of great absurdity. Again, in such a war as that, the attitude of the United States would be a most important matter. No doubt the Washington Government would take a position of neutrality, but it would be most important for Britain to have the sympathy and moral support of the people of the United States. Judging from the comments of the American press there is a fair prospect that public opinion in the big republic would range itself on the Franco-British side. The best newspapers do not hesitate to say that Germany's policy has been aggressive and provocative and that France and England have acted with great dignity and self-restraint. In the event of such a development Canadians could not but feel regretful and humiliated over the offensive references to and caricatures of President Taft and Uncle Sam which have been freely used lately for the purpose of influencing the election.

WITH reference more particularly to the financial and economic effects which a great European war would have upon Canada, it

might be said the stream of capital from Europe to Canada would be stopped. All of the nations immediately involved would be obliged to issue huge war loans. One financial authority has estimated that even a successful war with Germany would cost Great Britain at least £1,600,000,000. A large part of this cost would have to be borrowed. France and Germany would also have to borrow enormous sums. And no matter how the struggle ended the people of the three countries would be saddled with crushing burdens of new taxation. Needless to say the successive appearance of large war loans at high rates of interest on the various markets would absorb all the available funds. Industrial companies, railroads, municipalities would have but little chance of securing funds for development or for improvements. This would probably involve a cessation of the railway building and industrial expansion in the Dominion. Then, as the fate of the British Empire would hang in the balance, it is certain that many regiments of Canadians would be organized and sent to Europe for the defence of the United Kingdom. And many other regiments would be organized for home defence. Thus thousands of men who, under ordinary circumstances would assist in cultivating the farms and harvesting the crops, in operating the factories and industrial establishments, in carrying on the business of the stores, warehouses and offices, would be engaged in soldiering. The agricultural and business world would be sorely distressed by the change. Canada would also likely experience increased taxation as a result of her military operations. She could not do less than pay for the organization and maintenance of the soldiers called out for home defence; and in all probability she would think it necessary, to retain her self-respect, that she stand the cost of equipping and maintaining the regiments sent abroad. However, it might be the case that on reaching England our troops would be taken into the British establishment, and that they would be paid and maintained by the British Exchequer. In either event Canada would have to put out some important loans for military purposes, and these loans would inevitably bear high rates of interest.

Postmaster-General's New Friend.

IT will scarcely prove to the liking of Postmaster-General Frank D. Hitchcock to find how he has been eulogized in the Copper Curb and Mining Outlook, a weekly New York mining paper whose sole mission is to boom the stocks and the business of Charles A. Stoneham and Co. The article has been seemingly inspired to curvy favor with the head of the Post-office Department. Promoters sometimes become obsessed with the idea that public officials may be placated with flattery, on the theory that you can catch more flies with honey than vinegar. So the Postmaster-General is eulogized by Stoneham's Copper Curb and Mining Outlook.

Here is a case where the Postmaster-General might well wish to be spared from his newly-found friend and champion. We are quite certain, if the Stoneham outfit is brought before Mr. Hitchcock, the unwelcome praise will act on him as an additional incentive to perform his duty and perform it quickly.—Financial World, New York.

Burlingame in Trouble.

The U.S. postal authorities recently arrested in New York Elmer



DIRE NECESSITY.

"Yes, sir, in a year from now this Amalgamated Balloon stock will be worth ten thousand dollars, and I'll sell it to you for fifty cents."
"If it'll be worth ten thousand dollars in a year from now, why don't you keep it yourself?"
"Well, you see, I need a shave and a hair cut, and I'd be a holy show if I waited that long."

—Judge.

WHEN

you buy Real Estate employ only agents of recognized standing and reference and avoid mistakes and possible misrepresentation.

Parties owning or contemplating the purchase of lands or residential property in Western Canada are invited to make use of the advertisers' staff of trained experts.

Bank references supplied on request.

The Land & General Investment Company Limited

Birkbeck Building, Toronto
Or 41 Elma Block, Calgary

C. A. OWENS, Manager

THE STANDARD BANK

OF CANADA

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Special Attention Given to Small Accounts
Savings Department at all Branches

Municipal Improvement Bonds

IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$500 EACH
TO YIELD 6%

Absolute Security Send for Particulars
The Metropolitan Securities Agency, Limited
160 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) \$6,000,000 Capital (paid up) \$2,200,000

DIRECTORS

President Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.
Vice-President Capt. Wm. Robinson
Jas. H. Ashdown H. T. Champion
Hon. D. C. Cameron W. C. Leistikow
General Manager Robt. Campbell

Special Care Given to Savings Accounts.
Savings Bank Department at All Branches.
A General Banking Business Transacted.

V. F. CRONYN, Supt. Eastern Branches and Manager Toronto Branch

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

Offices and Safe Deposit Vaults: Temple Building,
Corner Bay and Richmond Streets, Toronto.

Capital paid up \$ 1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 650,000.00
Total Assets, Trust Fund and Estates 13,415,147.00

SAVINGS—4%—DEPARTMENT

The Company invites Savings Accounts on which four per cent. interest is paid, compounded quarterly. Every convenience of a checking account is afforded. Accounts can be opened and remittances forwarded by mail. Write for booklet.

George A. Kingston
Assistant Manager.

John M. McWhinney,
General Manager.

E. Burlingame and George H. Cove, promoters of the Sun Electric Generator Company. Besides being interested in the Sun Electric Generator Co., Elmer Burlingame organized the Ellsworth Company, with offices at 43 Exchange place, New York City. The Ellsworth Co. floated the stock of the Radio Telephone Co., the Universal Wireless Corporation, the Radio Battery Co., American Raw Milk Products Co., and the Rocky Mountain Tunnel Co. Thus another

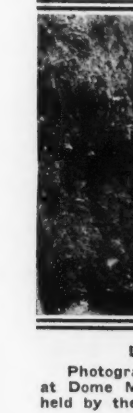
get-rich-quicker is out of the way. Burlingame did some business in Canada through the mails.

The Laurentide Paper Company has doubled its capital, and has distributed half the new capital to shareholders. The company will be turned over to the Laurentide Company, Ltd., and old shareholders will receive probably six per cent. on their shares.



SOMETHING
If it is a
stroyed, another
Just now the
contained in
which are spe
customary fo
distributions,
lier sense of
themselves in
hope others w
ized The Don
put.

It is not a
few days inte
of exceptiona
to a vertical
the result bei
mineralized q
greatest verti
and as the mi
test the contin
At outcrop
narrow. Unde
surface. The
heavy in pyri
permanence
perplexing, b
stead of the
a large ore b



Photograph at Dome A held by the

that being pr
working face
it was thoug
would merely
the managen
alternative si
fissured secti
that cannot b

The presen
uation of \$10
of the mark.
that sampling
management
grade will "s
turn will dou
this aside fro
tapped below
vein uncover
Samples from
agement two
would represe
this bric-a-br
is obvious Th
two of the w
By increas
pany from \$
000, less tho
the finances
ated, ample v
ligations will
handsome bo
in the ratio
are worth int

ELY CENT
Shades of
is: flotation,
Duplicity
daily press in
Central and
factotums to
The advanc
advice of im
in hasty cover
ever, of the
brought about
still of quite
largely in sym
cord. There is
and the advice
The "short
promoters of
the public's
palpable "dop
opportune

TAKE a lo
"cut a
around the 10
ground looks
getting shipp
shaft must b
thick and aln
will be of th
However, sin
their working
—and more s

Think of
took Porcupi
where is thy

THOSE wh
that he l
Foster claims



New Coal Company Offers Chance to Grow Wealthy

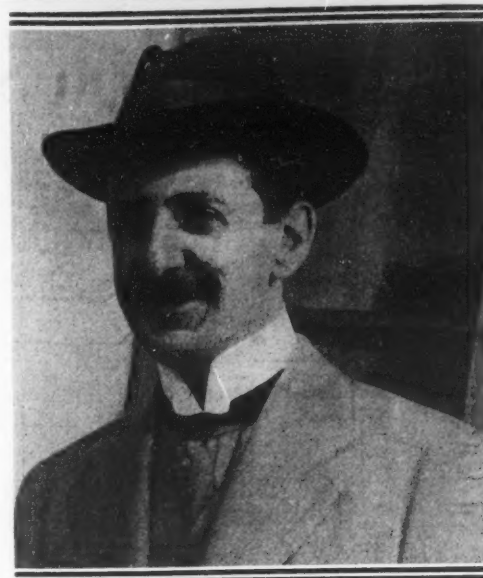
HERE is at last a real chance for the average man to throw off the shackles of the wage-earner, and to allow the business and financial acumen of one F. Napier Tennant of Toronto to work for the average man, with profits in sight—big profits.

The name of F. Napier Tennant adorns the front cover, so I presume he is the author of a prospectus devoted to the Souris Coal, Brick and Farm Syndicate. There have in the past been coal companies formed in Canada by ready writers, the great majority of which have wallowed helplessly for a time, and then faded. Also, there have been brick companies—concerns starting out with the juiciest of prospects, but amounting to little in the end. And farm syndicates—these there have been in legion. The idea of F. Napier Tennant is to combine all three, and in his prospectus he is able to show a profit to be made by each, and all three.

If F. Napier Tennant's ideas about running the coal, brick and farm properties are on a par with the way he starts out to finance the undertaking, a most interesting company should be the result. The Souris Coal, Brick and Farm Syndicate, we are told in the prospectus, is being formed to acquire 640 acres of coal, brick and farm land about two and a half miles from the progressive and growing town of Estevan, in the province of Saskatchewan, said Estevan being a railway and distributing centre for Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. So it is, population 1,500, according to the latest available C.P.R. report. The prospectus puts the population at 2,500.

The price which is to be paid for the properties is \$60,000, so the prospectus tells us. At the present time the writer of the prospectus says the company, or he himself, will offer to the public six hundred syndicate shares at the rate of \$100 per share. Later these syndicate shares may be exchanged at the ratio of eight to one, for common shares in a company to be capitalized at \$480,000. Now the money which would come in from the sale of the syndicate shares would just total \$60,000, so when the said shares are all sold to the public the company has \$60,000 in the treasury. It then turns around and pays out that amount to the former owner of the properties— whoever he is. The prospectus should give his name, but apparently it does not.

Who is the vendor?
Where then is the working capital to come from? The company has its properties clear, and not a cent of money with which to do any work. Estevan has a population of 1,500 people. Already there is a coal company in the place employing 150 hands and it produces about 83 tons of lignite coal per day. So that the Souris Company would have a rather strenuous existence, with a real rival already on the job, and no money with which to fight said competitor. The prospectus estimates that there is going to be lots of money in the venture for the for-



HOW AN HEIR OF JAY GOULD LOOKS.
Old Jay Gould made the millions, and his sons are to-day at loggerheads over the wealth. This is a picture of Frank Gould. The refusal of his brothers George and Edwin to recognize his chorus-girl wife led to active hostilities, and now it is said Frank is battling to obtain control from Edwin of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway.
American Press Service.

fortunate shareholders. Possibly, but it should be remembered that many lignite coal companies have been formed in Canada, and few indeed have put money into the pockets of shareholders.

Brandonisms.

THE handsome new building of the Dominion Bank will be quite a landmark for the city when completed; the whole of the front being faced by an exquisite design in terra cotta tiling.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will open a handsome express office on Eleventh street about the second week in September.

The Acetylene Construction Co., of St. Catharines, Ont., are locating a branch depot in Brandon.

Messrs. Geo. White & Son, manufacturers of agricultural implements, are constructing a \$10,000 building in Brandon, with a view to manufacturing their machinery there.

The building permits for the month of August number 18, and are valued at \$27,830.

The Clearing House returns for the week ending September 1, were \$416,792, and for the corresponding week of 1910 they were \$414,201. For the month of August, 1911, they were \$2,310,490.

J. THOMAS REINHARDT and his STRING of "LEMONS"

This New York promoter puts over still another for public subscription. The company is offered as usual. Why not go into the marmalade business with the "Lemons" in hand.

J. THOMAS REINHARDT is before the public with his third, fourth or fifth Porcupine promotion. He is the liveliest wire that ever was strung in these parts. Compared with him, Marconi, Morse, Bell and Gray are mere unlauds on that pre-eminent "it." When "it" comes to passing the millions along, it is evident this recent importation is a combined pneumatic tube and Temperley Conveyor with a lifting force that makes the modern magnet a toy by comparison. With Mr. Reinhardt, of King street west, Toronto; Broad street, New York, and Boston, Mass.—there is no charge for this advertisement—lifting is as natural as the law of gravitation. He is perpetual motion personified—for which statement there is the authority contained in his latest flotation, that of the Porcupine Southern Mining Company, officered as per usual with John Charles Hicks of New York, Vincent K. Smith of Delaware, and F. I. Hundley of New York as the geni with the lamps engaged in looking for a "public subscription."

To fully appreciate the energy of J. Thomas Reinhardt, and his persistence, it need only be set forth that he fathered North Thompson Mines, holding one claim ad-

as of the Porcupine Central and Porcupine Northern Mining Companies.

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN C. HICKS,
"President, Porcupine Southern Mining Company."

Having well and "truly" made their bows to Canada and the States, Messrs. Reinhardt and Hicks, with a first cut for themselves from each of the million dollar concerns, may be said to have quite a collection of very unpromising ground—simply because the promoters offer no opinion from a reputable engineer that the Porcupine Southern is any more worthy of "public subscription" than other exhibits from the same "Cattery." About the most impressive and informative feature of the Southern Company's prospectus is this "Statutory Information":

Of the total capital stock of the company, which is one million shares of one dollar each, 999,975 shares have been issued as fully paid and non-assessable, to the Development Company of Porcupine, Limited, of 928 Traders Bank Building, Toronto, in consideration of the sale and transfer by the said Development Company of Porcupine, Limited, to this company of all the capital stock of the Porcupine Southern Mines, Limited, less five shares thereof, or 999,975 of the shares of the said Porcupine Southern Mines, Limited, which are fully paid and non-assessable, and of the said 999,975 shares this company has subsequently acquired 600,000, of which 600,000 shares the 150,000 shares now being offered are a part. The company is authorized to pay a brokerage or commission of five per cent. on the proceeds of all sales of shares. The estimated amount of preliminary expenses of the company is \$500.
The dates of and parties to every material contract affecting the company are as follows:

1. Between the Development Company of Porcupine, Limited, and this company, dated August 1, 1911.
2. Between the Development Company of Porcupine, Limited, and the Porcupine Southern Mines, Limited, dated August 1, 1911.

3. Between John C. Hicks, President, and J. Thomas Reinhardt, Broker, for the sale of shares of this company, dated September 1, 1911. Copies of all these may be seen at the office of Johnston, McKay, Dods & Grant, Traders Bank Building, Toronto, during business hours of any judicial day.

The only director of the company interested in the properties proposed to be acquired by the company is John Charles Hicks, who is interested to the extent of one-quarter interest in a syndicate which will receive from the Development Company of Porcupine, Limited, 999,975 of the shares which the last mentioned company receives from this company, part of the 999,975 shares hereinbefore mentioned.

Far be it from SATURDAY NIGHT TO INTIMATE THAT THERE IS JUGGLERY BEHIND THE SCENES. The "Statutory Information"—such as it is—speaks eloquently in behalf of these gyratory promoters. Who constitute "the Syndicate" which "receive" from themselves, that paltry 40 per cent. commission? It was entirely unnecessary for the prospectus to state that "the Company proposes to begin active operations immediately" and "will make application to list this stock on the New York Curb, the Toronto Standard Stock Exchange and the Boston Curb." That much is to be assumed. The truth is, "active operations" began long ago. For this there is the reassuring reminder, duly signed by J. Thomas Reinhardt, as follows:

In the latter part of December I offered 100,000 shares of underwritten treasury stock of Porcupine Central Mining Company for public subscription at 40 cents per share. In the latter part of May I offered 150,000 shares of underwritten treasury stock of Porcupine Northern Mining Company for public subscription at 50 cents per share. To-day Porcupine Central and Porcupine Northern are listed in three markets—the New York Curb, the Toronto Standard Stock Exchange, and the Boston Curb, the former now ruling around \$1 per share, and the latter around 76 cents. Porcupine Central was the first Porcupine company to list its stock on the New York Curb.

One thing seems to be lacking in all of this prospectus—the interposition of the Crown Prosecutor, or of the Mines Department, or the Canadian Mining Institute. One honest line is contained in the Hicks statement with reference to Porcupine Southern:

"THE ABOVE CLAIMS ARE UNDEVELOPED."
Of the fourteen claims "virtually" owned, and the two "held under option," it need only be said: some lemons are unsuitable even for marmalade.

SOMETHING is happening all the time at The Dome. If it is not a fire, it is a find. When one mill is destroyed, another and a larger fire-proof one is planned. Just now the public optics are focused upon the "melon" contained in an issue of \$1,000,000 worth of \$10 shares, which are speculatively valued at \$40 each. As it is not customary for shareholders to decline such substantial distributions, they accept the preferred script with a livelier sense of favors to come. The owners are a law unto themselves in that they attend to their own affairs and hope others will do likewise; but if anticipations are realized The Dome should require no publicity except its output.

It is not a matter of common knowledge that in the few days intervening since the discovery of another vein of exceptional richness, two drill holes have penetrated to a vertical depth of over 500 and 605 feet respectively, the result being the intersection of 10-11 feet of highly mineralized quartz carrying visible values. As this is the greatest vertical depth attained in the Porcupine camp, and as the mineralization in the quartz and the schist attest the continuity of the values.

At outcrop the vein with its inlaid metallic gold was narrow. Undoubtedly there was secondary enrichment at surface. The pulling of a core of 11 feet of quartz, heavy in pyrite and otherwise manifesting evidences of permanence is agreeably surprising and simultaneously perplexing, because it involves a change of plans. Instead of the narrow vein seamed with free gold there is a large ore body, demanding separate development from



LATEST STRIKE ON THE DOME.

Photograph of a very rich vein recently uncovered at Dome Mines, Ltd. Shaded sections under the rule held by the miner indicate free gold.

that being prosecuted at The Dome itself, where several working faces are in ore displaying free gold. Whereas it was thought the exploitation of outlying ore bodies would merely be incidental to operations at The Dome, the management is called upon to meet a somewhat alternative situation where shafts supposedly away from a fissured section are likely to be plumb against something that cannot be left where it is.

The present mill will earn dividends on a market valuation of \$10,000,000—unless the sampling done is wide of the mark. Ignoring a lot of the free gold observed in that sampling, The Dome average as determined by the management is higher than outsiders surmise. High grade will "sweeten" the average; so that the milling return will doubtless be better than is generally supposed—this aside from the outlying ore bodies, one of them tapped below 600 feet vertical, as stated. Another small vein uncovered months ago is so rich as to be freakish. Samples from that foot-wide outcrop have given the management two ounces to the pound of rock. A ton of that would represent \$80,000 or thereabout. The chances are this bric-a-brac will not yield anything of the sort, but it is obvious The Dome area is in the same class as one or two of the world's very interesting mines.

By increasing the capital of The Dome Mines Company from \$2,500,000, plus \$450,000 in bonds, to \$3,500,000, less those bonds which are being retired instantly, the finances will be in order. A first lien will be liquidated, ample working capital will be on hand, floating obligations will be met—and the shareholders will have very handsome bonuses in their new stock to be distributed in the ratio of two new to five old. What their shares are worth intrinsically—"no man knoweth."

ELY CENTRAL is to be resurrected, or reorganized. Shades of Scheffels! The formula in such instances is: flotation, reorganization and liquidation.

Duplicity or indifference on the part of most of the daily press in connection with recent flights of Porcupine Central and Porcupine Northern, permitted the Reinhardt factotums to exploit financial pages to this effect:

The advance in Porcupine Central was due to private advice of important developments at the property, resulting in hasty covering by the stock interest. The scarcity, however, of the floating supply of stock caused wild bidding and brought about considerably higher prices. The short interest is still of quite large proportions. Porcupine Northern proved up largely in sympathy, and more than equalled its previous record. There is also quite a large short interest in this stock, and the advances from the property are equally as good.

The "short" interest was mainly in the offices of the promoters of "mining" adventures. They are "short" of the public's cash. No one should be deceived by such palpable "dope" as that which THE GLOBE forcibly and opportunely denounced.

TAKE a long breath. Gould Consolidated Mines have "cut a third vein in the new shaft"—somewhere around the 100 foot level. The engineer writes that "the ground looks good and there seems a good prospect of getting shipping ore IN THE NEAR FUTURE! That shaft must be on the incline, or the veins must be pretty thick and almost horizontal. Possibly the "shipping ore" will be of the "thou are so near and yet so far" grade. However, since "native silver" is reported to exist "in their workings," it is merely a matter of time and money—and more silver.

Think of that now! The Dominion Mining Exchange took Porcupine Central off its list of eligibles. "Oh grave, where is thy victory!"

THOSE who doubted Thomas are assured by St. Peter that he has gold in a half dozen places "adjoining the Foster claims to the east." Is this another "Foster vein—

If so, it will be of scientific and speculative interest. The St. Anthony and Father Paradis have their rivals in that township.

PEX directors have made a report. According to the Cobalt paper, it is "a comprehensive document, and goes into detail along lines which the various Porcupine companies might do well to follow in the endeavor to keep their shareholders apprised of actual developments." In this there will be concurrence, but it was not set forth that the directors paid about \$50,000 for the Apex property and took 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each for their "risk," in doing which they cannot be said to have stinted themselves. Their portion cost them 5 cents per share. Of the other million shares, 699,331 remain in the treasury. Apparently 300,669 shares, therefore, were disposed of to obtain working capital—and from these the amount realized was 18.7 cents per share, totalling \$56,259. Of this, including \$4275 interest, \$43,240.60 remained when the report was prepared. When the shareholders are "apprised" of this, and of the "actual developments," no doubt they will shake hands with themselves when they read the statement of Consulting Engineer Kirkegaard, in which there is "special" mention of "vein No. 1, which is believed to be a continuation of the strongest vein on the West Dome," and another "special" mention of a "lead noted to the south of this" from which "a sample" is stated to have "run \$193.32 in gold to the ton."

It is unnecessary to review the various outcrops spoken of by Mr. Kirkegaard. The report is unworthy of the wealthy men who framed up this Apex promotion. They made their money in Cobalt. They have cheapened themselves by paying too much for the claims and being too hungry when it came to parcelling out the nominal capital. Undoubtedly their million shares are nominally worth only about \$140,000, but if they meant to make a mine they need not have taken a third of what shares went into the treasury and disposed of them for barely enough to prospect the ground. In admitting that they had spent "\$13,461.13 for general expenses and improvements," they also confess they did not have sufficient faith in the property, or that they would rather have the public share the "risk." A plant is on order—with the public's money to pay for it—yet we are told "the engineer's report is highly favorable, and while work to date shows only surface exposures, the prospects are promising in the extreme." That is the word—EXTREME!

More serio-comics! The litigious Forst, one Darrell and a McDonald, have invoked the courts to enable them to collect a \$60,000 commission from another trio. The case relates to "the sale of 1,500,000 shares of the Success Gold Mining Company stock at 50 cents a share to William Lang Malcolmson of London, England." Unfortunately, there is little chance of the plaintiffs collecting the fancy commission on "the sale" out of the property—and it is an added misfortune to them—that William Lang Malcolmson is receiving extended mention in reputable Glasgow papers; so the "Success" company is a perfect misnomer, unless the mess be philosophically accepted as a "success." As intimated in SATURDAY NIGHT some time ago, Malcolmson achieved prominence in Fresno ventures and Mexican affairs—and as the chairman of ENGLAND'S PREMIER, which was the means of extracting round sums from the British public on behalf of a Portage Bay, Montreal River, proposition that was little short of moose pasture. When they fell afoul of Malcolmson and his clientele, the French-Canadians interested in the Success ground had worse luck than they followed when they staked where they did in the early days of Porcupine. Malcolmson is a star performer who occupies the box office and also acts as stage manager. It will be instructive to have the lawsuit instituted by Forst and his associates brought to speedy determination, for it is well understood that the deal with Malcolmson has opera bouffe features deserving perpetuation in the court records. Eventually "Success" may be staged as an extravaganza.

Temiskaming has another vein at the umteenth level. It may soon be in the brimstone series.

DR. KUNZ, admittedly the foremost authority on this continent, when it comes to gems, is altogether too matter of fact when dealing with Canadian diamonds and discoveries. He calls attention to the Tulameen River district, British Columbia diamonds, and ruthlessly remarks that "they are microscopic and they are explosive." The largest do not exceed "a pinhead" and as they are colorless there is little chance of having a flutter in diamonds to vary the monotony incident to the slump in Porcupines. Dr. Kunz has no reciprocity in his make-up, further than that he acknowledges certain of the diamonds found in the border states were taken there in the glacial period from the James Bay district. He was not there at the time, but he shares the view of other scientists that most of the diamonds picked up in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, are vagrants from the Hudson Bay country and beyond. Of the Arkansas diamond fields, Dr. Kunz reports that they yielded 186 stones weighing 74.06 carats. The proceeds from the sale of those would hardly keep a Vaal River South African "digger" in "long beers" between "finds." So Arkansas is somewhat of a forlorn hope unless the source of the diamonds is discovered. This eliminates the Northern States—and Arkansas—and defers the matter of Ontario's possibilities. It is not improbable that the lure and lustre of the diamond will yet contribute excitement, consequently what Dr. Kunz writes of the British Columbia diamond occurrence, will bear repetition and recollection:

"Neither can any commercial value be placed on this discovery as yet, nor is there any reason for the excitement that seems to pervade the country as a result of the news that diamonds have been found in Canada. A number of inquiries have been made of me concerning the rumor, and mining people are looking with increased interest upon the lands as far east as the Porcupine district. All the diamonds that have been found up to the present time would not weigh one carat, and they are used as diamond dust, representing in value not more than 50 or 75 cents."



J. Thomas Reinhardt.

joining the Porcupine Gold Mines, and the following—all within a year of his debut in Canada:

Porcupine Central Mining Company—
Authorized capital, \$1,000,000; issued, \$800,000; treasury, \$400,000. Officers: John C. Hicks, President; W. N. Akers, Vice-President; V. K. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer; F. I. Hundley, Director.

Porcupine Northern Mining Company—
Authorized capital, \$1,000,000; issued, \$600,000; treasury, \$400,000. Officers: John C. Hicks, President; W. N. Akers, Vice-President; V. K. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer; F. I. Hundley, Director.

Porcupine Southern Mining Company—
Authorized capital, \$1,000,000; issued, \$999,975; since acquired, \$600,000; treasury, \$450,000. The same officers.

Porcupine Development Company—
This is the holding company, similarly officered, but with headquarters in the Traders Bank building in Toronto.

These organizations—and their officials—are unanimous. They are so certified by Mr. Hicks—merely as a guarantee—who thus subscribes himself:

"The Board of Directors of this Company are the same

DONALDSON LINE**GLASGOW PASSENGER SERVICE**

From Glasgow. From Montreal.
 Sept. 16—TSS. CASSANDRA Sept. 23
 Sept. 16—TSS. ATHENIA Sept. 30
 Sept. 23—TSS. SATURNIA Oct. 7
 Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), \$47.50 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound, \$30.25; Westbound, \$31.25.
THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited,
 AGENTS

CUNARD LINE**Canadian London Passenger Service.**

From Southampton. From Montreal.
 Sept. 16—SS. ALBANIA Sept. 23
 Sept. 16—TSS. AUCONIA Oct. 7
 Oct. 3—TSS. ASCANIA Oct. 21
 Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second), \$47.50 upwards. Third Class, Eastbound, \$30.25; Westbound, \$31.25.
 Full particulars on application to
THE ROBERT REFORM CO., Limited
 Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, St. John, N.B., Portland, Me., Winnipeg, Man. and all Cunard Line Agents.

AMERICAN LINE

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

St. Paul Sept. 23 | St. Louis Oct. 7
 Philadelphia Sept. 30 | New York Oct. 14
Atlantic Transport Line
 New York—London Direct.
 Minneapolis Sept. 23 | Minnetonka Oct. 7
 Minneapolis Sept. 30 | Minnetonka Oct. 14

RED STAR LINE

London Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
 Finland Sept. 23 | Vardar Sept. 30

WHITE STAR LINE

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
 Celtic Sept. 23 | Cedric Oct. 12
 Adriatic Oct. 5 | Baltic Oct. 19

New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
 Oceanic Sept. 23 | Majestic Oct. 7
 Olympic Sept. 30 | Oceanic Oct. 14

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE
 Teutonic Sept. 23 | Canada Oct. 7
 Laurentic Sept. 30 | Meganitic Oct. 14

To the Mediterranean
 REGULAR SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
 All steamers equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals Ask Local Agents or
H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent
 41 King St. East, Toronto
 Freight Office—28 Wellington Street East.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**Ocean Limited**

Leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, 10.30. Arrives St. John, 18.25. Halifax, 22.00 daily, except Sunday.

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD

BETWEEN
Western Ontario, St. John and Halifax
 Saving Hours of Time.

Maritime Express

Leaves Montreal daily 8.15, as far as Campbellton. Daily, except Saturday, for St. John and Halifax, arriving St. John 10.40, Halifax, 13.30 daily except Sunday.

Through sleeping cars between Montreal, St. John and Halifax. Dining-car service unequalled. Direct connection for Prince Edward Island and the Sydney.

Toronto Ticket Office
 51 KING STREET EAST.

ESTABLISHED 1886

A. OSLER & Co.

STOCKBROKERS

Cor. Jordan and Melinda Sts.

TORONTO

Phone Main 7434

Private branch exchange connecting all departments.

TESTED INVESTMENTS

Investments that are seasoned and have stood the test are the best in the long run.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS

Yielding from 5% to 7%. Interest half-yearly or quarterly.

Particulars gladly furnished on request.

CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & CO.
 43 KING STREET WEST
 TORONTO



Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Date	Low	Date	Wednesday, Sept. 20	Ask	Bid
100	180,000,000	55,616,666	176,323,583	3,244,559	Transportation	202	Nov.	177	Mar.	227 1/2	226 1/2		
100	12,500,000		24,303,000	3,244,559	Canadian Pac. Ry.	70	Dec.	40 1/2	Jan.	68	67 1/2		
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,800,000	625,518	Dul. Sup. Trac. Co., com.	81 1/2	Oct.	64 1/2	Jan.	80	79 1/2		
100	1,400,000		600,000	518,048	Halifax Electric	132	Dec.	117	Jan.	155	147		
100	4,384,500	4,552,000	24,356,819	2,807,807	Illinois Trac., pref.	83 1/2	Jan.	88 1/2	Jan.	91	88 1/2		
100	12,000,000		3,073,400	3,073,400	Mex. N. W. Ry.	59 1/2	Mar.	46 1/2	Jan.	59	58 1/2		
100	11,487,400		15,087,500	2,691,358	Mexico Trac. Co.	127	April	117 1/2	Dec.	130 1/2	130		
100	9,500,000		10,416,000	2,988,712	Montreal Street	254 1/2	Mar.	213 1/2	Jan.	229 1/2	229 1/2		
100	12,000,000		13,034,000	1,074,812	Northern Ohio Trac.	40	Aug.	33 1/2	Jan.	54	52		
100	3,000,000	500,000	2,941,500	142,380	Porto Rico Ry. Co., com.	54	Dec.	34 1/2	Jan.	59	56		
100	9,500,000		2,500,000	952,988	Que. R. & P. Co., com.	61 1/2	Nov.	24	Jan.	69	66		
100	3,132,000		1,162,700	378,700	Richelleu & Ontario	95	Jan.	77	Jan.	116	115		
100	800,000		149,845	149,845	Rio de Janeiro	105	Oct.	87 1/2	Jan.	112	111 1/2		
100	10,000,000		6,000,000	2,597,507	Sao Paulo T. L. & P. Co.	153	Sept.	135	Aug.	169	168		
100	8,000,000		3,908,327	3,619,660	Toronto Ry.	123 1/2	Jan.	103	Jan.	123	122 1/2		
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	15,502,000	952,988	Twin City, com.	117	Jan.	103	Jan.	104 1/2	104 1/2		
100	6,000,000		7,434,602	1,470,165	Winnipeg Electric	199 1/2	Sept.	176	Jan.	199	198 1/2		
100	12,500,000		3,649,000	3,293,254	Light & P.	148	Mar.	141	Jan.	148	147 1/2		
100	4,000,000		50	50	Consumers' Gas	207	Mar.	198	Jan.	193	193		
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	823,459	823,459	Mackay, com.	97 1/2	Oct.	78 1/2	Jan.	83	82 1/2		
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	823,459	823,459	Mackay, pref.	89 1/2	Oct.	66	Jan.	74	73 1/2		
100	13,585,000	2,400,000	20,000,000	663,554	Do, pref.	193 1/2	Dec.	169 1/2	April	166	164 1/2		
100	17,000,000		10,107,000	2,042,561	Montreal Power	181 1/2	Sept.	162 1/2	Mar.	165	164 1/2		
100	1,580,400		8,346,500	450,653	Shaw, W. & P. Co.	111 1/2	Sept.	92	Jan.	114	113		
100	8,500,000		1,036,788	1,036,788	Sherwin-Williams, com.	123 1/2	Nov.	109	Jan.	127	126		
100	4,000,000				Toronto El. Light	123 1/2	Nov.	109	Jan.	127	126		

Par Value	Outstanding Capital Stock	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.	High	Date	Low	Date	Wednesday, Sept. 20	Ask	Bid
243	4,866,666	2,570,666	294,944	Banks	151	April	145	Feb.	150	150		
50	10,000,000	8,000,000	310,204	British North America	215 1/2	April	196	Jan.	208 1/2	206 1/2		
100	4,000,000	5,000,000	379,242	Commerce	249 1/2	Jan.	231 1/2	April	227	225		
100	3,000,000	2,250,000	145,038	Dominion	163 1/2	Dec.	160	Jan.	163	162		
100	2,880,500	3,000,000	182,810	Hamilton	208	Feb.	196	Jan.	200	198		
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	15,041	Hochelaga	157	Nov.	142	Jan.	168	165		
100	5,597,441	5,597,441	606,135	Imperial	240	Mar.	219	Nov.	223	222		
100	6,000,000	4,900,000	99,297	Merchants	187 1/2	Aug.	171	Jan.	198	195		
100	1,000,000	1,250,000	104,686	Metropolitan	215	April	204	Sept.	205	203		
100	4,000,000	4,000,000	13,183	Molson	259 1/2	April	243	Sept.	252	250		
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	961,789	National	122	Jan.	123	Jan.	123	122		
100	744,300	1,380,025	26,266	New Brunswick	273 1/2	June	266	Oct.	264 1/2	264		
100	3,000,000	3,000,000	117,838	Ottawa	285 1/2	April	270	Nov.	280	278		
100	3,500,000	3,500,000	117,838	Quebec	135	Nov.	122	Jan.	140	139		
100	2,500,000	1,250,000	60,580	Royal	244 1/2	Jan.	219	April	218	218		
100	6,200,000	6,300,000	228,393	Toronto	229 1/2	Jan.	209 1/2	July	205	204		
100	2,000,000	2,400,000	194,777	Traders	147	Mar.	141	Jan.	143	143		
100	4,000,000	2,400,000	28,676	Union	150	Dec.	138 1/2	July	150	150		

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.				Wednesday, Sept. 20	
						High	Date	Low	Date	Ask	Bid
Industrials and Miscellaneous											
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	110,137	Amal. Asbes. Corp. com.	35	Feb.	9	Sept.	...	...
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,500,000	110,137	Do, pref.	92	Feb.	60	Sept.	...	...
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	510,000	Black L. Cons. Asb. com.	29 1/2	June	15	Nov.	9	6
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	510,000	510,000	Do, pref.	70 1/2	Jan.	64 1/2	Sept.	...	...
100	750,000	750,000	47,000	47,000	F. N. Burt Co., com.	63 1/2	Nov.	59	Jan.	60	59
100	750,000	750,000	47,000	47,000	Do, pref.	107 1/2	Dec.	94	Jan.	115 1/2	115 1/2
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	644,580	Can. Car & F. com.	65	April	60	Sept.	...	...
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	644,580	Do, pref.	104	Dec.	98	July	103 1/2	103 1/2
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	217,994	Can. Cement, com.	25	April	20	July	24	23 1/2
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	217,994	Do, pref.	119 1/2	April	100	Aug.	101	100
100	6,000,000	1,455,455	14,407,048	3,541,769	Canada Perm.	170 1/2	April	158 1/2	Dec.	...	...
100	2,756,635	1,955,455	2,541,300	76,700	Can. Cen. Elec. com.	100	Jan.	90	Aug.	...	...
100	2,756,635	1,955,455	2,541,300	76,700	Do, pref.	119 1/2	Jan.	100	Nov.	...	...
100	2,700,000	3,575,000	3,800,000	71,971	Can. Cottons, Ltd.	25	Nov.	23 1/2	Nov.	17	14
100	2,700,000	3,575,000	3,800,000	71,971	Do, pref.	73	Nov.	71	Nov.	...	...
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	267,568	54,396	City Dairy, com.	40 1/2	Aug.	29 1/2	Jan.	55	55
100	565,000	408,910	54,396	71,971	Do, pref.	100 1/2	Sept.	96 1/2	April	102	101 1/2
100	1,178,814		1,500,000	565,780	Crown Reserve	5	Oct.	5	Oct.	5	5
100	35,000,000	1,855,030	6,451,058	565,780	Dom. Steel & C. Corp.	67	May	50 1/2	July	54 1/2	54 1/2
100	5,000,000	1,855,030	5,451,058	565,780	Dom. Textile, com.	75	April	59 1/2	Dec.	65	63
100	4,000,000	1,855,030	10,000,000	565,780	Do, pref.	110	Jan.	97	Feb.	103 1/2	103 1/2
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,074,358	L. of Woods Milling	153	Feb.	119	July	150	145
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,074,358	Do, pref.	128	Jan.	121	Oct.	121	120
100	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,074,358	La. Rone, Cane M. Co.	5	Oct.	5	Oct.	5	5
100	2,500,000	2,500,000		393,596	Maple Leaf Mill, com.	165	Nov.	130	July	60	59
100	2,500,000	2,500,000		393,596	Do, pref.	57 1/2	Aug.	40	July	97 1/2	96 1/2
100	700,000	800,000		393,596	Do, pref.	88 1/2	Sept.	88 1/2	July	...	...
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	5,800,000	393,596	Nipissing Mines Co.	11 1/2	May	9 1/2	May	...	...
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	5,800,000	393,596	N. S. Steel, com.	91 1/2	Mar.	88 1/2	Jan.	97	95
100	5,000,000	1,030,000	4,500,000	2,294,838	Do, pref.	125	Mar.	117	Feb.	125	124
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,742	Orville Flour	142 1/2	Feb.	119	July	128	125
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,742	Do, pref.	128	Feb.	123	Dec.	...	...
100	650,000	650,000		723,742	Pacific Flour, com.	45	Dec.	39 1/2	Dec.	45	45
100	650,000	650,000		723,742	Do, pref. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	2,150,000	1,075,000	2,000,000	728,670	Permans, Lim. com.	63 1/2	April	61	July	56	55
100	2,150,000	1,075,000	2,000,000	728,670	Do, pref.	93	Oct.	80	July	62	63
100	937,500	800,000		670,957	W. A. Rogers, Ltd. com.	205 1/2	Dec.	148 1/2	Jan.	178	178
100	937,500	800,000		670,957	Do, pref.	112	Feb.	104 1/2	Sept.	...	...
100	1,500,000	1,500,000		132,220	Sawyer Massey	35 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
100	1,500,000	1,500,000		132,220	Do, pref. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...



Chinese Domestic Slavery

BY
ASHBY FORD

does not exercise the power directly, but he may send a son to the District Magistrate with the request that he be decapitated as a punishment for unfilial conduct, and the penalty will unfailingly be enforced, when proof of the crime is forthcoming. There is a tale of a stranger who, walking in the country, found an old man sitting at the roadside weeping bitterly.

"Why do you weep?" asked the stranger.

"My father, who has just gone down the road," answered the grey-beard, "has been beating me."

"Beating you! Why, you must be over sixty."

"I'm sixty-five," was the response, "but that makes no difference to my father."

The stranger hurried on and soon caught up with an active old gentleman of eighty-odd years.

"Is that your son that I have just passed?" he enquired.

"It is," said the senior.

"Why have you been beating him?" was the next question.

"Don't you think both of you are too old for that?"

"Too old, indeed!" was the furious reply. "Just as we left home he spoke disrespectfully to his grandfather, and then told me that he thought he was an old fool. Certainly I beat him. I shall do so again when I return. I'll whip him every day till he learns respect for his elders."

The tale is old and presumably apocryphal, but it well represents Chinese theory on the subject. It is easy to see how absolute the control of adopted parents must be of any child sold under such a deed as that already quoted, for they take over all the authority of the true parent, and this implies the power of re-sale. In point of fact, it seems safe to say (although absolutely no statistics on the subject exist) that most of the first sales made in China are negotiated with professional dealers and that there is not a vestige of true adoption in actual intent.

The existence of this class of person is one of my reasons for insisting that slavery in China is a fact and not fiction, the outcome of foreign ignorance, as some smooth-tongued young Chinese would have us believe.

These slave-dealers are admitted by all honest Chinese to be a blot on the social system of their country. They generally combine such legalized activities with kidnapping. This is a capital offence. A kidnapper caught in the act is more likely than not to be lynched, in which case it is very improbable that anyone in the village where this happens will be punished.

A VERY honest belief in the kidnapping propensities of missionaries is responsible for many of the occasional troubles between them and the country people. Such a case occurred within the last few weeks, not many miles from the spot where I now write, the Rev. Alex. Murray, of the American Presbyterian Mission, having been beaten and left for dead on the alarm being given that he had stolen a young boy. The haste with which the suspicion was acted upon (in a district never considered anti-foreign) helps to show, even were other evidence lacking, how common this crime is amongst the Chinese and how largely the slave-market must be recruited by this means.

The greater number of children falling into the hands of the professional dealer are destined for a hard fate. They will be sold to persons whose business it is to train them as singing girls. The training may be conducted in a manner that is not cruel, but this, from what I have myself seen, appears to be unusual. Red-hot "opium needles" or burning incense-sticks play some part in the more usual pedagogic methods. They are not applied to the face or hands. Neither is the whip.

"Tai Niu," mentioned in the deed of which I have given a translation, told me how one day she had a respite from the kind attentions of her "adopted mother," Mrs. Fang. The latter lady, afraid of "marking" her, was pulling her about the floor by her hair.

"Stop," said a kind-hearted servant, "she has very little hair, and every bit you pull out depreciates her value."

I did not hear this story, I may add, till after Mr. and Mrs. Fang had moved from a city which the local police and I united in making a very unhealthy place of residence for them.

Before leaving this unpleasant side of the subject, let me say that some of the larger and more progressive Chinese cities possess places of refuge for ill-treated slave-girls, and that those guilty of ill-treatment generally suffer severely if the case is brought to the notice of the officials.

Even regular slave-trading is not without its comic side. Domestic slaves in the strict sense are often obtained from "dealers," and sometimes the seller of human beings could give points to the sellers of horses. According to the Chinese newspapers (which as usual carefully avoided all mention of names) a certain official family desired to obtain a new slave-girl. One was offered by a dealer. Her appearance was extremely prepossessing, and she was bought for cash down. The slave-trader disappeared promptly, but to do so is the nature of such. Some three days later it was discovered that the newly acquired "hand-maid" was a very handsome and clever boy. With characteristic Chinese fear of a scandal, the master of the house allowed "her" to depart, no doubt to rejoin "her" former master, who had already played this trick on four victims and probably repeated it very soon in some other part of the country.

GENERALLY speaking, it is the girls who are taken into private families that are the most lucky. It cannot be denied that some, even among these, meet with cruel treatment, but my own impression is that they are no more likely to be ill-used by their mistresses (in this as in most home affairs the master has singularly little to say, as a rule, in China) than are the children of the

house. They are generally bought when quite young, five years or less, so that any lack of freedom will be little noticed by them. The manner of their life is a matter of course. If they are under authority, so are their mistress' children. If they receive no regular wages, but irregular presents of money and clothes, that is just the case of a very large number of the "free" domestic servants in a big Chinese house.

In the old days the "slave girl" had often some actual advantages over the daughter of the house. There was a better chance that some pains would be taken over her up-bringing. "Education for girls" is now becoming a fashion in what I may term the slave-holding class who live within reach of schools; before this, it was more likely that the slave would receive instruction than her mistress. She would be taught embroidery perhaps and certainly the less refined domestic arts, as practiced in the richer Chinese families.

A domestic slave does not necessarily continue all the time in one family. It is a common custom when a young lady is to be married to send with her to the house of her father-in-law one or more slave-girls (generally quite small ones, it may be mentioned). These, while directly under the control of the bride whose property they are, will, like her, become incorporated in and have to follow the customs of the new family.

Servitude of this sort is often a great benefit to the slave. I remember one bought by a friend six years ago from her supposed nearest relations. Her parents had both died in extreme poverty. She had become a burden on another branch of her family, who gladly disposed of her. She was taken as an act of half-charity, and when I saw her first she certainly seemed in need of it. About six years of age, she had hardly learned to speak, was ill clothed, worse fed and unwashed. Soap, water and a few clothes did wonders for her. A week later she was transferred: she was clean, plump and possessed the gravity of a bronze image. She had acquired property, too—a stool about a foot high. It was the first thing she had ever owned, and was valued accordingly. When not actually seated upon it, she carried it about in both hands, holding it behind her in such position that she could rest herself with one motion.

This was the beginning of civilization for her. Pres-

ing up under the conditions of a Chinese household. Even the most careless master or mistress is compelled to think of the possibilities of intrigue and of the scandal and financial loss that may result. In case, too, of an intrigue carried on by any member of the family, the slave girl is as sure to have her finger in the pie as is the traditional lady's maid of the traditional Divorce in High Life.

When anything untoward happens, every effort is made to prevent the fact being known beyond the domestic circle; yet the number of verified stories that have drifted to me concerning slave girls owned by my friend has convinced me that in most cases the man was right who said: "I'll never have a slave girl in my house. They're more trouble than help."

Through the system is capable of introducing, and has introduced, great abuses, much apology can be offered for it in a land such as China. Such Organized Charities as there are here, are of a very unsatisfactory description. Is it better that a child should die with its parents of starvation, or that it should have food and clothing while its parents also receive money which may pass them over the bad time? I could point to a case within my knowledge where a widow, a Catholic Christian, sold her three children in succession with the knowledge and assent of the foreign priest, into the same family, it being the best and almost only way of keeping them alive. She had been left destitute and her labor was quite inadequate to provide a living for all.

Those with any knowledge of the difficulty of separating children from undoubtedly undesirable parents in the slums of London might well consider whether the Chinese should wholly sit under reproach in this matter. If, indeed, they are the only civilized people who keep slaves of their own flesh and blood, they are also the people who suggest a way, still needing much modification, in which one of the evils common to all civilizations may be met, with a minimum of elaborate legal machinery.

A story is told regarding a dress made for the Princess Victoria Luise, in which she was to appear at a great military parade. The Princess complained to the court dressmaker that the buttons were of insignificant size, and the dressmaker showed some far more attractive ones, but they cost one mark each. The Princess admired them, but doubted if she would be allowed to pay such a price and decided to "ask papa." The Princess didn't get those 24-cent buttons. The Emperor decided the price was too high, and told the Princess that she must not think of being so extravagant.

Mme. Lillian Nordica recently visited her old home, Farnington, Maine, for the first time in thirty years, and sang for the country people in the little town hall. It was, in a way, the most remarkable audience she had faced since she became famous. The homely tributes of the farmers touched her deeply. To many she was still "Lillie" Norton. At the close of the programme the audience crowded about the stage to grasp the hand of the granddaughter of "Camp-meeting John" Allen.

ently she learned to wash her own clothes; then to make herself generally useful about the house. As soon as possible she was sent to school. After an interval of three years, I recently saw her in Shanghai, where the family to which she belongs now lives. She smiled all over an unhandsome but decidedly healthy face as soon as she recognized me. She is a useful maid-servant, now able to read and write her native language readily and able to speak English also to a surprising extent.

"But she is still a slave for life!" you say. By no manner of means. When the right time comes a suitable husband will be chosen for her—perhaps some respectable young mechanic or the like—and she will go to him with a small dowry fitted to her social status. Not only will her "previous condition of servitude" be forgotten; she will most likely have come to possess, in the person of her husband, a slave of her own.

I admit that this particular case is somewhat exceptional—just in so far as my friend, the head of that family, is an exceptionally humane and educated man, but such a general course of events is usual. For a girl in a private family, the term of slavery will end at the age of about twenty, or perhaps earlier. Either a suitable husband will be found for her and she will be dismissed with a dowry, or she may (as often at the express desire of her mistress as not) remain in the family to become a secondary-wife to her master or to one of his sons. In such case, she assumes a different legal status, perfectly well defined, and has an improved social position. Whether she will be happier will depend much on circumstances.

The story of Hagar is better appreciated in China than it is by the Anglo-Saxon, though a Chinese would probably condemn Abraham as being weak, tactless and unjust.

THE sorrows of slavery in China are not a one-sided matter. If anyone thinks that bringing up such a bundle of mischief as a young girl can be, is a simple matter in any country, it must be obvious that he has never tried it—or lives with his eyes shut. The difficulties are magnified when the girl is a mere deponent and is grow-



Beggar woman and her children. The only chance in life which the children have is to be bought by a good family.



This is the girl Tai Niu, whose sale is recorded in the translated document. The picture was taken a few days after the sale was completed.

ingly she learned to wash her own clothes; then to make herself generally useful about the house. As soon as possible she was sent to school. After an interval of three years, I recently saw her in Shanghai, where the family to which she belongs now lives. She smiled all over an unhandsome but decidedly healthy face as soon as she recognized me. She is a useful maid-servant, now able to read and write her native language readily and able to speak English also to a surprising extent.

"But she is still a slave for life!" you say. By no manner of means. When the right time comes a suitable husband will be chosen for her—perhaps some respectable young mechanic or the like—and she will go to him with a small dowry fitted to her social status. Not only will her "previous condition of servitude" be forgotten; she will most likely have come to possess, in the person of her husband, a slave of her own.

I admit that this particular case is somewhat exceptional—just in so far as my friend, the head of that family, is an exceptionally humane and educated man, but such a general course of events is usual. For a girl in a private family, the term of slavery will end at the age of about twenty, or perhaps earlier. Either a suitable husband will be found for her and she will be dismissed with a dowry, or she may (as often at the express desire of her mistress as not) remain in the family to become a secondary-wife to her master or to one of his sons. In such case, she assumes a different legal status, perfectly well defined, and has an improved social position. Whether she will be happier will depend much on circumstances.

The story of Hagar is better appreciated in China than it is by the Anglo-Saxon, though a Chinese would probably condemn Abraham as being weak, tactless and unjust.

THE sorrows of slavery in China are not a one-sided matter. If anyone thinks that bringing up such a bundle of mischief as a young girl can be, is a simple matter in any country, it must be obvious that he has never tried it—or lives with his eyes shut. The difficulties are magnified when the girl is a mere deponent and is grow-



A Chinese singing girl slave. A remarkable fondness for animals is very characteristic of these girls.



A singing girl with "bones" and kettle drum, on which she keeps time to her song. Practically all girls of this class are slaves.



AMONG the happy memories of the past holiday season, perhaps (after the lobster man and his excursions, in which we humbly took part) one might hand the bouquet to the camp. A camp can be so easily spoiled, that when one gets into an unspoiled enterprise of this sort, one should put off the shoes, for it is holy ground! And I cannot imagine anything I should dare to change as an improvement in the camp into which I was not only privileged to enter, but welcomed, with the joyous sincerity of hospitality that belongs in its pristine beauty only to such a camp. "It was worth it," said I, with glad acquiescence, as after a killing climb in the noon sun, over a cruel road ever steeper and more rocky. I stood on the border of a lakelet on the mountain and heard the echoes doing their vocal best to mutilate the camp yell, which had been launched by my guide across the water with a force and suddenness which nearly made me take an involuntary plunge bath. And there came back presently an echo which was not of the rocky heights, and the guide said, "I believe those lazy girls were asleep! Wretches! And no dinner will be ready! Ah, here she comes." And from the boulders, away across the lakelet, shot a huge canoe, with a couple of bareheaded "summer girls," browned by the sun, bright-eyed and laughing with *la joie de vivre*, just the ideal youngsters for an ideal camp. And we all piled in, six of us, of whom one had quakes, but the others seemed quite sure of the canoe and themselves. We were paddled across by the summer girls to the boulder harbor, and guided up a stair of flat flints winding under the low trees—"My stairs," crowed the Virginian. "I made 'em last Sunday!" into a little town of white tents nestled under the trees, a big dining marquee, a tent for the prog, a tent for the maidens, and a tent for the boys, and farther away, sacred, retired and very spic and span, with its deep floor of fresh spruce boughs, its down covered and superior pillows, and other luxuries, the bridal tent of the Virginian and his wife. It was no time at all before those spic and span young men who had encouraged and guided, not to mention "boosted" me up the mountain, emerged from their tents, transformed into a gang of wild woodsmen—the Virginian in his khaki, "Cam" the pensive, in an awful veteran suit of the same, Roger and Du in their biggest and roughest sweaters, and some "has beans" in the way of nether garments, and the "Ewee" a sight for the gods, something between a White-wings and the man selling vegetables. And the diversity and inconsequence of their garments was matched by the unanimity of their appetites. They roared like lions for something to devour, and the exhuming of the prog caused them fiendish glee. Of course, there was plenty, our aching arms and the great "staple" tent assured us of that, and from the hammock into which I collapsed, with "The Trail of '98" as a consolation, I watched the youth of both sexes, in the new activities of real camp life. The howls from the Virginian and his mates on discovering that those noodles of girls had been so busy airing the camp effects (a half holiday occupation) that they had forgotten to wash the breakfast dishes, made quiet repose impossible and the guest of honor was soon up to her eyes in soap suds, repairing the oversight. It was all part of the game, and the granite iron plates and mugs, and the weird cutlery were soon decorously arranged around the oilcloth-covered table in the dining tent. As for the dinner, and the long, lazy, foolish, funny afternoon, and the good Newfoundland tay and Cam's great brew of coffee, and the larks and the tricks and the sorties and the ambushes and the irresistible comicality of the Ewee Lamb, and the wildness and exquisiteness of the woods and the sky and the briny sea air, and when the sun sank gloriously, the great vivid crackling camp fire amid the boulders where we sprawled on rugs and dunnage bags, too lazy and happy to do more than grunt a protest when the end of some foolish altercation was a wrestling match

and the combatants nearly sat in the fire, the great choruses and the solos abruptly terminated by derisive yells from the audience, the quiet little talks, the slow uprising and regretful shake with which the guest of honor announced that she really must go home, the fairy path through the woods, instead of the little lake journey, "just to see the whole of it, you know," and the gay cavalcade of the entire camp as escort to the far off city limits and the tram. It is one of the golden days, that first day in camp, and though there were others, when the honeymooners were allowed to come, and the camp behaved

to have justified its adoption. To say that the hotels prosper, that travelers who used to be alert to reach certain Inns "over Sunday" are as eager as ever, to deny that there isn't a hotel in Dalhousie without barred windows and locked doors would be very untruthful, and so you can size up the pros and cons of it.

Whence comes the fretful answer one often hears to suggestions of improvement or enterprise, "Oh, I just can't be bothered!" It is recognized as finally discouraging by the initiated, but I have been trying to reason out from what it



MR. AND MRS. EMILIO DE GOGORZA.
The union of the prima donna, known professionally as Emma Eames, and Emilio de Gogorza has set the College of Cardinals thinking. Both are Roman Catholics and both divorced.
Underwood and Underwood, New York.

with decorum, there was none like the first, and none elsewhere that can ever quite equal it. And sometimes I shut my eyes and see them all again, the summer girls, the merry mother, the Virginian, brown and picturesque in his khaki shirt and trousers and deep red neck-kerchief, his little bride, pretty, and trying to be dignified as she did the honors; the boys, big Du and quiet Rogers, and dreamy, brown-eyed Cam, and the unquenchable Ewee Lamb, surely the very funniest little being ever created, a party I shall never have roaring good times with again! My love to one and all of them!

It was on the way home from the funeral, Sandy sat decently silent, and his crony Jock thus addressed him in Scottish sympathy: "Aye, Sandy man, Jean was a fine woman. 'Tis a misfortune to you losin' her." Sandy shook his head. "She was that, Jock. Forty year she was a good wife, an' she fed me fine, an' kep' me neat and the hoose, too. Forty year she was a good wife, an'—pausing in a burst of candor—"I never liked her!"

The politician wave has once more engulfed the worthy State of Maine. Like her would-be sister, Nova Scotia, she has again "gone dry." I was talking to women in Truro about the result of prohibition there, to find out their views. Everyone agreed that it was a distinct blessing, so they did in Dalhousie, N.B., where, according to the women whom I interviewed, drunkenness among the young boys was once a horrible scandal and menace. At the political picnics of August the Truro boys on the train excursion sang an original ditty, of which the refrain was, "We're the boys from the Scott Act town." That's how prohibition is working, and if there be truth in the song "I care not who makes the country's laws if I may make their verses," it seems

proceeds. From the biggest to the smallest things in life, the destiny of man or the new treatment of the complexion, one may run the scale and there is always a lot of people who dismiss the subjects with the same cry, "Oh, I can't be bothered." Is it incapacity or preoccupation—or, as W. S. Gilbert of delightful comicality puts it, "Weakness of intellect or a very tough worm in your little inside." Here and there is a man who can be bothered, and isn't he himself a botherer sometimes? For instance, Professor Ernst Haeckel of Jena has bothered and bothered, and studied and investigated, and now announces that the immortality of the soul is a myth. I don't know just what makes him so sure, and it really seems a proper case not to bother about.

I have just read Marie Corelli's last book, "The Life Everlasting." The preface is the most interesting and Corellish thing about it. In it one gets real confessions of the real Corelli, and one determines for the twentieth time that she is a good woman to keep away from. How she can follow the particular line which she confesses in her preface to run through all her books, and living among spiritual big things, develop at the same time the shrewdness tone she undoubtedly possesses, puzzles me. I was talking to a clever person one day lately who told me of a "tea" with Marie Corelli, at which Marie and a satellite were hostesses. And the satellite had the instinct of the real show man, and thus she showed off Marie Corelli: "Do tell of that interesting incident at — Marie," and Marie told, with condescension; or "Won't you repeat what Lord — said of your new book—just once, Marie?" and Marie repeated. Thus the afternoon passed, and though the tea was good and the garden lovely (you know the Corelli house, brimming with flowers, and the high walled, hedged gar-

den, are the prettiest things imaginable), the clever guest felt rather explosive as time went on. In her last book, Miss Corelli has the usual phenomena, and the hero is a Corelli hero, saint or devil, her heroes are all brothers! Some may find it interesting. I did.

The mischief-maker who repeats one's opinion of another (and if one be fool enough to express it, one deserves what follows!) to that other, with the certainty of doing harm, has a rival who seems to me to deserve the prize, so far as meanness and lack of decency goes. This is the creature who, overhearing some remark, always of the uncomplimentary sort, fits it to a man or woman and hastens to make them aware of it. The eavesdropper and repeater is the lowest sort of mischief-maker, whom to compare with the common or garden inventor is to do that latter a grave injustice. Of course, anybody who is jaundiced and relentless enough to repeat disagreeable remarks to the subject of them, under pretence of friendship is contemptible and dangerous, and the only way with such, and with the other greater sneak is to receive them with determined unbelief.

But all the same, let me speak a word of warning to those frank and ingenious souls whom experience has not made cautious. In the theatre one is never safe, for yesterday I was told of a business man whose stenographer had repeated to him remarks about his wife, and the author's name, caught while she sat behind the speaker. That the remarks were complimentary was the only bright spot! One is never safe in the street cars! One isn't safe even in the church or at crowded teas, weddings, or evenings. It may not be natural to you and me to look over the shoulder and under the seat before we say what we honestly think of some one, but there is the mischief-maker craning and straining and peeping and listening, to be careful not to fall into his or her clutches. Nothing can be done with the mischief-maker. The creature follows its nature as the shiny snake its trail and the stinging wasp its quick impulse. Only it rests with wholesomer folk not to rouse it up or give it opportunity.

Lady Gay

A Border Affair.

Spanish is the lovin' tongue,
Soft as music, light as spray,
'Twas a girl I learnt it from
Livin' down Sonora way.
I don't look much like a lover,
Yet I say her love-words over
Often when I'm all alone—
"Mi amor, mi corazon!"

Nights when she knew where I'd ride
She would listen for my spurs,
Throw the big door open wide,
Raise them laughin' eyes of hers.
And when my heart would nigh stop beatin'
When I'd hear her tender greetin'
Whispered soft for me alone—
"Mi amor, mi corazon!"

Moonlight in the patio,
Old Senora noddin' near,
Me and Juana talkin' low
So the "madre" couldn't hear—
How those hours would go a-flyin',
And too soon I hear her sighin',
In her little sorry-tone—
"Adios, mi corazon!"

But one time I had to fly
For a foolish gambler's fight,
And she said a swift good-bye
On that black, unlucky night.
When I'd loosed her arms from clingin',
With her words the hoofs kept ringin',
As I galloped north alone—
"Adios, mi corazon!"

Never seen her since that night:
I can't cross the Line, you know.
She was Mex and I was white;
Like as not it's better so.
Yet I've always sort of missed her
Since that last wild night I kissed her,
Left her heart and lost my own—
"Adios, mi corazon!"

A bachelor shouldn't air his views
Before married women unless he is
prepared to be accused of knowing
more than he has any business to know.

Old age feels about the same pity
for the ignorance of youth that
youth feels for the imbecility of old age.

It is a mistake to suppose that a woman is all the rage just because she has a bad temper.

A woman may dislike a man who doesn't understand her, and positively hate a man who does.

The Fashions of Today

By FLEURETTE.

For the Woman of Moderate Means

From early girlhood, to visit Paris—the City Beautiful—has been the cherished dream of many a woman. She has eagerly read vivid descriptions of the Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne; she knows many of the treasures of the Louvre and the Luxembourg, and in history or fiction the mere mention of Paris arouses a genuine interest in her.

As the years slip by, however, the problem of living absorbs her means and energies, and the youthful dreams of foreign travel gradually grow dim and almost fade away; yet the very name of Paris has a magic power still, and while she may relinquish the idea of ever seeing the well-known places, anything from that famous city proves a source of delight to her.

Hence the announcement that the Robert Simpson Co. have a beautiful department devoted exclusively to Parisian importations and novelties is an extremely welcome one and this season they are showing in this delightful Paris Gown Department, suits, frocks and millinery that are not only within the reach of the favored rich, but also of their less fortunate sisters.

New Suits from Paris

Three new models shown are very serviceable and attractive, cut as they are on strictly tailored lines, but of the latest design and material. A gray and black Scotch tweed has a plain skirt, while the coat, which has a yoke effect, is trimmed on collar and cuffs with black satin, which also lines the coat.

A rough, navy blue serge has the modish large black cord buttons for fastening, and its coat is lined with a pretty black brocade. A gray tweed suit has black satin collar and revers, the skirt is trimmed with bands of the material, while coat and skirt are finished off with self-covered buttons.

It is difficult to realize that fifteen dollars will purchase one of these Paris model suits, but a close scrutiny of the price marks revealed that interesting fact.

Other suits in tweed, broadcloth and the becoming velvet, in all the fashionable shades, were on display, while on a table near by, lovely samples of Parisian millinery to match these costumes were the centre of admiring groups.

Stylish Imported Ulsters

This year the ulster has leaped into favor, and here again we find smart models at an astonishingly low price. Take, for instance, a green reversible tweed, made in tailored style with belt at the back and large bone buttons; it is only thirteen dollars. Or again, this rough gray and green mixture made with huge wide revers, and the large pointed collar. The big cloth buttons are in perfect keeping, and this useful coat is marked fifteen dollars. Another most reasonably priced cloak is very stylish with its odd color scheme. The coat itself is of Royal blue broadcloth, made in high-waisted effect, while the wide revers and cuffs are trimmed with cherry-colored satin. Huge black and white buttons complete a very charming model. A soft cherry felt hat, with its band of soft fur, would be most becoming with this Frenchy coat.

A rough tan ulster is trimmed with patent leather and oddly shaped gold buttons, and is lined with blue foulard. Many other styles are shown, and all are exclusive and up-to-date.

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

A golden tan satin cloth, very simply made, is very attractive. Tiny tucks adorn the waist, which is embroidered in golden brown cord and has a tiny V-shaped vest of lovely lace. This little gown is marked sixteen dollars. It is certainly remarkable to learn that twenty dollars will purchase a beautiful bisque crepe, for it is a creation that would be admired at almost any function. Self-colored cording is shown on waist and skirt, and touches of gold embroidery prove very effective. The yoke and cuffs are of fine cream lace and the impression gained is of a charming, graceful toilette. At the same price a white crepe evening gown is displayed. The plain skirt is edged with silver fringe and a handsome ornament shimmers through the chiffon vest on the bodice. A girdle encircles the waist of this dainty confection.

The stylish tangerine, or flame color, is a favorite shade this autumn, and a beautiful satin is veiled in ninon of that becoming color. The high girdle is of satin to match, as is also the fichu-like effect about the shoulders, while gold and colored embroidery give a gorgeous finishing touch to this charming frock, which certainly could not be duplicated for twenty-eight dollars.

A dashing combination is of white satin and Paddy green chiffon, the latter forming the overdress, which is corded about the waist and has touches of gold lace and tiny gold beads for a decoration. Most women would willingly part with thirty dollars to own this Parisian confection.

These brief descriptions should convince the woman of moderate means that even if she cannot shop in Paris, the latest and loveliest models may be hers, and a visit to the Paris Gown Department of the Robert Simpson Co. will make her feel as if she had spent a short time, at least, in the beautiful city of her dreams.

LONDON LETTER



LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1911.

SOON there will be nothing left over which we can wax amazed and incredulous. Flying is a commonplace, and now Burgess has managed to swim the Channel and receive in consequence the usual offers from the cinematograph people and music halls. On top of this is the further excitement of the first aerial post. To-day a hundred thousand letters and post cards leave Hendon by Royal Aeromail to Windsor. Four postmen are to take the letters, which include contributions from the King and Queen and from many other notables. The four postmen are Mr. Greswell, Mr. Driver, Mr. Hamel and Mr. Hubert, and they land in the grounds of Windsor Castle. The letters marked Aerial Post mark a new era, and the postmen who collected them from their boxes were performing an act which has its place in the history of new eras. A couple of years ago such an event would have seemed a very long way off, but since Bleriot flew the Channel, incidents in the world of the flying men have followed close upon each other's heels.

A REALLY notable theatrical event was the appearance of Phyllis Neilson Terry the other night in her father's production of "Romeo and Juliet" at the New Theatre. Miss Terry has already received great praise as Viola, and also as the self-willed princess in "Priscilla Runs Away," but as Juliet she has achieved fame. The critics are so unanimous in their admiration for her technique, her girlish good looks and sweetness, and her understanding of the tragic side of the play, that one feels it is necessary to remember that the girl is a Terry and therefore foreordained to be a favorite with the British public. It is possible that a little of the praise she receives is due to this fact, but even allowing for that the enthusiasm her Juliet has evoked is remarkable. Take for example the criticism of the Evening Standard: "A delicious Juliet, and a Juliet who in the potion scene curdled our blood. A young girl, beautiful, passionate—somewhat austere—passionate—with love in her heart and music in her voice. . . . In some moments it was a great Juliet. To make us see such passion, such love, such grief and such terror, and to have to cloak it in no make-believe, but for us to know what this Juliet is really very little more than the real Juliet's age, this, surely, has something of greatness."

Such words about a niece of Ellen Terry, the best-loved of English actresses will be read with interest by all her admirers wherever they may be. There be some who say that the mantle of Elijah has fallen, and yet this young girl lacks the indescribable charm by which Ellen Terry has conquered thousands and made them her slaves. Comparisons are objectionable, if enlightening, however, and perhaps it is hardly fair to compare any other woman with Ellen Terry. It is interesting to hear that besides the father, Fred Terry, the mother, Julia Neilson, and the daughter, there is a young son who is also following the family profession.

Charles Hawtrey appeared in a new play this week, "The Great Name," and pleased his audience as a kind-hearted, popular composer, which is a change from his popular role of a fascinating and rather untruthful gentleman, in love, as a rule, with several ladies at the same time. Next week Cyril Maude produces "Rip Van Winkle," at the Playhouse. Mr. Maude is one of the greatest favorites on the London stage, and never disappoints his admirers. He is inimitable in parts which call for boyishness, albeit he has a daughter on the stage, and he is almost as charming in such parts as he had in "Teddies" and "Tantalizing Tommy." One of his most delightful parts was the old toy-maker in the "Toymaker of Nuremberg," in which he made the simple, sweet-natured old toy-maker live before your eyes.

TO the joy of the tourists and the general public, the Abbey was opened again this week, after having been closed since the first of March. The enormous amount of work involved, first in preparing the Abbey for the accommodation of so many people, for the Coronation, and then in removing all signs of such stands, etc., as were used, has been carried out with absolute success. The Abbey is handed back to the authorities in perfect condition. No damage has been done to the tablets and monuments, and it is hard to realize in looking at the familiar

surroundings that the old building has gone through such experiences. The usual daily services have been resumed, and the visitors who were deprived during the summer of the pleasure of viewing the Abbey, are now able to study it at their leisure. The annex, built for the Coronation, and beautifully finished and decorated, was pulled down and removed some weeks ago, and even the grass which was spoiled by the erection of the big stands, has taken a new lease of life in this wonderful weather and looks fairly green and fresh.

The weather continues to be marvellous, as much as to say to the grumblers: "You have complained enough about the good old English summers being dead. I'll show you what I can do when I try." As a result the



PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.
The cousin of the King made a very favorable impression on Canadians a few years ago. He is reported to be engaged to Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna of Russia.
American Press Service.

official temperature yesterday was 92 in the shade. I saw an amusing sight walking through a very fashionable neighborhood, where the houses are closed while the family is away. Passing one of the most stately of the great houses, in the middle of the day, I came upon a man sitting on the steps making a careful toilette with the aid of a pocket comb, a small hand-mirror and a pocket handkerchief. He seemed quite unconscious of the fact that someone was passing as he surveyed himself in the mirror and then brushed his straw hat with the sleeve of his coat. There may have been a caretaker, but if so he was nodding and did not see this sight.

Many of her admirers in Canada must have learned with regret of the sudden death of that charming and talented authoress, Mrs. Katherine Cecil Thurston. Mrs. Thurston was known personally to some Canadians, and was one of the hostesses who entertained, this summer, on behalf of the Festival of Empire, and made many new friends from overseas. She was a most attractive as well as clever woman, and her untimely death is much lamented. Her husband, whose books are also well known, married again a few weeks ago, having been divorced by Mrs. Thurston.

THE newspapers announce this morning that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Lionel Gallwey, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of St. Helena, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Gambia, British West Africa. Sir Henry Gallwey has a Canadian connection, for his father, General Sir Thomas Lionel Gallwey, married Miss Macdougall, of Montreal, and his uncle married a lady who is still living in Canada. When the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia were on their way home from South Africa they stopped at St. Helena and showed much interest in the island so famous for its associations with Napoleon.

The time for the departure of the Duke and Duchess and their party for Canada draws near. At present they are paying visits in Ireland, and go from there to visit the King at Balmoral and say good-bye. It is understood that the Duchess and Princess Patricia will come home for the season, each year, but that the Duke will remain in Canada throughout his term of office. The advertising columns of a well-known weekly are my authority for the statement that the Duke has had five thousand cigarettes of a well-known brand sent to Government House, Ottawa, so the lovers of "My Lady Nicotine" in Canada seem to have a fellow-worshipper.

MARY MACLEOD MOORE.

The Empress of Korea, who died recently, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, the daughter of a Methodist minister, a "circuit rider" who made Appleton his home for a few years before the war (says the New York Evening Post). The Rev. Mr. Brown was a handsome Southerner, and his wife a woman of exceptional beauty, who transmitted her beauty to her daughter Emily, who was born in 1861. Shortly after the war, when Emily was about five years old, the family left Appleton; and ten years later the Rev. Mr. Brown took his wife and daughter to Seoul, the capital of Korea, and was said to have been the first Protestant missionary to enter the



THE YOUTHFUL KING OF SIAM.
He is a young man, almost a boy, who, it is averred, has inherited from his father the desire to put Siam on a plane with Japan. He has received the greater portion of his education in Europe.
Underwood and Underwood, New York.

Packard 1912 Motor Cars

DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES
TO
NEW YORK CHICAGO WINNIPEG
AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

STOCKS
BONDS
GRAIN
COTTON
PROVISIONS

J. P. BICKELL & CO.

MEMBERS { CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

BANKERS AND BROKERS
MANUFACTURERS LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO - CANADA

TELEPHONES MAIN
7374-7375-7376

Tuesday,
Sept. 12,
1911.

Messrs.—
Ontario Motor Car Co. Ltd.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:—

Am sending my car into you tomorrow afternoon to have the speedometer changed from a sixty mile to an eighty mile instrument, as arranged, and would like the change made with as little delay as possible.

You may be interested to know that since getting delivery of my Packard Six August 7th, I have driven it 2,876 miles without delay or mishap, beyond three punctures. The greater part of this distance was made over country roads and I consider my car has been through most severe tests and in every instance has lived up to the Packard reputation.

I naturally expected a great deal of this car, and am pleased to say that its performance has exceeded my expectations, and I might also state that I have met two other Packard Six owners on the road both of whom are just as enthusiastic as myself. I have yet to meet a car on the road I consider equal to mine.

Trusting you will give this speedometer matter your prompt attention, I am,

Very truly yours,

J.P.B.
MAF

P.S. --- If anybody is in doubt about the Packard Six tell him to "ask the man who owns one". J.P.B.

Ask the man who owns one

SUMMER ALL WINTER



Many people leave home in winter because they cannot keep the house warm enough. Drafts, over-heating, blasts of cold air make many homes uncomfortable.

Investigate the modern method of Hot Water Heating. That is the ideal way if you use the right boiler. We claim that ours will save you from one to six tons on your coal bill, according to size of boiler. We have good reasons for this claim—one is the firepot with its sloping walls, a marvellous store for Heat—Energy. Very little goes up in smoke. The fire will last, and so will the coal.

GURNEY-OXFORD HOT WATER BOILER

is the practical application of the best system—Hot Water Heating.

Again we point with pride to the marvellous Heat-Conserving, the *Oxford Economizer*. Given free with every Boiler. This is our patent device, and can be used with the Gurney-Oxford Boiler only. With this the heat is controlled by raising or lowering the handle. It saves coal, save time, and the fear that the fire will go out. One filling has lasted three days in mild weather.

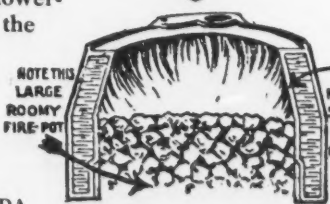
Write for our book which tells how to have summer temperature all winter in your home.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED

Write for Free Book on Home Heating

500 KING STREET WEST,
TORONTO, CANADA

ONE DAMPER CONTROLS THE FIRE



NOTE THE LARGE ROOMY FIRE-POT

NOTE THE SLOPING WALLS DIRECTLY OVER THE FIRE

capital of the Hermit Kingdom. The young Appleton girl soon learned the language of the Koreans, and acted as interpreter in dealing between the missionaries and the government. She had a remarkably sweet voice, and attracted many natives to her father's mission by her wonderful singing of hymns. The Emperor heard of the remarkable beauty and wonderful voice of the American girl, and commanded her to enter his harem, which she indignantly refused to do. Two years later, however, when the mission was in financial straits, she accepted the Emperor's offer and became one of his wives, with a promise of marriage in her father's mission as soon as conditions permitted. When the American wife had borne the Emperor a son and his Queen had died, Emily Brown was proclaimed Queen, the ruler of Korea then being a King, and when he proclaimed himself Emperor she became Empress and received the name of Om, which, in the Korean language, means "Dawn of the Morning" or "Beautiful as the Rising Sun." Emily Brown was the Emperor's favorite wife, and her son was made the heir

apparent, and, but for the annexation of Korea by Japan, he would have become Emperor on the death of his father.

Sir Alfred East, who asserts that the artist has every right to take his material from nature and bend and fashion it to suit his own purpose, arrived at his present position among the world's first artists with a struggle, and in the face of many discouragements. His student life began in Glasgow, where he attended the art school much against his parents' wishes. Paris saw him next, but on his arrival in London, where he finally settled, he could find no opening for his talent. For a year he was unable to sell a picture. Then the clouds lifted and success attended his every effort. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1882.

Even when she realizes that she is worth her weight in gold a woman doesn't care to get too stout.

Black looks are wasted on people who are color blind.

ART LINENS

We are showing a carefully selected stock of plain, figured and printed linens for sash and long curtains and upholstery purposes which harmonize perfectly with present styles of decoration.

Also bloom linens and linen floss for applique embroidery.

Elliott & Son

Limited

79 King St. W., TORONTO



Twixt

Summer and Winter

Between the outdoor days and evenings and the real beginning of the indoor social season, fall days and nights have a place particularly their own. New suits and new millinery make imperative, special attention to one's hair, its health, dressing, and general appearance.

THE PEMBER STORE

comes at once into mind as the authority upon Hair Styles, Hair-dressing, Hair Needs and Hair and Scalp Treatment. Whether it be Switch, Transformation, Puffs, Braids, Waves or Novelty Wear or successful treatment for scalp ailments, Pember's always suggest the best and the surest. Strict privacy a feature of all Hairdressing, demonstration r treatment.

THE PEMBER STORE

Canada's Leading Hair Centre
Next Yonge St. Arcade



HAIR GOODS

of advanced fashions, unsurpassed quality of workmanship, and material, are products of

DORENWEND'S

IF YOU PREFER QUALITY GOODS, on which you can rely, inspect our stock before you purchase. They are the first and only choice of THE PARTICULAR WOMAN

LADIES' PERFECT TRANSFORMATIONS, POMPADOURS, SWITCHES, COILS, ETC.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHIONS

The newest IMPORTED NOVELTIES in Evening Hair Bands and Ornaments for the coming season. Hair-Dressing, Manicure, Massage, etc., by appointment. Main floor.

DR. L. PARKIN

Scalp Troubles cured and Facial Blemishes removed. Free consultation, 9 to 5.

The Dorenwend Coy. of Toronto, Ltd.

(The House of Quality Hair Goods)

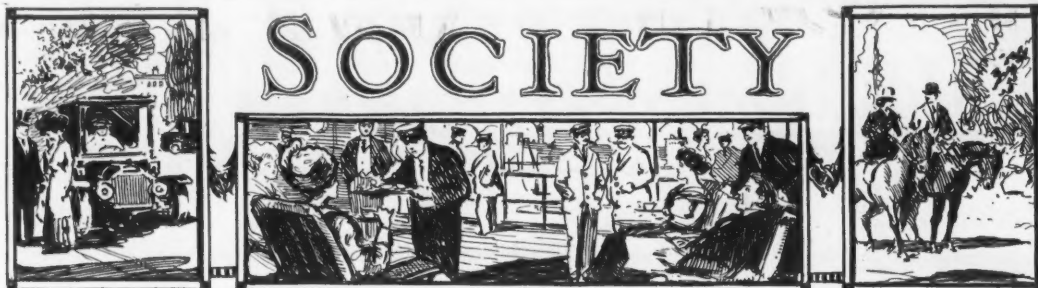
103-105 Yonge Street

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removed by the New Principle

De Miracle

a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1013 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by The Robt. Simpson Co., Limited, Toronto.



Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Peters announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Peters, and Dr. Gordon Hyland, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hyland. Their marriage will be celebrated the first of the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hees, of "The Beavers," 180 St. George street, are spending ten days at the Ritz Carlton in New York. They are now quite settled in their new home, which Mrs. Hees' taste and judgment have made a perfect and attractive home.

Monsieur and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere of La Futaie, who have been on the Continent all summer with their children, are expected home early next month.

Captain and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt are still at their summer place, Cliffside, but are coming into town very shortly. Friends who recall the serious time Captain Pellatt was having in London, Eng., this time last year, are glad to know of his very good health now.

Mrs. A. A. Mackie announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Mary Mackie, and Mr. Gerald Breck Jackson, of Paterson, N.J. Their marriage will take place on October 2 at the home of the bride-elect's sister, Mrs. T. Hamilton Kane, 111 Farnham avenue.

The sad and unexpected death of Mr. Charles Hay of typhoid in Montreal recently, recalled the not far distant wedding day on which he married Miss Sloane of Isabella street, a particularly auspicious and happy wedding. Very sincere sympathy is with the young wife in her bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, formerly of "Sherwood," Church street, are in their new home, Rowanwood avenue and Thornwood road, Rosedale.

The Oakville contingent is gradually gathering under winter roof-trees. The summer, out in the rapidly increasing "suburb," has been most delightful, although desperately dry and hot at times. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cox are so much in love with their Oakville place that they simply hate to be away from it. Mr. Cameron Wilson had his tidy bungalow going early in the season, and only came back to his duties at St. Andrew's College last week.

Mrs. Lizars Smith will return next month from a fine trip abroad. Mrs. Jack Massey and her three daughters, of May street, have returned from a delightful summer in the Old Country. They saw all the early season's grand doings to perfection.

The Ontario Jockey Club's fall meeting opens to-day, and some excellent racing is expected.

Probably the largest yacht which has cast anchor in Toronto Bay, the Duke of Sutherland's "Titania," has been the cynosure of all eyes, for the past ten days. She is a big one, and her crew brought her over in fine style for the use of His Grace while he remains in America. The Duke is now touring in the far West of Canada, and will return by steamer to England next month, when the "Titania" will go along too.

Mr. McLeod of Burness and Dr. Slatter returned from a Western trip on Tuesday, on which evening Mrs. McLeod gave a charming dinner for the Campbell-McLeod wedding group of next Wednesday. Dr. Brefney O'Reilly is to be Dr. Colin Campbell's best man, and Rev. Principal Gandier of Knox College is to officiate at the wedding.

The marriage of Dr. Newbold Jones and Miss Milicent Clarkson Jones takes place to-day.

Dr. Lee Strathy and Miss Elvira Strathy sailed for England last week. Before their departure, they were guests of honor at a pleasant tea given by Mrs. and Miss Louis Strathy at their home in Walmer road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Calderwood are now quite settled in their new home, "Brae Breest," in Barrie, and have already had a number of their intimates from Toronto to visit them, and share the comfort and beauty of "Brae Breest." This ideal home was formerly Inchiquin, very well known as a centre of hospitality, which good name it will probably more than keep up under its present master and mistress.

Mr. Herbert Loudon's Toronto friends are very glad the Standard Bank has ordered him back to town, and are also congratulating him upon the visit of the stork to Mrs. Loudon, in Chatham, with the gift of a little daughter, some two weeks ago.

Dr. Bruce Riordan spent the week-end at Brae Breest, Barrie. Miss Maud Barwick, Mrs. Reginald Capriole, Mrs. Walker and Miss Maude Kirkpatrick have been the guests of Mrs. Calderwood.

Mrs. Harley Smith is bringing out two attractive daughters this season. Mrs. Wishart will also present Miss Elsie to her friends next month. Mrs. Archie Langmuir is bringing out her daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. Gzowski of Clovelly her last daughter, Miss Wanda Gzowski. The Gzowskis have returned from Lake Joseph, where Mrs. Sandham has been with her brother, and returned home last week.

Mr. James Corbett, a popular Bank of Commerce official, has been appointed inspector, with location at Winnipeg. Mrs. Corbett (Norah Sankey) and her baby went up to join Mr. Corbett in Winnipeg a few days since. Mrs. Sankey and her two youngest children are back at the Island from a trip down the Saguenay.

Mrs. George Chadwick gave a jolly little tea on Monday for her cousin and guest, Miss Edith Macpherson, who received with the hostess, and was greeted by many good friends old and new. Mrs. Chadwick of Lanmar, Mrs. Fritz Fox, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Arthur Massey and a few other married guests, with a very bright bevy of

girls, enjoyed an hour in the picturesque Chadwick home, which is one of the oldest and best known at Centre Island. The tea-table was centered with a circular mound of smilax wreathed with golden 'mums, and the guests were waited on by half a dozen charming maidens, one or two of whom will be debutantes this season. It was a lovely day, with a glorious sunset, which the homing guests saw from the R.C.Y.C. grounds to perfect advantage. These grounds are looking stunning just now, the turf beautifully green, and salvia and geraniums vivid scarlet. It seems a pity the season is over.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman and Miss Heintzman of Tannenheim, Bloor street east, have returned from a trip on the Continent. They spent a long time in Holland, with which country they were especially delighted. Last Saturday Mrs. Heintzman, who is always planning some kindness for her friends, gave a garden tea to the Ladies' Aid of the Bond street Lutheran church, in her pretty terraced grounds at Tannenheim. D'Alesandro's Orchestra played on an upper balcony, and the bright day and attractive arrangements gave great pleasure to the guests. Scores of people paused on the Rosedale bridge, on their half holiday walk, to listen to the music.

Miss Austin of Spadina, who is not yet her usual bright self after her serious illness, is going to England with her younger sister, who is to spend some time there at school. They sailed for England this week.

The Marchioness of Donegall and her little son, who spent a few days at the King Edward last week, left for Winnipeg on Friday. During her stay in town of four or five days, Lady Donegall was entertained by many old friends in Toronto, at dinners at the York Club, at Llaw-haden, and at Falingbrook, and elsewhere. A very smart dinner at which the Marchioness was a guest, was given by Sir Lyman and Lady Melvin-Jones on Tuesday, a *diner d'adieu* to Judge and Mrs. Anglin, who left last week for Ottawa.

Toronto people who enjoyed the bright company of Hon. Ormsby Gore and Mr. George Lloyd on their visit to town a year ago, will be interested in hearing of the engagement of the latter to Miss Blanche Lascelles, which was announced last month. The young Englishman was interested in finding out the sentiment of Canadians on Free Trade, and crossed the continent, spending some days in Toronto *en route*.

Mrs. Donald Ross of Winnipeg is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, St. George street.

The marriage of Miss Matilda Ann Green, granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Gibbs Ridout, and Mr. Henry Ivan Neilson, of Quebec, was celebrated in St. George's church on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Mr. Walter Green gave his sister away, and Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth was bridesmaid. Mr. Percy Henderson was best man. Rev. R. F. Moore performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held by Mrs. Walter Green at 111 Madison avenue, Miss Ridout assisting. Mr. and Mrs. Neilson will make their home in Quebec.

Miss Grace B. Hogarth, eldest daughter of Mr. George B. Hogarth, and Mr. William Hurst Bothwell, of Moose Jaw, were married by Rev. Murdoch McKinnon, in Knox Presbyterian church, Regina, on the afternoon of September 6. The bride wore white satin, *en train*, with tunic of white chiffon, fringed, pearl bolero on the Empire waist, tulle veil and garland of pale pink sweet peas. The bouquet was a shower of Bride roses, lily of the valley, and pink sweet peas. Miss Bessie Bothwell, of Calgary, sister of the groom, and Mr. Roy Hogarth, brother of the bride, were the attendants, little Miss B. Hogarth acting as page, and Mr. O'Neill, of Moose Jaw, and Mr. Jack Martin as ushers. Miss Ada Graham sang during the ceremony, and the church was decorated very prettily. Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell left after the reception and *dejeuner* for a honeymoon in the States, and will reside in Moose Jaw.

Mr. A. H. Crease has returned from a holiday visit to his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, of Truro, N.S. Mrs. Crease is still in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are building a charming home in Willow street, Truro, into which they hope to move this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holland have returned from the Maritime Provinces, where they spent some weeks.



ONE OF THE SEASON'S BRIDES.

Mrs. W. Douglas Balfour (Miss Ida Monahan) and her bridesmaid, Miss Bessie Monahan.

Wedding "Favors"

The selection of suitable "favors" is usually a perplexing problem—the difficulty can be solved in no better way than by choosing the especially appropriate gift articles mentioned here.

For the Bride—Beautiful Pearl and Peridot Necklet, with 7 pretty peridot drops, \$40.00.

For the Bridesmaids—14k Bar Brooches, peridot centres, with whole pearls on either side, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

For the Ushers and Best Man—Pear-shaped Peridot and Whole Pearl Tie Pins, \$3.25 to \$6.00.

Ryrie Bros., Limited

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.
JAMES RYRIE, Pres. HARRY RYRIE, Sec. Treas.
TORONTO

The September Bride

September, like June, is the Bride's month, and

Dunlop's

96
Yonge St.
Toronto
Canada

are leaders in Artistic Bridal outfits. Their bouquets have that exclusiveness that easily stamps them as the final word in Floral arrangements. If you require anything for the wedding they will be pleased to offer suggestions or carry out your own. Only the freshest flowers used. They deliver anywhere and guarantee safe arrival. Designs, etc., on short notice.

Night and Sunday, 'Phone Junction 858.

Home Decoration WALL PAPER is an Art.

is the foundation. Its proper selection requires the services of an expert to insure satisfaction. Our salesmen are qualified by long experience and thorough knowledge. Artistic results can be obtained regardless of the amount expended.

We would like to submit color schemes, with sketches and estimates for any decorating you contemplate doing.

THE W. J. BOLUS CO., Limited

206 Victoria St., TORONTO

Golf or Tennis Players

Yachting ladies or motorists should especially ward off sunburn. If they apply

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

to face and neck before and after exposure to sun and wind they will have complexions to be envied. 25c. at druggists. An unequalled preparation for the nursery, prevents chafing, etc.

E. G. West & Co., Agents, - Toronto

OSTRICH PLUMES

Dainty Modes In Fall Assortments

Bewitching in coloring and grace are the new fall Ostrich Feather Goods on show in unlimited variety at our Sales Parlors, including Plumes, Aigrette, Paradise, Bandoaux and Marabout.

New York's Newest Millinery Trim

is the fashionable Bandoaux, which we offer in colors, white or black, priced at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

French and Willow Plumes

in charming two and three color effects in the newest French Fall shades. Wide variety at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00—others up to \$75.00.

Paris Model Hats on View

trimmed exclusively with Ostrich Feathers, eloquent of the haut ton in the world's great fashion centre. All London goods sold from "maker to wearer." Catalogue free to out-of-town enquirers.

LONDON FEATHER CO., Limited,

144 Yonge St., Toronto

ONDON, Eng. PARIS NEW YORK MONTREAL TORONTO

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President.
Alexander Laird, General Manager.
John Aird, Assistant General Manager.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000. RESERVE, \$8,000,000

242 Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico.

This Bank with its large number of branches is particularly well equipped for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Drafts and money orders on all the principal countries of the world issued by every branch of the bank.

Traveller's cheques and letters of credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

IT'S A TREAT

to receive your freshly washed clothes from the

YORKVILLE LAUNDRY

white, clean redolent with the freshness that pure soap and careful handling alone can produce. 'Phone Main 1580 and have our driver call for your parcel. When you have tried our way you will know what good service means.

45 ELM STREET

COURS DWIGHT

A SCHOOL OF TRAVEL

Five months' study and sightseeing in Paris, three months of travel

ADDRESS:—

Miss L. L. Coleman,

135 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Mlle. Marie Jeanneret,

3 Boulevard Delessert, Paris, France.



Fall Demonstrations of the New Models

In this display there will be many features of interest to the woman who appreciates the importance of keeping abreast with fashion and modern methods of construction to ensure style without sacrifice of comfort or health.

WOOLNOUGH TAILORED-TO-ORDER CORSETS

\$3.50, \$6, \$10, \$15

They are superior to ready-made corsets, yet cost no more.

They fit more perfectly, "because designed for the individual woman, not a type or model."

They give longer service and stand the test of going to your laundry—a test that will prove disastrous with the ready-to-wear corset. They can be made up in a day after your order is left. Call and inspect the models and get our Corset Booklet.

Woolnough, Corsetiers

104 King St. West

Taylor's

Pandora

perfume

A breath of the Orient—a bouquet perfume—as elusive as a hummingbird hovering over some fragrant blossom. First you think you recognize the perfume—then you decide on something else—then change your mind—and finally give it up as being unlike anything else you have ever used.

\$1 an Ounce at all Druggists.

A dainty 15 drop vial to give you a hint of its fascination, sent free on receipt of your druggist's name and address.

If your druggist does not keep Pandora, send \$1.00 to us and you will receive a handsome box of Pandora Perfume, also a tin of Infant's Delight Toilet Powder and samples of Taylor's Tooth Paste and Infant's Delight Soap.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Limited
TORONTO

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

Florida Water

"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

No lady's dressing-table, no gentleman's shaving-stand, no traveller's kit, no bathroom, no household, fully equipped without a bottle of this Florida Water.

There is nothing that will so pleasantly add to the many varied pleasures of the daily care of the person.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE!

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

LANMAN & KEMP

136 WATER STREET - NEW YORK

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in bookkeeping, desires position to post accounts for one or two doctors or dentists. Services to begin 1st October. Best of references. Address letters to Box H, Saturday Night.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Miss Beatrice Catherine McLean, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. H. McLean, of Brantford, and Mr. Norman B. Nichol, of Winnipeg. Marriage this month.

Miss Alice Montgomery Dunlop, daughter of Mr. John H. Dunlop, and Mr. Frederick Lewis Riggs, son of Dr. Riggs, Jarvis street. Marriage in October.

Miss Sadie Harper Vaughn, daughter of Mr. George Vaughn, and Mr. Roden Kingsmill. Marriage September 27.

Miss Florence Hamilton Somerville, daughter of Mr. George A. Somerville, and Mr. Bertram Young, son of Very Rev. Dean Young, of Madoc. Marriage, September 28.

Miss Kathleen Lillian Speight, only daughter of Mrs. Emerson Root, of Salt Lake City, and Mr. D. Forbes Keith, son of Mr. Alexander Keith of Toronto.

Miss Katherine M. Smellie, daughter of Mr. W. K. T. Smellie of Kingston, and Mr. W. Eberts Brown, barrister-at-law, Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss Marguerita Vittie, only daughter of Mr. Malcolm Vittie of Granby, Que., and Mr. Robert N. Watt of Montreal. Marriage, September 28.

Miss Lillian Alberta Sheard, and Mr. Herbert J. Robinson. Marriage, September 27.

THE engagement of Miss Mary Perry, daughter of Mr. J. B. Perry, 661 Huron street, and Dr. Alan Woodburn Canfield, of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. James Canfield, of Woodstock, is announced.

The dinner at Durness on Tuesday night for the bridal party of next Wednesday was an informal and very pretty event. The beautiful home and dining room were in gala dress for the first entertainment of so intimate and significant an interest. The party numbered fourteen, and the two tables at which they were seated were decorated with pale pink asters and ferns, the splendid silver which was the Bank of Nova Scotia's tribute to the host on retiring from the general managership of that institution, being very much admired. The guests were the bridesmaids, Miss Campbell and Miss Jessie McMurrich, the best man, Dr. Brefney O'Reilly, Dr. George H. McLaren, Dr. H. S. Hutchison and Mr. Norman Wyllie, the bride and groom-elect, Miss Vivien McLeod, who is to be maid of honor, Miss McLeod, Mr. Norwood McLeod, and Mr. N. Berkinshaw. Mr. McLeod got home from the West by motor last Monday at a very early hour, indeed.

The marriage of Miss Ida Mary Monahan and Mr. William Douglas Balfour was celebrated in St. Basil's church on Thursday morning, September 14, at ten o'clock, Rev. Father Kelly officiating. Mr. T. Louis Monahan brought in his sister and gave her away, and she made a dainty bride in a robe, *en princesse*, of white satin, with pearl and crystal trimmings, a veil of tulle arranged in cap fashion with pearls and orange blossoms, and a bouquet of white asters and ferns. Miss Bessie Monahan attended her sister, in pink satin veiled with marquisette and trimmed with lace, black velvet bell hat faced with pink and trimmed with pink roses and plumes and carried pink asters. Mr. R. Hart was best man. The ushers were Mr. Leon McGuire and Mr. William Foley. During the ceremony, Mr. Norman Ruthven, accompanied by Miss Wallace, cousin of the groom, on the violin, sang very well, and the large number of friends assembled to witness the marriage enjoyed the music, which is always a feature of smart weddings in this church. A reception, at which the guests were almost all the young friends of the bride and groom, was given by Mrs. Monahan, at her home in Breadalbane street, after the ceremony, when the hostess received in orchid satin, with a black velvet and steel toque, with black plumes. Mrs. Balfour, mother of the groom, wore black satin and nixon, and black and white hat. Very many and handsome gifts were made to the bride, and were arranged in an upper room for the inspection of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Balfour have gone across the line for their honeymoon, and will be in Montreal for three months, where they have taken a furnished flat. Afterwards they will probably go to Vancouver to reside.

The marriage of Frances Theresa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Le Pan, of Owen Sound, to Mr. Gordon Nelson Griffin, also of Owen Sound, was solemnized on Monday, September 11, in St. George's church, John street, the Rev. James Widdifield officiating.

Mrs. Stoddart, "Lady Van," of the Saturday Sunset, left on Saturday for the West, after a visit to her old home near Hamilton. During her stay-over in Toronto, she was the recipient of various hospitalities, and those who had the pleasure of meeting her conserve a delightful memory. Mrs. Stoddart is of Irish descent, and has all the charm and magnetism which is her birthright.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairbairn of Charles street and their family are home from Europe.

Mrs. J. G. Beard, of Troy, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. S. Beard, 502 Huron street.

The marriage of Miss Frances Maria Harrison, daughter of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, 21 Dunbar road, and Mr. Harry Guy Ord, was celebrated on Wednesday in St. Simon's church, of which the father of the bride has been organist since its erection. The ceremony took place at half-past two o'clock, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fearman, of Hamilton, were in town this week. Mrs. Fearman is bringing out a dainty little daughter, Miss Margaret, this season.

Mrs. Walker Bell, who is now almost herself again after a long and trying illness, is off to England very shortly, taking her mother, Mrs. Macdougall, of Montreal, with her.

Major Archie Macdonell has been for a few days in town, and has gone down East for a little deer-shooting, before returning to Wolsley Barracks, London, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn will be back in Toronto the first of October.

Mrs. W. H. Pearson, Jr., 4 Lampport avenue, is giving a tea next Thursday, to present her daughter, Miss Ida Pearson, who is, I believe, the first debutante to go through this pleasant ordeal this season.

Miss Dorothy Macfarlane is home from a vacation at Delphi Inn, Georgian Bay. Miss Brenda Smellie has returned to New York to continue her vocal studies.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General and Countess Grey are expected for the closing day of the O.J.C. Fall Meeting, when they will be the guests of the president and directors at a luncheon at the Woodbine.

Among the November weddings will be that of Dr. Walter Wright and Miss Charlotte Phillips, which will be quietly celebrated.

The marriage of Miss Eliza Evelyn Guthrie, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald Guthrie, K.C., and Dr. Edwin James Lyon, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. James Walter Lyon, of Guelph, took place at Ardnam, Guelph, the residence of the bride's father, last Saturday afternoon, Rev. Dr. D. S. Dix, of Chalmers church, officiating. The bridesmaids were Miss Lyon, sister of the groom, Miss Felicia Howitt, and Miss Evelyn Guthrie, of Evanston, Illinois. Miss Helen Guthrie, daughter of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., was flower-girl. The best man was Mr. Gordon Heron, assistant manager, Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and the ushers were Mr. Ranson Howitt, M.P.P., and Dr. Barnes, of Guelph, and Mr. Leonidas Bartlett Boyd, of Gary, Indiana. The bride wore a gown of richest ivory liberty satin, the bodice and skirt trimmed with old rose point and lace diamante. The veil was of tulle with wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a lovely bouquet of lily of the valley and white orchids. The bridesmaids wore palest blue satin veiled in blue nixon with bands of silver caught with clusters of small pink roses and mob caps of lace and tulle, a pale blue bow and small bunches of pink roses. Mrs. J. W. Lyon, mother of the groom, wore a Paris costume of black Flanders applique over black satin and black silk beaver hat faced with blue and trimmed with black willow plumes. Mrs. Jamieson wore a Paris gown of black satin and king's blue, black hat with black aigrettes; Miss Irene Lyon white cloth dress, black hat with white plumes; Mrs. James Scott of Toronto, sister of the bride, wore a gown of blue nixon embossed in a design of velvet, the skirt being of antique Bruges lace, with lace on the bodice, and hat of black velvet with blue plumes, and carried lily of the valley and pink orchids; Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Paris gown of cream chiffon over white satin embroidered with pink roses, black hat; Mrs. J. B. Guthrie, of Evanston, Illinois, wore black lace over apricot satin. Miss Mabel Brownfield, of Kingston, who was visiting Miss Guthrie, wore a beautiful dress of striped grey and white chiffon, trimmed with Irish lace with touches of cerise on the bodice and large black picture hat. The bride was the recipient of a large number of presents, including several cheques.

Dr. Brefney R. O'Reilly has returned from a month's vacation at Scarborough Beach, Maine. He is to officiate as best man next Wednesday at the McLeod-Campbell wedding.

Miss Erie Buscombe, of Vancouver, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wright, 333 Roxborough street east, North Rosedale.

Captain and Mrs. W. W. Berry have returned from Go Home, Georgian Bay, where they had a cottage this summer, and are now in their new home, 233 Macpherson avenue.

Mrs. Ludlow Ogden is in town for her brother, Dr. Newbold Jones' marriage this afternoon.

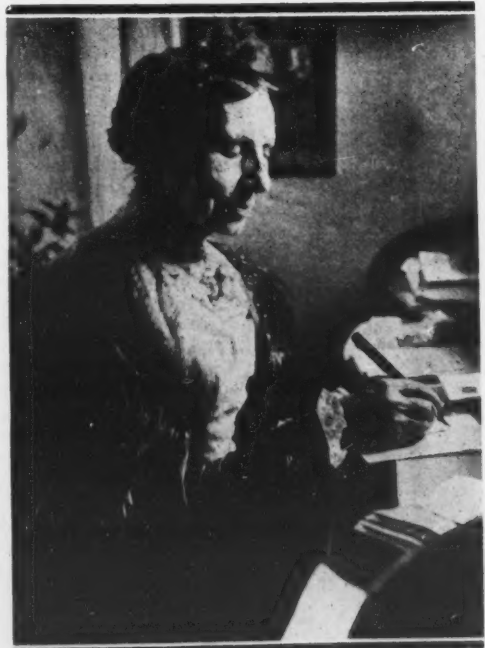
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gilmour are on their way home from Europe.

Mr. Robert Stark has received word that his daughter, Mrs. J. Denton Billard, her husband and son, have arrived in New York, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen. They have been in Europe for nearly three years. Extracts from Mrs. Billard's letters to her father have appeared from time to time in SATURDAY NIGHT. They expect to return to Austria this autumn.

In writing of the Wright-Eardley-Wilmut wedding last week, the names of the bridesmaids were not mentioned, whether through my inadvertence or other cause. I have not had time to find out. They were a dainty trio, Miss Phyllis Moffat, cousin of the groom, Miss Mary Glasco, and Miss Marjory Duff.

Mrs. Alan M. Jones has returned to Ottawa after a pleasant vacation in the Highlands of Ontario. Miss Edith Heward is to spend some time with her. Miss Charlotte Chaplin is back from England. Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey is back from the West. Those ladies in Ottawa for the International Golf Tournament are Mrs. and Miss Dick, Mrs. Stikeman, Mrs. Arthur Peplar, Miss Evelyn Cox, Miss May Denison, and Miss Marjorie Fellowes.

Mrs. Mackelcan, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, and Miss Dunlop spent the holidays at the Georgian Bay.



ONE OF THE GOOD ANGELS OF OUR ERA.

Miss Clara Barton, who is dying after ninety years of noble life. During the Civil War, when the modern "trained nurse" was unknown, she did heroic service on battlefields and in hospitals. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 she also served the wounded, at constant risk of her own life. She organized the National Red Cross Society in the United States and applied its relief work to great calamities by fire and flood as well as to war.

The Northway Store

Smart Tailored Suits, \$15

Young Women's Fashionable Fall Apparel attractively low in price

Exclusiveness is the keynote of our Misses' styles, and economy is the keynote of our prices. The discriminating young woman will be quick to appreciate the great variety of styles and considerations of price offered in our Misses Department.



Very special values will be featured in a charming display of smart street suits priced at \$15. There is a wide variety of styles from which to make your selection. The model illustrated will be shown in all sizes in black and navy French serge and novelty tweed mixtures.

Stylish Silk Dresses

A most attractive exhibit of novelty dresses, brimful of timely interest and depicting fashion's latest edicts, will be shown in styles suitable for afternoon or evening functions. All the fashionable colors will be shown, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50.

New Polo Coats

Now is the time to select the new English Polo Coat, the most comfortable of winter coats, defiant alike to cold and piercing winds. We have just received from our workrooms a collection of these stylish garments, made in reversible rough tweed effects. Your inspection will prove interesting. Prices start at \$15.

John Northway & Son, Limited
240 Yonge Street



à la Grâce CORSETS

To feel and look your best in simple frock or stylish gown simply get a C/C à la Grâce model that suits your figure. The best stores sell them.

Above is No. 505, a very fashionable low-bust, long-skirt model, fitting average to full figures with unusual comfort.

Many a man dreams of what he would do if he had a million. As a matter of fact, he would start right in to get another.

It's a good thing to know when we have enough, and even then we are apt to overestimate our capacity.

When a man has more money than he knows what to do with, that isn't the only thing he doesn't know.

The man who is gaining ground should never be dissatisfied with his lot.

A burned child dreads the fire, but the moth and the flame still seem to get together.

The only sure bet is the one you didn't make.

Smooth Work

This big cleaning establishment has been in operation over twenty years. French Dry Cleaning, as we do it, removes all spots and stains from garments and completely renovates them. Your Autumn wraps will need cleaning.

Phone aim 5900.

First-class work and prompt delivery.

"My Valet" Limited
FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER
30 Adelaide W.



Any Woman Can Improve Her Beauty

Do you want to know how? By improving the conditions which control that beauty. The use of the PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER clears, refines and softens the skin, by removing tan, sunburn, freckles and discolorations; then an occasional

Face Treatment

the kind we give, the genuine, scientific, satisfying kind you can't get elsewhere, brings the skin to its true condition and imparts the charm of a lovely, natural complexion.

We have exquisite toilet necessities of all kinds for home use for ladies who cannot have treatments at our offices. A handsome, descriptive brochure mailed on request.


SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, WARTS, etc., permanently eradicated by our reliable and anesthetic method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

STAMPS—108 all diff. Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Pers., Cape G.H., Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Album, 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 2c. 66 diff. U.S., 25c. 1000 hinges, 5c. Agents, 50 per cent. List free. 1 buy stamps. C. Stegman, 8946 Cote Bril, Bala Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A bottle of prevention is better than a damaged stomach.



Abbey's Effervescent Salt

25c and 60c bottle. Sold everywhere.

That Evening Dress

You wore last Fall and Winter is not, in its present state, fit to wear again at social evenings and entertainments. It is, perhaps, soiled and dirty. It

WILL NEED CLEANING

To make it fit for future wear. If you send it here we will make it almost as good as new. Our Dry Cleaning Process makes it easy without taking apart or ripping in the smallest detail. Our work pleases—always.

R. PARKER & CO.

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto.
201 and 791 Yonge St.
89 King St. W.
471 and 1324 Queen St. W.
277 Queen St. E.



You pay no more

for the world wide prestige, perfect fit and unusual durability of Fownes gloves than for the gloves you buy hurriedly because you think they will "do"—Sometimes they "do" and sometimes they do not, but

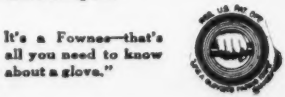
FOWNES GLOVES

never disappoint. We put our name in every pair and cannot afford to let a single glove go out that is not exactly right.

With 133 years experience and a reputation in every capital in Europe and America, you are assured of good value when you buy Fownes gloves.

Decide to make your glove purchases carefully this year. It will pay you many times over. Remember Fownes cost no more.

They are sold under their own name, which is stamped on the inside—a name worth looking for.



Back of every deposit in this Bank there is an organization of careful and experienced men, who watch the investment of the depositor's money. This care, taken into consideration, with a capital and surplus fund of over six and one-half millions, makes our Savings Department a safe place for your money.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,650,000

FEARMAN'S HAMILTON Star Brand BACON
Is the Best Bacon



THE most fashionable three-piece costumes have either the forty-five-inch coat or the full-length one. A particularly pleasing model of the latter type is built in curly zibeline, of a fir-green color, trimmed with brown chinchilla cloth. The skirt opens at the side front, where the hem is half an inch wide, and it is cut in tunic effect over an undersection of the brown chinchilla, so arranged that the chinchilla appears to be attached to a foundation, the hem down the side of the tunic being extended around the bottom, where it overlaps the undersection, carrying out this illusion. At either side, the tunic is slashed for a distance of fifteen inches, with hems turned like that down the front. Either side is decorated with a series of brown satin-covered buttons and satin-bound buttonholes. A little cross-over vest is trimmed with tiny buttons, and a gimp of the brown cloth is topped with a deep, round yoke of ecru pin-dotted net, with high stock. The sleeves are short and large at the elbow, where they are turned simply in an inch-wide hem that is machine-stitched. The coat has exceptionally good lines, simple without being severe, for severity is not tolerated this season. There is a French back, and the underarm seams curve the merest trifle toward the waistline. Sleeves are long and of almost uniform width from shoulder to wrist, where they terminate in deep band cuffs of the chinchilla, with buttons and bound buttonholes, as on the tunic. A great square collar of the sailor persuasion reaches almost to the waistline, back and front, curving to a point in the back, and in front to a sharp point at either side.

HIGH crowned hats are higher than ever as some milliners are bringing them out. There is the usual disagreement among milliners regarding the fashions at this moment, when the styles are betwixt and between summer and fall. Some of the new peaked hats are almost grotesque and remind one of carnival costumes. Among the curiosities are babylike caps made of velvet and jockey caps in crepe de chine. Many of the hats, whatever their shape, are turned up at the back to show the chignon. Some of the new models of bizarre style are blends of velvet, felt and plush. One white hat was felt trimmed with white velvet and white fur. The all white hat is out in all these materials. For trimmings the milliner has outdone herself. There are lace aigrettes, lace plumes, fillet pompons, eyelet embroidery wings, valenciennes lace frills and chous and pompons, and so to the end of the chapter. The extensive vogue of lace has influenced the hats as much as any part of the wardrobe. Little hats have been growing larger and big ones have been modifying ever since the summer races in Paris. A good many hats turn back from the face to leave the forehead unshaded. A very odd hat of soft fine straw was big and dome shaped with poppy petals scattered over it as though a frolicsome breeze had left them in its wake. There are roses wired into stiff stalks to serve the purpose of aigrettes and curiously adapted natural forms of all kinds. Every particularly cool day brings out what are now frankly known as "summer furs" at fashionable watering places. And tiny lines of fur are seen on gowns as well as coats for contrast with the fabrics of which they are made.

SATINS are very prominent among the new silks for the fall, in spite of predictions that they would have small part in styles for the coming season. And the double-faced satins are lovelier and in greater variety than ever, if possible. The most beautiful color blends are to be found among these satins, which serve not only

as foundation, but as linings and trimmings also. And among the satins one finds the reverse side of plain pieces not only in solid color, but also in plaids and stripes. The bengali, of round and of flat cord are both here for the new season under new names but with much of their old-time air. Changeable effects in this class of silks are abundant, and many of these have an uncut velvet appearance. There are many effective two-tone blends in these changeable bengalines—browns with black, reds with green, rose shades with black, green and blue, etc., to the end of the long chapter. Such silks are far from cheap and they are going into rich coats and gowns for the winter. The flat cord bengalines are being used not only for trimming gowns and coats,



HEIGHT AND FEATHERS FASHIONABLE.

In spite of the efforts of Audubon Society on this side of the Atlantic, and kindred organizations on the other, there is a very decided return to plumage decorations in the latest well autumn millinery.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

but in great quantities by the milliner. Long lines of color are found in them, all the dark tones and the most delicate evening tints. Of the taffetas, much is to be seen later, if the quantity in which they have returned means anything. If the dress materials were a bit less soft and clinging in weave and texture some of the much draped skirts that are being made now would acquire something like definite bouffantry, if not the actual thing. As it is, however, the draperies hang limp and flat, though sometimes in a multitude of folds. The new double-faced materials are being employed in some very attractive models with the under side of the fabric peeping out in facings, trimmings, and sometimes in the very draperies or panels themselves. Much is going to be seen of such effects the coming season.

AT the French races this summer—and everyone seems to consider the costumes worn there indicative of fall styles—several points were noted. Narrow fringe is used plentifully; taffetas are surging more and more to the fore; fichus, instead of being out of fashion by this time, as I believed they would be, are worn more than ever; hats in all-white are very prominent and the chic mondaine wore smart small fur wraps over her frocks, a fashion which never has been prominent in this country, where it is an established custom to send one's entire stock of furs to cold storage about the first of May. And I can't imagine why this should be, for nothing is prettier than a touch of soft fur against the delicate background of filmy lace or chiffon, and there isn't anything more becoming. I saw a little narrow silk fringe worn this spring generally around the bottom of "1830" taffeta frocks, and it was a very smart pretty fashion; but being one so easily copied, I fear for its life, as I have already seen "ready to wear" frocks trimmed in it. Everybody has taken to the French fashion of wearing felt hats for outing and travelling, and they really are very practical as well as novel; they have almost no trimming, generally a smart bow or knot, sometimes of grosgrain ribbon, sometimes of straw—depending for their chic upon the outline and delicate beauty of the coloring of the felt.

SILK hosiery is a luxury that demands much care if they are to be justified for a limited expenditure, but there are ways of making them last twice as long. Few people realize that perspiration is a deadly foe to silk mesh, and that the moisture from the feet will rot stockings in a very short time. If they are rinsed out while still damp, immediately after they are taken off, much of the harm can be averted, and you will be surprised to see how much less often the holes appear. Another good idea is to run a line of stitching around the top four or five inches from the edge, which will effectually stop a dropped stitch before it has a chance to run. Or tape buttonholes may be sewed into the top binding and the garters, fastened to this instead of into the stocking itself. This will protect from the cutting out of fasteners, even the best of which are apt to be rough.

CUTAWAYS are popular, and there is a great variety of them. After them, the double-breasted effects are in favor. Usually with these there is a seam or a line of trimming down the skirt that continues the opening of the coat and gives an appearance of completeness that is lacking in most coat and skirt suits. Among new models might be mentioned the draped cutaway, and one which fastens high over the bust at the left side, with both edges curved to a rounded point, at the centre back, then faced all the way on the outside, with self-material.



HER DIMPLES COST A THRONE.

Gaby Deslys, the vaudeville actress who was formerly the innamorata of ex-King Manuel of Portugal, and who is now in New York. As one United States paper delicately puts it, she is getting her plumage ready for a campaign among American millionaires.

Save Darning and Save Money on Hosiery!

Send for Six Pairs of Holeproof Hose, Guaranteed to Wear Without Holes for Six Months. You Get a Return Coupon With Every Pair, and a New Pair Free for Each Pair That Wears Out, if Any Do.

There's only one way to buy hosiery now. That's to buy guaranteed hosiery wear along with the comfort and style that you want in your hose. You get all three in "Holeproof"—the comfort, the style and six months' wear in every six pairs. Think what that means, men and women! No darning to do—no need of wearing darned hose—absolute freedom from every discomfort—and without any extra price to pay. Holeproof Hose, with all their advantages, cost no more than common kinds.

WOMEN, Lighten Your Household Cares!

Especially you with large families. Why waste your time darning hose that need it when there are those that don't need it at all? Spend that time reading and resting.

MEN, Help Rid Your Wives of This Work

If your dealer hasn't "Holeproof" on sale, send direct to us for six today—don't wait till tomorrow. Do it now, while you think of it. Have hose without holes always ready when you want them. See how that feels for awhile. Remember, you get a signed ink guarantee with every six pairs of "Holeproof" for full six months' wear or new hose free.



Look for this trade-mark and signature

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1908

West-End-Canada

How to Order—Choose your color, grade and size from the list below and state clearly just what you wish. One size and one grade in each box. Colors only may be ordered as desired. Six pairs are guaranteed six months except when stated otherwise.

Men's Socks—Sizes, 9 to 12. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, navy, grey, green, blue, white, and all shades.

Light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50. (Same in medium weight, in above colors and in black with white stripes, 6 pairs \$1.50.)

Light and extra light weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. (Same in medium weight, in above colors and in black with white stripes, 6 pairs \$2.00.)

Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.50. (Same in medium weight, in above colors and in black with white stripes, 6 pairs \$2.50.)

Warman's Socks, 9 to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, navy, and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors except

black with white feet) in light weight Lustrous Hose, 6 pairs \$1.00. Light weight in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$1.00. Same in extra light weight Lustrous Hose, 6 pairs \$1.00. Same in pairs thread-silk, \$3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Out-sizes in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight Lustrous Hose, 6 pairs \$1.00. Children's Socks, 5 to 10 for boys, 5 to 9 for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$1.00.

Infants' Socks—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes, 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed leg-socks, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6; 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.

Don't wait. Save the next six months of darning. Send in your order now. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

TO DEALERS Write for agency proposition. Thousands of dealers in United States making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof."

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., 73 Bond Street, LONDON, CANADA

Are Your Hose Insured?

Good-Bye, Corns No Wait—No Pain

Just listen to this. There is a little plaster which holds a bit of soft wax—a wondrous invention called B & B wax. This little plaster is applied in a jiffy, and the pain of the corn stops instantly.

But that isn't all. That bit of soft B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In two days the corn comes out. No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience—no feeling whatever. The callous simply separates itself from the toe, and the trouble ends. Five million corns annually are removed in this way—removed by Blue-jay plasters. Get a package—end yours, too. Don't temporize with corns.

A In the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B Protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C Wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D Is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters 15c and 25c per package

(8) Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters. All Druggists Sell and Guarantee Them. Sample mailed free. Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

IT HAS NO EQUAL For Keeping the Skin Soft, Smooth, and White AT ALL SEASONS

Beetham's La-rola

SOOTHING AND REFRESHING after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Yachting, Etc.

M. BEETHAM & SON CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND Ask your Chemist for LA-ROLA, and accept no substitute.

It entirely removes and prevents all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Tan, Etc. Invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of the Sun, Winds and Hard Water.

Unrivalled for the Complexion



Kaloderma

Prepared with glycerine and honey, a most refined and delicately perfumed Toilet Soap, the best for softening and improving the skin.

KALODERMA SOAP

The most refined and most soothing Toilet Powder, pink, white or cream.

KALODERMA FACE POWDER

Most agreeable and efficacious for preventing and allaying irritation of the skin. Prepared with glycerine and honey without oil or fat, does not clog.

KALODERMA JELLY

F. WOLF & SOHN, KARLSRUHE Obtainable from all the leading establishments.

Wholesale Distributors for Canada: J. Palmer & Son Limited, Montreal.

Keeping House Out in Tents

WONDERFUL, indeed, are the devices which modern invention has placed at the service of the camper. In the way of handy utensils and devices for the packing and carrying thereof little is left to be desired. But the question of food still remains a problem, the solution of which depends largely on the character of the camping party. If one is to penetrate into the heart of the woods, to be gone for weeks without access to food supplies, the provisions must be quite different from those of the little family party settling on some happy spot on the seashore or among the hills within walking distance of the village store.

For the serious camper who expects to disappear from the world for some weeks, desiccated eggs, dried milk and various eccentricities are provided by dealers. He will probably select his provisions according to the ration list of the United States army, or according to those given in books written by experts on the subject, but for lighter vacationists, who are merely out for 10 or 12 days' fun, a few hints may not come amiss.

Smoked tongue and boiled ham are easy to carry and preferable to tinned meats when going on a short excursion, and a loaf of home-made pressed corned beef, or a loaf of jellied veal or chicken is an excellent dish to serve soon after arriving.

Pork and beans are one of those staples which seasoned campers who are in for mountain climbing and other hard work find invaluable, and they ought to have a place in the fare of the less strenuous camper as well, especially if meat is difficult to obtain. An authority on camping makes some interesting remarks apropos of this homely dish. After a hearty breakfast of oatmeal, he says, the experienced mountaineer will be ravenously hungry in two hours; after one of cornmeal in three hours, and after one of bacon and bread in four or five hours, while pork and beans will sustain him from six to ten hours. Canned beans, so often restored to, are not like the camp beans baked in the ashes or brought from home. Bury, a small onion in the heart of the bean pot before baking.

In the way of drinks, raspberry shrub is excellent if it can be carried easily. Lemons and limes should also be taken if one desire lemonade.

As life in the open produces a liking for sweets, take along some nuts and cakes of chocolate, with the sugar and other necessary provisions to make some fudge when campers are in the mood for it. It will be no more trouble to make there than at home.

If the camping party takes up its abode near a farmhouse where home-made bread is sold, it is in luck; but if not, the bread supply will have to take the form of crackers and wafers. If the crackers are purchased in small, air-tight boxes, the contents will keep fresh until opened.

Those campers who go out for rest, and not for work, will desire to carry along as much food that can be eaten without cooking as possible.

Experienced campers become experts in the art of cooking corn, potatoes, beans and many delicious foods in the ashes. For this purpose kettles must be selected that are broad and shallow, of a shape that will permit of their being easily covered with the ashes, and the covers must fit perfectly over the kettles, so that there will be no chance of ashes getting into the food.

Thin enameled plates that can be packed tightly together take up but little room in the luggage, and are better than paper.

In setting up a tent study the ground carefully. Select a dry place, but not far from a running brook. Unless the camp is to be in the heart of the woods, with no choice of sunny or shady places, avoid setting up the tent under a tree where the water that drips from it after a storm will fall on the tent. Nights are usually cool and the tent is not used in the daytime, so that one does not

need the shade.—New York Tribune.

Southern France produces and ships annually cut flowers to the value of nearly \$8,000,000. A quarter of a century ago Alphonse Karr at St. Raphael gave the industry the impetus which has grown to its present proportions. Every night in winter a special train, known as the cut-flower limited, leaves Toulon for



Ice Palace—Montreal

SELLERS-GOUGH

The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire

If we did not make every fur garment or fur piece that is shown in our big, well-lighted, and perfectly appointed show and salesrooms, one might expect to find a monotony in the styles and designs, but the very reverse is the case, and you will find it so in making a tour of our

Salon of Fashions in Exclusive FURS

For, no matter the priced fur—or kind of fur—you will see in every new thing that is shown you something different in the design, something unique in the style, or out of the ordinary in combination, and this fact lets us emphasize the exclusiveness and the individuality of SELLERS-GOUGH FURS, and in doing so we are but following the trend of what one might see had they the opportunity of visiting the great fur-fashion emporiums of the world in Paris, London, and New York.

Our designers have been allowed the fullest play to their fancies in adapting styles for our high-class trade, so that one is not stinted in choice—a most attractive collection—and not the least in the attractiveness is the MODERATE PRICES charged for the fine furs we make and sell.

The Sellers-Gough Fur Company, Limited

244-250 Yonge Street

Corner of Louisa Street

Toronto

Montreal



TRADE MARK.



A TRYING SITUATION.

The Kid: "Hully Gee! Now wot would Raffles or Jimmie Valentine do in a case like this, I wonder?"

—Push.

Paris, loaded with fragrant blossoms.

Stenography was known as far back as the time of the Greeks in Egypt, is the conclusion reached by Professor Friedrich Presigke of the University of Strassburg. He believes that the Greeks learned the art from the Egyptians, and bases his belief on papyri dated A.D. 155, in which claim is made that a system of shorthand is used.

A reasonable amount of egotism is good for a man. It keeps him from brooding over his neighbor's success.

Too many men labor under the delusion that red liquor is an antidote for the blues.

It isn't every fellow who can fall in love without fracturing something.

Many a man's capacity for pleasure is limited to the capacity of his stomach.

Blessed is the man who hasn't time to tell his troubles.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on September 24th are Messrs. Widmer Hawke and Michael McLaughlin.



I WIN!

They're
PERRIN'S

Pay Election
or other Bets
with 'Perrin' Gloves,
— there's pleasure
in giving the best
of it's kind.

Style - Fit - Durability



Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

Made in Canada

Pearl Rings

14 Carat Gold Rings, Set with Five Fine Pearls \$10.00

Scheuer's
90 Yonge Street

Ahlgren's
COSTUMES
FROM \$25. TO ORDER

HAve you noticed how beautifully an Ahlgren Costume drapes to the figure? The artist touch is shown in every line. And what is a satisfaction to every lady who cares, an Ahlgren Costume is always correct in style.

AHLGREN'S COSTUMES

MADE-TO-YOUR-MEASURE

\$25 OR MORE

These are made from the newest materials of the season. We import direct from the mills—every yard personally selected for our own trade—many things special and exclusive.

Not only style correct—material the most select—but always satisfactory service in an Ahlgren Costume.

AHLGREN'S LIMITED
97 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, CAN.

—Frank Burton, Men's Tailor, Managing Director.
—J. Ahlgren, formerly of O'Brien's, Ladies' Tailor, Director of Cutting Department.

Meyer's Parlors Events

Fri. Sept. 22.—Scottish Lowland and Border Association—Opening At Home.
Sat. Sept. 23.—Sunnyside Saturday weekly Assembly; Fralick's Orchestra.
Mon. Sept. 25.—The Indians, Assemblies every alternate Monday; Fralick's Orchestra.
Tue. Sept. 26.—Ex. Com. C.Y.M.C.A. Fish Dinner.
Fri. Sept. 29.—Loch Lomond, L.O.F. At Home.

The German Emperor and Empress at Home.

THERE is no more restless sovereign in Europe than the German Emperor. Long ago he earned the nickname of "Wandering Bill." Within his own dominions he is perpetually on the move; he accepts all invitations to pay visits abroad, and asks for them when they do not come often enough. He has the faculty of making himself completely at home wherever he is. He greatly enjoyed an informal chat with the officers of the American fleet when it was afloat off Kiel. Recently he was cruising on board the Hohenzollern up the coast of Norway, towards the waters of the Polar Sea. But he is always most at home at his favorite residence, the New Palace, at Potsdam.

This palace is a large structure, built in red brick and stucco, in the style of the later Renaissance. The front is 370 feet in length, and is surmounted by a huge dome in the middle, and cupolas at the ends. On the summit of the dome is a rather florid group of the Three Graces supporting the Prussian Crown. The origin of the building is a curious one, for it was really a form of architectural bluff put forward by Frederick the Great at the end of the Seven Years' War, with the view of hiding from Europe the depleted state of his exchequer. It contains an endless series of huge reception rooms, the finest of which is the "Hall of Shells," where the great official receptions are held. It derives its name from the fact that the walls and ceilings are overlaid with a mosaic of precious stones, crystals and iridescent shells, which present a most dazzling effect when illuminated by the electric light. The general scheme of all the State rooms is rather gaudy, and includes a liberal use of gilding. They were redecorated not long ago, and the bill was very considerable. The Empress' bedroom, dressing-room, bath-room, and boudoir are all furnished in comfortable modern style, and so is the writing-room, which completes her suite. The Emperor's work-room, where he transacts official business with the help of his secretaries, and gives confidential interviews to his Ministers, faces south, and has large windows, so it is always well lighted. It is furnished in the style of the end of the eighteenth century, and the walls are studded



MONTGOMERY AND STONE.
The noted eccentric comedians who will be seen in their well-known success, "The Old Town," at the Princess Theatre during the first three nights of next week.

with valuable old Dutch paintings set in antique black frames. All these rooms are illuminated by a very thorough installation of the electric light, which includes many hundred lamps.

The palace stands in the midst of a huge park, and is surrounded by a colony of other smaller palaces which are now the residences of the Emperor's married sons. Not far off, within the Imperial demesne, is the famous Sans Souci, with its historic windmill. The gardens are laid out in the Italian style, and adorned with terraces, parapets, flights of steps, vases, statues, and fountains of stone or marble, in the style dear to the heart of the German, and which we can study reluctantly in the Mall.

The house is full of relics of Frederick the Great. His library of French books, with his own queer annotations, his writing table, a book of his poems with notes by Voltaire, a portrait of the latter done by Frederick himself before they quarreled, are all to be seen in the room that was formerly his. In another room is an immense portrait of him in full uniform, and there are other portraits scattered about the palace. One very singular feature is the decoration of one room with some two dozen groups of porcelain figures, each representing Hercules and Omphale, and all exactly alike.

The German Emperor is a very early riser. He rises at six in summer, and seven in winter, and late hours on the previous evening do not make him late in the morning. However, the German court usually goes to bed very early. The late King Edward found his nephew's hours rather trying, and that was one of the reasons why he did not go to Berlin if he could help it. There is more sympathy in the matter of hours between King George and the Emperor. It is perhaps quite unnecessary to say that, once up, the Emperor is at work

"doing something" all day. He works hard at politics and government—far harder than is necessary, or than his Ministers and people desire—and is perpetually inventing new strokes of policy and "making hits off his own bat" in a way that sets Europe in a ferment. He paints pictures by deputy, writes songs with assistance, can conduct an orchestra personally, still sings in a baritone voice in the bosom of his family, snoots magnificently, rides like a centaur, is a brilliant and pleasing conversationalist, and is suspected of a desire to manage an aeroplane.

His appetite is very Teutonic. He begins the day with a large breakfast, and finishes it with a substantial supper. He has been known to sup on herrings and beer at two o'clock in the morning. He is a Germanly affectionate, but decidedly "heavy," and perhaps dictatorial, father. He differs very considerably from his eldest son in views. He has always been a devoted husband, but his manner has changed of late. Formerly the Empress was so completely under orders that she could do nothing, hardly even retire to dress, without asking for his instructions and permission. The marriage of her sons, however, have surrounded her with daughters-in-law who all have opinions of their own on the importance of their sex. The result of this example is that the Empress has quietly asserted herself, and is no longer under orders. General opinion says that she is charming, most gracious and sensible, and always well and suitably dressed.

The German Emperor's most characteristic costume is a long overcoat, lined, cuffed, and collared with fur, and reaching to his heels. With this goes a Jager hat with a band and feather. This is his usual mufti, and in this style he goes shooting. His other costumes are mainly uniforms, of which he has an incredible number, and it is one of the most important duties of his chief valet to pick out the right uniform for every occasion. He takes a dozen or so in case of "happenings" wherever he goes—even when yachting.

Paris has invented a hat with pockets, and it is strange that no one has thought of this before. Pockets have been tried everywhere else, but never in the hat. Modesty forbids us to enumerate all the various sites for a pocket that have been experimented with, but they have all been failures. Either they have been entirely inaccessible or else accessible only in the presence of a lady's maid or a jury of matrons. But now the problem has been solved, and it is strange that so obvious an expedient has been for so long overlooked. The modern hat can hold, in addition to the head of the owner, a sufficient commissariat to enable her to keep at sea for an indefinite period. There is ample room for a handkerchief, a piece of chocolate, a manicure set, a powder puff, his photograph, a purse, a recipe for dried peaches, and all the other cargo of inconsequences that are necessary to the modern woman who is in pursuit of health, wealth, and happiness. The pocket can be so arranged that it is not necessary even to remove the hat to get at it. No private room is necessary, there is no shock to the modesty, and there is hardly any limit to carrying capacity. It is a great invention.

A man never realizes the value of plenty of closet room till he acquires a family skeleton.

The greatest drawback to love's

It Is Worth The Difference

St. Lawrence Sugar costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

are absolutely the perfection of sugar refining—brilliantly clear and sparkling—and an ornament to every table.

Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL

DE PACHMANN

The Great Russian

Pianoforte Master

Will soon appear at

MASSEY HALL

and the piano he has selected for this occasion is none other than the

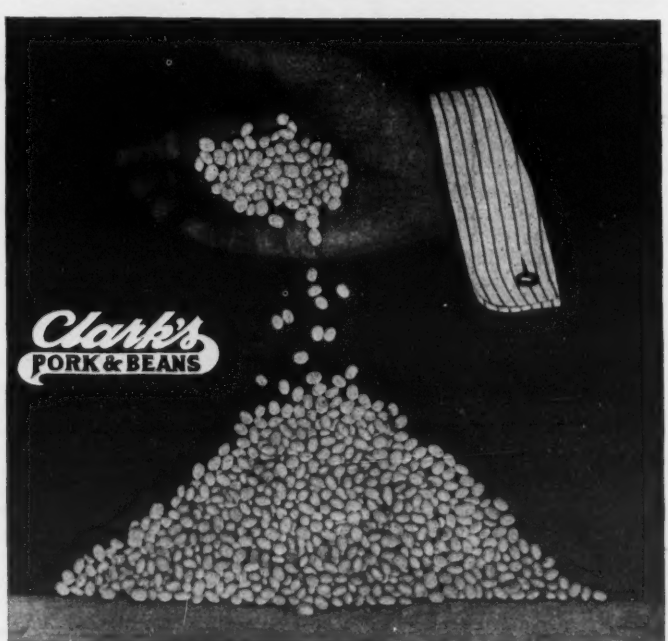
NEW SCALE WILLIAMS CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO



instrument, and hear the tone that appeals to these great artists.

ASK ABOUT OUR EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN.

THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED
143 YONGE STREET



Just beans—yes, but what beans!

See how clean and white and plump they are—the best that money and experience can buy. Choice hand-picked beans from Essex vines. Washed several times in clear spring water. Then baked crisp, whole and mealy in Chili sauce with delectable slices of sweet jowl pork. Serve hot or cold and they make a dish at once toothsome, delicious and nourishing.

Sold by grocers, butchers and provision dealers.
Prepared by WM. CLARK, Montreal



young dream is that it is always disturbed by the alarm clock of reality.

The only way in which a man can have the last word with a woman is

to say it over the 'phone, and then hang up.

The widow dresses in black, but it doesn't have to be fast black.

The Douglas Twins

From "Modern Society"

A CENTURY and a half ago the "Douglas Cause" was a subject of hot debate from John o' Groats to Land's End. It was discussed in Court, and castle, and cottage, and was wrangled over at the street corner. England and Scotland alike were divided into two hostile camps, one declaring that Archibald Douglas was the son of Lady Jean Douglas, and thus the rightful heir to the estates of his ducal uncle; the other protesting with equal warmth and conviction that he was nothing of the sort.

Forty years before the curtain rose on this dramatic trial Lady Jean, the only daughter of James, second Marquis of Douglas, was one of the fairest maids north of the Tweed—a girl who combined beauty and a singular charm of manner with such abounding vitality and strength of character that she did not require her high rank to make her desirable in the eyes of suitors. She was, moreover, the only sister of the head of her family, the Duke of Douglas, who seemed little disposed to provide an heir to his vast estates; and these there seemed more than a fair prospect that she would one day inherit.

It was thus but natural that many a wooer sought Lady Jean's hand; and had she cared for coronets she might have had her pick of them. On the evidence of the man who ultimately became her husband she "refused those of the Dukes of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Atholl, the Earls of Hopetoun, Aberdeen, and Panmure, *cum multis aliis*." However this may be, we know that she had several love romances; and that one at least nearly led to the altar.

During the long period while youth was slipping from her, Lady Jean appears to have lived alone at Drumsheugh House, near Edinburgh, where she made herself highly popular by her affability, admired for her gifts and graces of mind, and courted for her rank and her lavish hospitality, paying occasional visits to her brother, the Duke of Douglas, whose devotion to her was only equalled by the alarm his eccentric behavior and his mad fits of jealousy and temper inspired in her.

Such was the state of affairs at the time this story really opens. Lady Jean had carried her aversion to men and matrimony to middle age, happy enough in her independence and extravagance; while the Duke, still unwed, remained a prey to his jealousies, his morbid fancies, and his insensate rages, and it was at this time that Colonel Stewart, the "villain of the play," made his appearance on the stage—a man whom the Duke of Douglas not unjustly described as "one of the worst of men, a papist, a Jacobite, a gamester, and a villain"; who had spent most of his life in the lowest gambling-haunts of the Continent; and who returned to Scotland, broken in health and verging on old age, to repair his shattered fortune by winning for wife the sister and heiress of his distant cousin, the Duke of Douglas.

Such was the man who now reappeared to put his fate to the test—and with such success that, to quote his own words, "I was allowed to visit her, and in about ten months after she honored me with her hand."

Thus it was that, one August day in 1746, Lady Jean was led to the altar by her aged pauper lover, and a few days later the happy pair landed at Rotterdam, with a retinue consisting of a Mrs. Hewit and a couple of female

and their erratic and the Colonel travelling as Lady Jean's *maitre d'hôtel* and never avowed by her as her husband. At every step of halting My Lady found fresh victims for her tongue and ingratiating charm of manner, they, in return, showered smiles and flatteries, keeping her purse supplied with gold and silver.

Thus, by a system of flatteries, Lady Jean kept the family exchequer so replenished that she was able to take about with her a retinue consisting of two maids and a man-cook, and to the indispensable Mrs. Hewit; and ride in a coach, while her husband staked his golden louis on the turn of the wheel, and drank costly wines.

But this nomadic life could not go on indefinitely. The supplies began to show signs of failing. A crisis was reached, when the thought which there was no way of escaping, unless the death of a child might soften her brother's heart, and a chance reopen the vista of a great inheritance in the distance might come. At any rate, from this failure of her purse, and her hopes of propitiating the Duke, began all the subsequent suggestions and circumstances of which so much was made in the trial of after years, and which commenced with the birth of the desired heir—or, "to make assurance doubly sure" in Lady Jean's case—heirs.

As the expected event drew near it became important to go to Paris in order to have the advantage of the best medical assistance; and so to the French capital she journeyed with her retinue through the sultry July days, in a public diligence devoid of springs. Just six days later her ladyship, to quote a letter written by Mrs. Hewit, "produced two boys," one of whom was so weak and puny that the doctor "begged it might be sent to the country as soon as possible."

So far the story seemed clear and plausible. But from this stage the mystery, which it took so many wise heads to penetrate in after years, began to thicken. Although the children were said to have been born on July 10th (1748), it was not until eleven days later that Mrs. Hewit imparted the news to the two maids who had been left behind at Rheims, in the letter from which I have quoted. Further, although the Colonel wrote to six different people on the 10th, not one of his letters contained any reference to the interesting event, which should, one would think, have excluded all other topics from a father's pen.

Moreover, although the Colonel and his wife were, as the house-books proved, staying on July 10th at the hotel of a M. Godefroi, neither the landlord nor his wife had any knowledge that a birth had taken place; and it was beyond question that the lady left the house on the 13th, three days after the alleged event, without exciting suspicion as to what had so mysteriously taken place.

On the 13th, the Colonel and his lady, accompanied by Mrs. Hewit, declared that they went for a few days to the house of a M. la Brune, a nurse—but no child. M. and Mme. Godefroi swore, accompanied them; and on July 18th, eight days after the accouchement, they made their appearance at Michele's Hotel (still without a solitary infant to show), where Madame was already so far recovered that she spent the days in jaunting about Paris and making trips to Versailles.

At Michele's the story they told was that the infants were so delicate that they had been sent into the country to nurse; and yet none had seen them go. But before the parents had been a day in their new quarters the Colonel after hours of absence, appeared with a child—a puny infant, but still unmistakably genuine. Thus one of the twins was accounted for. The other, they declared, was still more delicate, and must be left in the country.



"You've been playin' in de mud again, you dirty boy! Go an' wash your face dis instant. It's quite white."

It was quite certain that the children had not been born either at Godefroi's or Michele's Hotel. As for the intermediate place of lodging, the most diligent enquiries failed to discover either Mme. la Brune or the house in which she was supposed to live in the Faubourg St. Germain. Moreover, was it a coincidence that on the very day on which the Colonel appeared at Michele's with one of the alleged children, it was proved that a "foreign gentleman," exactly answering his description, had purchased, for three gold louis, a fortnight-old baby from his peasant-parents, called Mignon, in a Paris slum?

To add further to the confusion, both Colonel Stewart and Mrs. Hewit, in later years, declared in the most positive manner—first, that the children had been born at Michele's; and secondly, at Mme. la Brune's.

On August 7th, Lady Jean wrote to inform her brother, the Duke, that she had been blessed with "two boys," one of whom she begged his permission to call by his name—a letter which only had the effect of rousing his Grace's "high passion and displeasure," with a threat to stop her annuity. For sixteen months the second and more delicate infant was left with his country nurse, the mother never once taking the trouble to visit it; and then the Colonel and his wife made a mysterious journey to Paris, returning with another child, who they alleged was the weakling of the twins.

At last, provided with two children, and having exhausted their credit on the Continent, the Duke and his wife turned their faces homeward, and to the war into the enemy's camp. The Duke, however, set to work to win as many medals and honors as he could get, and to do this he employed the services of as many porters as possible, and this, in turn, led to the Duke's tongue, succeeded in doing what he wished, and the Duke's good friend to her that he had given her a sum of £300 a year, which she was to use as she pleased.

Thus, the Duke's story was that he would have nothing to do with the two "nunnery children" which she wanted to impose on him. In spite of her Royal pension, Lady Jean only succeeded in getting deeper and deeper involved in debt, until it became clear that some decisive step must be taken to repair her fortunes.

So one January day in 1753 she presented herself, with her two children, at the castle, only to be rudely repulsed by her brother, who refused even to see her. To a pathetic letter she sent to him he returned no reply.

Trouble now began to fall thickly on Lady Jean. Her delicate child, Sholto, died. This last blow seems to have completely crushed her. A few months later she gave up her gallant and hopeless struggle, but only with her life. And a few moments before drawing her last breath, she said to those around her, "As one who is now to appear in the presence of Almighty God, to whom I must answer, I declare that the two children were born of my body." Thus passed "beyond these voices" a woman, who, whatever her faults, carried a brave heart through sorrows and trials which might well have crushed the proudest spirit.

Lady Jean's death probably did more to advance her son's cause than all her scheming and courage during life. Influential friends flocked to the motherless boy, whose misfortunes made such an appeal to sympathy and protection. His father succeeded to the family Baronetcy and became a man of some substance. His uncle, the Duke, took to wife, at sixty-two, his cousin, "Peggy Douglas of Maine," a lady of strong character who had long vowed that "she would be Duchess of Douglas or never marry"; and in Duchess "Peggy" Archibald found his most stalwart champion, who gave her husband no peace until the Duke, after long vacillation, was won over to her side. To such good purpose did the Duchess use her influence that when her husband, the Duke, died in 1761, Colonel (now Sir John) Stewart was able to write to his elder son (by his first wife): "Dear Jack,—I have not had time till now to acquaint you of the Duke of Douglas's death, and that he has left your brother Archie his whole estate." Thus did Lady Jean triumph eight years after her scheming brain was still in death.

The rest of this singular story must be told in a few words, although its history covers many years, and would require a volume to do adequate justice to it. Within a few months of the Duke's death the curtain was rung up on the great Douglas case, which for seven long years was to be the chief topic of discussion and dispute throughout Great Britain. Archibald's title to the Douglas lands was contested by the Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Selkirk. Clever brains were set to work to solve the tangle in which the birth of the mysterious twins was involved. Emissaries were sent to France to collect evidence on one side and the other; and it was not until 1768 that the Scottish Court of Session gave the verdict, by the Lord President's casting vote, against Lady Jean's son.

But Archibald Douglas was not long to remain out of the estates. On appeal to the House of Lords, the decree of the Scottish court was reversed, and the victory of Lady Jean's son was final and complete.

Colin Lee McKenzie, a young Scotch college student, whose progress is remarkable, has been honored by King George, who personally handed him the gold medal for general work at King Edward VII. grammar school. McKenzie has this year passed the Cambridge local examinations with honors in five subjects, and has also won a scholarship at University College, London.

THE TRUTH ABOUT HER APPEARANCE
When a woman realizes to the fullest extent, her natural advantages, she has attained real and lasting beauty.

LUSTRITE
The difference between well-groomed and un-groomed hair is just that of good breeding and dowdiness. With the Lustrite preparations and tools, manicuring becomes a simple and pleasant task, and gives the added touch of distinction and finish to your toilet that this alone can achieve. Lustrite preparations are used by 90% of the leading manicurists of America, and very extensively in Europe. They contain no pomice or grit, and are absolutely harmless. Their effects are brilliant and lasting.

PALMER'S Hair Tonic
cleanses and refreshes the scalp, and gives the soft, lustrous quality that belongs to perfectly healthy hair. Those who are troubled with dandruff, falling-out of the hair, or a dry burning sensation in the scalp, will find in Palmer's Hair Tonic (50c. and \$1.00 bottles) the means of promoting a vigorous healthy condition of the hair.

DAGGETT's Skin Food
is a skin food, made from the purest and finest ingredients. A Massage and "clean up" with it, works wonders in restoring the natural oils of the skin, building up and rounding out the contour of the face, arms and bust, and restoring the flesh tenses to their normal healthy condition.

All of the above can be obtained at most up-to-date dealers in Toilet Requisites, or for six cents (6c.) in stamps (to defray packing and post) J. PALMER & SON, Limited

age) we will send you a sample package of D & R Perfect Cold Cream and Lustrite Nail Preparations together with booklets of much interest to you. 3 and 5 De Bevoise St., MONTREAL.

Everything in Music

Pianos, Sheet Music, Music Books, Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Strings, Etc.

The most complete music house in Canada.

The BELL PIANO WAREROOMS

146 YONGE STREET

Consumption May Yet be Wiped Out

A DECREASE OF NEARLY 40 PER CENT. IN DEATH-RATE

The following is a letter of appeal sent out to his fellow-citizens in all parts of Canada, by Mr. W. J. Gage, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Sanitarium Association. The letter tells its own story, and is surely timely at this Holiday season:—

Toronto, December 21st, 1911.

Dear Friend,—

Each Holiday seems to call for an increasingly urgent appeal to the people of Canada to help those who are sick in our Consumptive Homes in Muskoka.

The trustees during the year have been piling up a large debt in caring for the 300 consumptives in our Homes in Muskoka and near Toronto. They have been looking forward to this Holiday time in the hope that generous people would gladly help to share the burden.

Since our work was started in 1896, wonderfully encouraging results have been shown in a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. in the death-rate from consumption.

Not only must the trustees provide a very large sum for maintenance of the sick ones, but provision for still further accommodation must be made.

A bright young girl came to our Muskoka Home, and when advised by the Physician-in-Chief that there was no room, with tears streaming down her cheeks, she said, in the presence of one of the trustees, "Where am I to go, what am I to do, doctor? My own friends do not want me—my sisters will not kiss me."

Will you help to answer this poor girl's question?

This of all seasons is the time to remember the poor and suffering. It was the Christ way. May it become ours. May we have your help this Holiday season?

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) W. J. GAGE.

The Eggs and the Cobra.

HOSE ought surely to have been extraordinary chickens that were hatched out by a certain hen in India, if we are to believe a tale that comes from that land.

It appears that an English official there had a hen-house, and a hen that was setting. Unluckily for her hatching operations a cobra got through a chink in the hen house. The cobra made a fine meal of well-warmed eggs, but when it assayed to retire by the same hole through which it had entered it found those eggs in the way. It was much too large to get out, so it stuck in the hole, half in the hen house and half outside.

There it was discovered in the morning in a surfeited condition. It paid for its greediness with its life, and then it paid back the eggs it had stolen, for when the body of the

snake was opened the eggs were all found unbroken and warm.

They were replaced under the hen, and in due time were hatched, none the worse for their peculiar incubation.

The strange fact that the cobra could swallow whole an egg much bigger than its own head is accounted for by the peculiar construction of that head. The head and jaws of the cobra are loose, and can be enormously stretched and distorted.

Many a man spends all his life looking for opportunities that exist only in his imagination.

Tell a girl she has a musical laugh and she will think you the funniest fellow in the world.

It's going to extremes to pull the wool over a man's eyes, and then pull his leg, too.

Some men are so fair and square that they wouldn't even put a carpet when it was down.

Most of us have promises to mend.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS
McMILLAN—In Orangeville, on Thursday, December 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McMillan, a son.

DEATHS
MASON—On Christmas Day at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Keeler, 39 Albany Avenue, Josephine Hughes Mason, second daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mason.

Funeral, Thursday morning at 9.30, to St. Peter's Church Interment in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Daniel Stone
THE LEADING UNDERTAKER
82 West Bloor St. TELEPHONE NORTH 23

How it Feels to be Crowned

GEORGE V. and Queen Mary have yet to confide in us their sensations when the "crowning act" of their lives was performed in Westminster Abbey, believing no doubt that the modern moving picture shows should suffice. But others in the past have told us many things about the one day of days in the lives of kings, and the Strand Magazine has made an interesting collection of the same. About thirty years ago there was discovered a letter from Anne Boleyn, the second wife of Henry VIII. and the mother of Queen Elizabeth. It is addressed to her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn, whose impressions on reading we can not tell, but it would not be strange if he felt more or less "set up."

Wrote Anne Boleyn:

"I said to myself on that Whitsunday, when his Grace did do unto me so mightie honour, that I was all in a dreame and that it could not last, but that I should awake out of my sleep unto my own pettinesse. And from the moment when the Mayor and Aldermen did greet me and her Grace of Norfolk did beare my traine from Westminster Hall to the Abbey did I say to myself a thousand times it is no true. The King's Grace could not bend to so unworthie as I. And Godde knows and his grace of Canterbury can tell, and Friar Robert, whether or no I shed tears not of joy but astonishment, when the golden bonde of St. Edward was put upon my forehead."

Both William III. and his Queen wrote interesting accounts of their coronation, that of the former being contained in a letter to one Count Hoven, or Koven, at The Hague, where the original still lies. Said King William:

"It was a great moment when I actually felt the crown descending upon me, and touching my temples as I could not restrain a thrill, but not of joy, my dear Koven, but of awe, at the responsibilities Almighty God has been pleased to put on me. Bentinck and Schomberg caught my glance, and when they imitated the rest and flung their caps upward knew how it fared with me."

"Nor did I at that supreme moment forget my own first country, my beloved Holland. The crowning business is sufficiently fatiguing, but I thank God, although last week far from well, the day found me in the best of health. Likewise was the Queen well and went through the whole ceremony happily, barring a foolish error by a page who handed her Majesty a wrong prayerbook."

Considering the fact that the flight and deposition of her father alone raised her to the throne, Queen Mary was charged with undue levity on the day of her coronation. But she soon contradicted this, writing:

"Many would not believe it, so that I was fain to force myself to more mirth than became me at that time, and was by many interpreted as ill nature, pride, and the great delight I had to be a Queen. But alas, they did little know me who thought me guilty of that. I had been only for a regency, and wisht for nothing else; I had ever dreaded being Queen, liking my condition much better. My heart is not made for a kingdom and my inclinations lead me to a retired, quiet life, so that I have need of all the resignation and self-denial in the world to bear with such a condition as I am now in."

Queen Anne was rather skimpy on the subject, and only in a letter to an intimate abroad did she confide any of her feelings. To him she said briefly:

"I need hardly tell you I suffered agonies yesterday, altho Lord Jersey very considerably arranged that I should be spared being on my feet as much as possible, for which I owe him much thanks. But in getting into the chair I gave my right foot such a wrench that I was fain to cry out, but the hearing the cries of the multitude sustained me then and afterward in the Abbey, altho when I rose, with the help of the Archbishop, I was forced to keep my eyes on a very gaudy escutcheon on a pillar, little minding his words until he nudged me to turn to the East."

"Moreover, what is not usual with me, my finger was so swollen that when the ring was put on it was too small and caused me much pain in the endeavor to make it pass. They should have provided two, and so, I told Somerset to tell the Duke. You can well believe that I had more need for rest than food and further ceremony, but these duties were not to be withstood and I endured them to the end without complaint, as you have heard."

It is doubtful if ever king or queen dispatched fuller account of the bannor happening than did Queen Victoria to her uncle King Leopold. Not a detail did she overlook, but informs

us of her experiences in full, relating: "I reached the Abbey amid deafening cheers at a little after 11.30. I first went into a robing-room quite close to the entrance, where I found my eight train-bearers, all dressed alike and beautifully in white satin and silver tissue with wreaths of silver corn-ears in front and a small one of pink roses around the plait behind and pink roses in the trimming of the dresses."

"After putting on my mantle and the young ladies having properly got hold of it, and Lord Conyngham holding the end of it, I left the robing room and the procession began. The sight was splendid; the bank of Peeresses quite beautiful all in their robes and the Peers on the other side. My young train-bearers were always near me and helped me whenever I wanted anything. The Bishop of Durham stood on the side near me, but he was, as Lord Melbourne told me, remarkably maladroit and never could tell me what was to take place."

"At the beginning of the anthem I retired to St. Edward's Chapel, a dark small place immediately behind the altar, with my ladies and train-bearers, took off my crimson robe and

kirtle and put on the supertunica of cloth of gold, also in the shape of a kirtle, which was put over a singular sort of little gown of linen trimmed with lace. I also took off my circlet of diamonds, and then proceeded bareheaded into the Abbey."

"I was then seated upon St. Ed-

ward's chair, where the Dalmatic robe was clasped around me by the Lord Great Chamberlain. Then followed all the various things and last (of those things) the Crown being placed on my head—which was, I must own, a most beautiful and impressive moment; all the Peers and Peeresses put

on their coronets at the same instant. The shouts which were very great, the drums, the trumpets, the firing of the guns, all at the same instant, rendered the spectacle most imposing."

"The enthronization and the homage of first all the Bishops and then my uncles and lastly all the Peers, in their respective order, was very fine. The Duke of Norfolk (holding for me the scepter with a cross) with Lord Melbourne stood close to me on my right and the Duke of Richmond with the other scepter on my left, etc., all my train-bearers, etc., standing behind the throne. Poor old Lord Rolle, who is eighty-two and dreadfully infirm, in attempting to ascend the steps fell and rolled quite down, but was not the least hurt; when he attempted to reascend them I got up and advanced to the end of the steps in order to prevent another fall."

"After the homage was concluded I left the throne, took off my crown and received the Sacrament; I then put on my crown again and reascended the throne, leaning on Lord Melbourne's arm. At the commencement of the anthem I descended from the throne and went into St. Edward's Chapel with my ladies, train-bearers and Lord Willoughby, where I took

off the Dalmatic robe, supertunica etc., and put on the purple velvet kirtle and mantle and proceeded again to the throne, which I ascended, leaning on Lord Melbourne's hand."

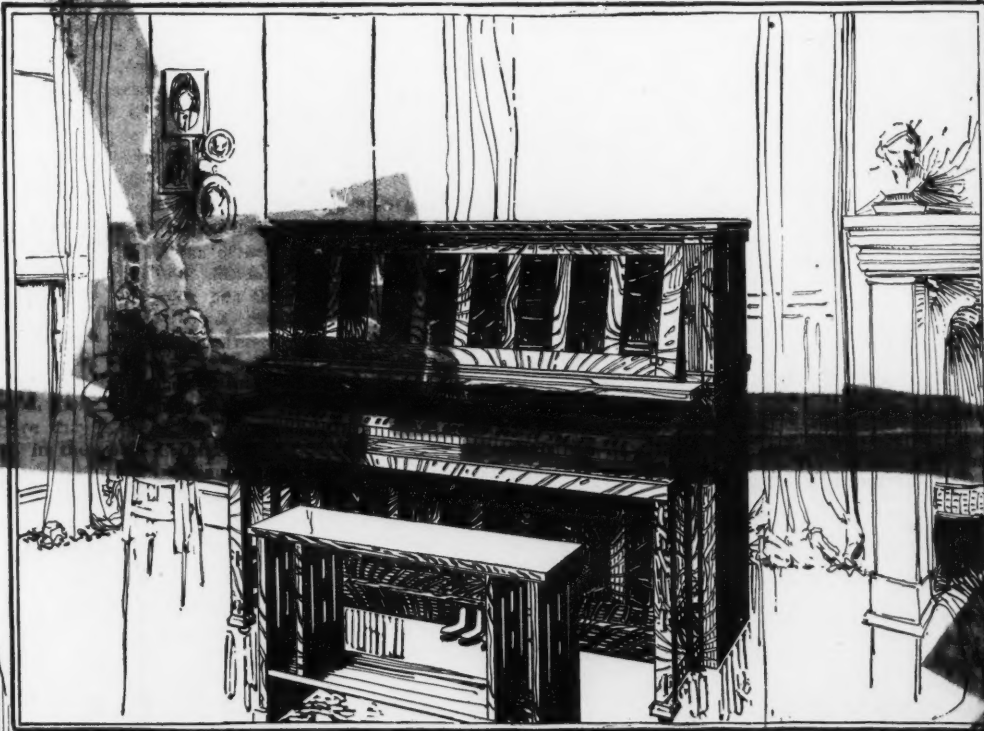
Ladies as Travellers.

THE majority of ladies do not travel well. There is more train sickness and nausea among the fair sex than with men.

The finest lady travellers are those connected with the stage. Every Sunday those engaged on tour make long journeys not only by train, but frequently by steamer. Those playing in theatres usually travel in companies by special train, but the ladies who perform singly in the music halls or in picture palaces, have to travel by the ordinary trains, unless, as frequently happens, special trains are made up for all the flotsam and jetsam of stage-life travelling between important centres.

It is no uncommon occurrence for a theatrical company to play in the North of Ireland one week and on the South Coast of England, the next, and a journey from the Isle of Man to Yarmouth presents no terrors to the ladies of the stage.

The praise
accorded the
Gourlay Piano
by keen musical critics
is dependable,
unstinted and
unpurchased



Gourlay Winter & Tremblay
Toronto Canada



SIMILIS SIMILI CURANTUR.
Girl (preparing little flat supper)—"You don't mind if I use my hands on these cakes, because—"
Student Boy: "Oh, go ahead, don't mind me. I'm just off a cattleboat where we ate like pigs!"
—Judge.

DELICATE LACES Always Carefully Cleaned

Fine laces mean money, and the cleaning of them can only be done with safety by those who are experts. Your safety is in sending your best laces here, where you can be sure of skilled work.

R. PARKER & CO.

Canada's Cleaners and Dyers,
201 and 791 Yonge St.
99 King St. West
471 and 1324 Queen St. West
277 Queen St. East
TORONTO - - - - - ONT.



THE
1847
GIRL

BEAUTY and DURABILITY

IN SPOONS, FORKS,
KNIVES, ETC.

are assured if you purchase goods bearing this trade mark:

1847 ROGERS BROS. X S TRIPLE

There are other "Rogers" and various makes of silverware, which are claimed to be "just as good," but like all imitations, they lack the beauty and wearing qualities identified with the original and genuine "1847 ROGERS BROS."

Send for our new Catalogue illustrating all the newest patterns.

For sale by LEADING Dealers everywhere; the others do not handle them. Do not accept substitutes. Write us and we will tell you where they can be procured.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
Hamilton, Canada.

SEND IT TO

Fountain "My Valet" Toronto

Silks, Satins,
Velvets, Feathers,
Cloves, Ladies and
Men's Suits,
Curtains, Blankets, Rugs cleaned
thoroughly without impairing
fabric or finish.
Send your nice things to
Fountain.
We pay express one way on
goods from out of town.
Write for free copy of our book, which
tells all about our work and our prices.
Fountain "My Valet"
30 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

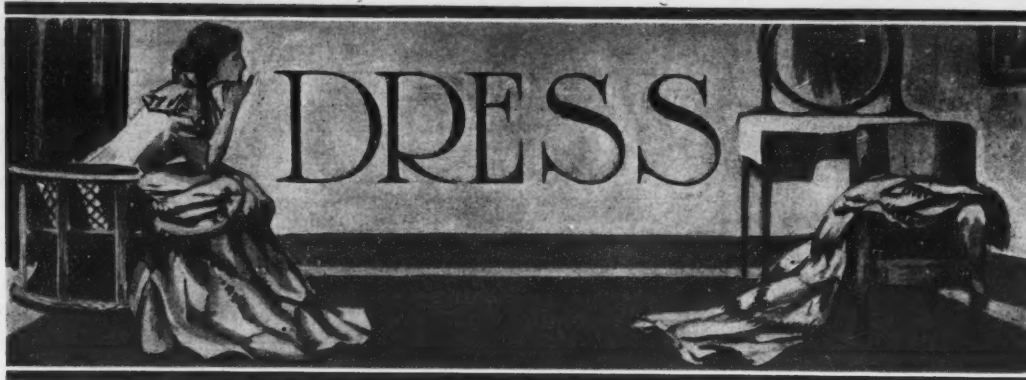
Ceylon Precious Stones and Pearls

for Presentation or Use
Sample pkt. of 100 carats rubies,
blue sapphires and fancy stones,
Rs. 78/8, 100 whole pearls (12
carats) Rs. 97/8, 500 carats moon-
stones (Ceylon opal) Rs. 82/8.
Single sample free on receipt of
Rs. 3. Price list free.

J. WICKRAMANAYAKA & CO.
KALUTARA, CEYLON
(Established 1878)
Rs. 15/- to £2 Sterling-£5

Sage & Company CATERERS

Office: THE METROPOLITAN,
248-249 College St.



SURPRISE effects are still wonderfully popular, and also the one-sided treatments. Here, too, is a propitious opportunity for combining metal and thread lace, fashioning one side of the one, and the other of the second lace. This is demonstrated in a blouse just completed for a pretty debutante's outfit, in which midnight blue velvet is the chief material. There is a body, smooth fitting, of turquoise chiffon with dark blue chiffon over the upper part forming a yoke. Then over this there is draped from the shoulders around one side a dull silver lace, and on the other a beautiful Venice, while, peeping out between, below the yoke, is a little vestee of the turquoise chiffon. The skirt with which this is to be worn is entirely of the velvet, and is perfectly plain. The bodice has a narrow peplum, all of the metal lace, and the sleeves, one each of the different laces, are of the "angel" type, though much modified, and reach only to the elbow. A few inches of peplum, or the skirt continued for two or three inches above the waist line, is sufficient to add perceptibly to the formality of a blouse. In reality it becomes a bodice, an integral of the costume, instead of a separate waist. The same result, however, may be obtained through the medium of a girdle that is of the skirt fabric. In some fancy shape, and trimmed to show its connection with the skirt, it immediately strikes the note of continuity between blouse and skirt, and transforms the whole into a "costume" instead of a blouse and skirt suit. In most instances skirts designed to wear with separate blouses have the waist line raised a trifle unless the blouse is to be worn outside of it, and sometimes a princess effect is preferred to the girdle, when a section made of the skirt goods is shaped to the lower part of the blouse. It may be on the lines of the blouse with the merest suggestion of pouching, or it may be on the lines of the skirt, shaping up from the hips in unbroken contour. Lace waists and lingerie which may be appropriately worn on occasion are of the best. Anything less is out of the running.

WHEN it comes to actual dress trimmings, there is no generality in furs. Every kind that lends itself at all to trimming is used. And the woman who had a scrap of peltry put away at the first of the season is wearing it now, or looks are deceiving. One of the obvious economies is the enlargement of small, old fur sets by the addition at ends and sides of a contrasting fur. Or, the style is so very like such an economy that one is doing an injustice to new sets. An ermine muff and scarf with wide skunk borders is an illustration. The little ermine muff in the centre of its dark frame and the small stole set in its deep brown border certainly looked as though a new lease of fashion had been given it by such additions. Many of the muffs and scarfs have borders of a different fur and almost any combination seems to be in order. One of the novelties in coats, scarfs and muffs is the combining of ermine with skunk in narrow alternating stripes. In many of the hand-somest coats the skins are put together to form stripes or borders. A beautiful chinchilla coat showed this idea at its best. The upper part had the skins arranged to form a short jacket effect and below this part there was a deep band of round and round stripes. The cuffs were like the band and also the collar. The neckpieces with deep oval backs and long shawl fronts were the newest. Some of the new neckpieces are made in fichu shape, and one very smart one of baby caracul had a flat ermine rever on one side.

OF all the general styles, the redingote, possibly, is responsible for as much smartness as any other one garment. As handsome a costume of this style as is likely to appear had a white broadcloth redingote and night blue satin skirt, the skirt slashed up the front to show the feet. The redingote buttoned straight up the front with white buttons trimmed with black and it had a girdle of the deep blue supple satin looped over one side the front and falling in tabs well below the hips. With the redingote there was worn a ruche of dark blue malines centred with sable. One of the quaint features of this coat was the long coat sleeve with flat shoulder



THE "CARDINAL" CAP.

The election of the three American Cardinals is responsible for this latest fashion, which can be worn during the entire performance at theatre or opera without in any way obstructing the view of the one seated behind. It is made of gold wire and pearl beads. Underwood & Underwood, New York.

which was fulled ever so slightly into a straight cuff with much the appearance of man's shirt sleeve. The sleeveless tunic of ecclesiastical shape is another of the smart details. A gown of this kind had the tunic in black velvet embroidered in Bulgarian colors—purple, green and blue. This was worn over a skirt of green panne and an underbody of green chiffon, the skirt long all around.

A **REAL** novelty of the season is the fur-trimmed blouse. Most of them show a draped design with a narrow fur sewed to all the edges. Fringe, too, is used freely, and not infrequently, both fur and fringe figure together. One of the most charming matinee costumes of the season shows a delightful harmony between dull-surfaced white cloth, black fox, grey mouseline, and steel fringe, while another, just as insinuating and more gay, has three shades of brown in its construction, with two vivid reds that tone it perfectly. The gown material is again a dull-surfaced cloth in a soft wood brown with



THE PORCUPINE BAND.

This charming creation bears a faint resemblance to the "fretful quills of the porcupine," hence the name. The great demand this season for feather bands has been responsible for many strangely beautiful effects, and this is probably the best of them all. Underwood & Underwood, New York.

brown fox to enrich it, and two red chiffons, one above the other, sheathe a third chiffon in brown for the bodice, while chenille fringe falls below the narrow fur that borders the tunic and edges the kimono sleeves.

A **STUNNING** tunic gown of redingote suggestion had the very long white satin tunic almost to the bottom of the skirt at sides and back, but wide open at the front. The skirt was of green chiffon and the crossover waist was also of the chiffon. The tunic, wide open at the front of the waist as well as in the skirt, had big revers stenciled like the band around the bottom of the tunic in bold coloring. The one-piece gown has been one of the smartest models ever since the best of the fall styles were opened. One of the most effective seen as yet was of delft blue velvet with a deep band on the skirt which extended half way from knees to hips. This band was made up of unspotted ermine finished at the top with an outline of tails against the upper band of Italian lace. Three great white fur buttons finished the side closing of the draped waist and of the skirt, in a Russian effect.

A **MODEL** in green and black chameleon taffeta is made with a double vest effect, the edges of which are scalloped, then machine-stitched and buttoned over a single line of black silk braid. Enclosing this vest is a deep, rounded yoke, reinforced by a stitched section two inches wide that joins it to the body of the blouse, following the yoke outlines. There is a shoulder cap that is cut in one piece with the blouse, but it falls only about three inches over the shoulder, where its edges are turned and machine-stitched to match the rest of the blouse, bishop sleeves completing the length. These sleeves are gathered to a muslin foundation and gathered again at the wrist into a regular shirt cuff. A little net stock attached to a very narrow yoke is worn with it. Even among tailored blouses there is a commendable variety shown in the cut, materials, and trimmings, though always, of course, keeping to the required degree of simplicity. Crepe de chine is an ideal blouse material, and so, also, are the changeable taffetas that come in such beautiful colorings, each of them much better suited to the tailored effects than the satins, although one sees a good many of the latter. For morning wear, too, there are the silk-and-wool fabrics that have a satin-like surface.

TINY glove purses with just room for 25-cent pieces come put up in a holiday box with this jingle:

"When my lady has no carriage,
She must in the street car ride,
Then she finds this coin purse handy,
Safely tucked her glove inside.
Not for shopping will she use it,
But for calls or matinee;
By the coin she gently pulls it
When she would her nickel pay."

A thong with coin attached hangs from each of the purses, which cost 35 cents.

Rexall
"93" HAIR TONIC
Two Sizes, 50c. and \$1.00
Preserves and Promotes Hair Growth
Your Money Back if it Doesn't
Sold and guaranteed by only one Druggist in a place. Look for The Rexall Stores
They are the Druggists in nearly 4000 towns and cities in the United States and Canada
ENTRUSTED DRUG CO. BOSTON, MASS. CHICAGO, ILL. TORONTO, CANADA

Every Woman Knows



that her appearance, her health, and her comfort depend upon the corset she wears. Never were designed more grace-giving effects than are found in Le Parisien P.C. Corsets. They possess a marvelous elasticity which makes them hold their shape perfectly as long as they are worn. The highest skill of the modiste cannot produce a gown of perfect fit over a corset which is not suited to your figure. The designs of "LE PARISIEN" P.C. CORSETS are based on real models, which, combined with a careful study of the needs of different types, enable us to offer a corset insuring just the right model for each individual figure.

Perfect in workmanship and design, they are pre-eminently the corset for the well dressed woman. There are a number of points which make for comfort and beauty in Le Parisien P.C. Corsets appealing to women who care. Ask your Corsetmaker to show you our best models. She will fit it for you if you wish.

Parisian Corset Manufacturing Company, Limited

Offices: 110-112 114 Colomb Street, Quebec
Factory: 8-10-12 Turgeon Street, Quebec

Ontario Branch: 126 Wellington Street West, TORONTO

Kaloderma
KALODERMA SOAP.
KALODERMA JELLY.
KALODERMA FACE POWDER.
Unrivalled for the Complexion.
Softening & Beautifying the Skin.
F. WOLFF & SOHN
KARLSRUHE,
LONDON,
PARIS.

Wholesale
Distributors
for Canada.

J. Palmer & Son,
Limited,
Montreal.

KALODERMA SHAVING STICK unexcelled for free lathering, emollience, and fragrance.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL THE LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS

THE TRADERS BANK of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 63.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of 8% per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 2nd day of January next to Shareholders of record of 15th December, 1911.

By order of the Board.

STUART STRATHY,

General Manager.

Toronto, November 3rd, 1911.

ART LINENS

We are showing a carefully selected stock of plain, figured and printed linens for sash and long curtains and upholstery purposes which harmonize perfectly with present styles of decoration.

Also bloom linens and linen floss for applique embroidery.

Elliott & Son
Limited

79 King St. W., TORONTO



Twix

Summer and Winter

Between the outdoor days and evenings and the real beginning of the indoor social season, fall days and nights have a place particularly their own. New suits and new millinery make imperative, special attention to one's hair, its health, dressing, and general appearance.

THE PEMBER STORE

comes at once into mind as the authority upon Hair Styles, Hair-dressing, Hair Needs and Hair and Scalp Treatment. Whether it be Switch, Transformation, Puffs, Braids, Waves or Novelty Wear or successful treatment for scalp ailments, Pember's always suggest the best and the surest. Strict privacy a feature of all Hair-dressing, demonstration or treatment.

THE PEMBER STORE

Canada's Leading Hair Centre
Next Yonge St. Arcade



HAIR GOODS

of advanced fashions, unsurpassed quality of workmanship, and material, are products of

DORENWEND'S

IF YOU PREFER QUALITY GOODS, on which you can rely, inspect our at k before you purchase. They are the first and only choice of THE PARTICULAR WOMAN

LADIES' PERFECT

TRANSFORMATIONS, POMPADOURS, SWITCHES, COILS, ETC.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN FASHIONS

The newest IMPORTED NOVELTIES in Evening Hair Bands and Ornaments for the coming season. Hair-dressing, Manicuring, Massage, etc., by appointment at Main 1561.

DR. L. PARKIN

Scalp Troubles cured and Facial Blemishes removed. Free consultation, 9 to 5.

The Dorenwend Coy. of Toronto, Ltd.
(The House of Quality Hair Goods)

103-105 Yonge Street

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Removed by the New Principle

De Miracle

a revelation to modern science. It is the only scientific and practical way to destroy hair. Don't waste time experimenting with electrolysis, X-ray and depilatories. These are offered you on the BARE WORD of the operators and manufacturers. De Miracle is not. It is the only method which is endorsed by physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and prominent magazines. Booklet free, in plain sealed envelope. De Miracle mailed, sealed in plain wrapper, for \$1.00 by De Miracle Chemical Co., 1013 Park Ave., New York. Your money back without question (no red tape) if it fails to do all that is claimed for it. For sale by

The Robt. Simpson Co., Limited

TORONTO.

SOCIETY



M. R. and Mrs. J. Henry Peters announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Peters, and Dr. Gordon Hyland, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hyland. Their marriage will be celebrated the first of the New Year.

Mr. and Mrs. Hees, of "The Beavers," 180 St. George street, are spending ten days at the Ritz Carlton in New York. They are now quite settled in their new home, which Mrs. Hees' taste and judgment have made a perfect and attractive home.

Monsieur and Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere of La Futale, who have been on the Continent all summer with their children, are expected home early next month.

Captain and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt are still at their summer place, Cliffside, but are coming into town very shortly. Friends who recall the serious time Captain Pellatt was having in London, Eng., this time last year, are glad to know of his very good health now.

Mrs. A. A. Mackid announces the engagement of her younger daughter, Miss Mary Mackid, and Mr. Gerald Breck Jackson, of Paterson, N.J. Their marriage will take place on October 2 at the home of the bride-elect's sister, Mrs. T. Hamilton Kane, 111 Farnham avenue.

The sad and unexpected death of Mr. Charles Hay of typhoid in Montreal recently, recalled the not far distant wedding day on which he married Miss Sloane of Isabella street, a particularly auspicious and happy wedding. Very sincere sympathy is with the young wife in her bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford, formerly of "Sherwood," Church street, are in their new home, Rowanwood avenue and Thornwood road, Rosedale.

The Oakville contingent is gradually gathering under winter roof-trees. The summer, out in the rapidly increasing "suburb," has been most delightful, although desperately dry and hot at times. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cox are so much in love with their Oakville place that they simply hate to be away from it. Mr. Cameron Wilson had his tidy bungalow going early in the season, and only came back to his duties at St. Andrew's College last week.

Mrs. Lizars Smith will return next month from a fine trip abroad. Mrs. Jack Massey and her three daughters, of May street, have returned from a delightful summer in the Old Country. They saw all the early season's grand doings to perfection.

The Ontario Jockey Club's fall meeting opens to-day, and some excellent racing is expected.

Probably the largest yacht which has cast anchor in Toronto Bay, the Duke of Sutherland's "Titania," has been the cynosure of all eyes, for the past ten days. She is a big one, and her crew brought her over in fine style for the use of His Grace while he remains in America. The Duke is now touring in the far West of Canada, and will return by steamer to England next month, when the "Titania" will go along too.

Mr. McLeod of Durness and Dr. Slatter returned from a Western trip on Tuesday, on which evening Mrs. McLeod gave a charming dinner for the Campbell-McLeod wedding group of next Wednesday. Dr. Bredney O'Reilly is to be Dr. Colin Campbell's best man, and Rev. Principal Gandier of Knox College is to officiate at the wedding.

The marriage of Dr. Newbold Jones and Miss Milcent Clarkson Jones takes place to-day.

Dr. Lee Strathy and Miss Elvira Strathy sailed for England last week. Before their departure, they were guests of honor at a pleasant tea given by Mrs. and Miss Louis Strathy at their home in Walmer road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Calderwood are now quite settled in their new home, "Brae Breest," in Barrie, and have already had a number of their intimates from Toronto to visit them, and share the comfort and beauty of "Brae Breest." This ideal home was formerly Inchinquin, very well known as a centre of hospitality, which good name it will probably more than keep up under its present master and mistress.

Mr. Herbert Loudon's Toronto friends are very glad the Standard Bank has ordered him back to town, and are also congratulating him upon the visit of the stork to Mrs. Loudon, in Chatham, with the gift of a little daughter, some two weeks ago.

Dr. Bruce Riordan spent the week-end at Brae Breest, Barrie. Miss Maud Barwick, Mrs. Reginald Capriole, Mrs. Walker and Miss Maude Kirkpatrick have been the guests of Mrs. Calderwood.

Mrs. Harley Smith is bringing out two attractive daughters this season. Mrs. Wishart will also present Miss Elsie to her friends next month. Mrs. Archie Langmuir is bringing out her daughter, Dorothy, and Mrs. Gzowski of Clovelly her last daughter, Miss Wanda Gzowski. The Gzowskis have returned from Lake Joseph, where Mrs. Sandham has been with her brother, and returned home last week.

Mr. James Corbett, a popular Bank of Commerce official, has been appointed inspector, with location at Winnipeg. Mrs. Corbett (Norah Sankey) and her baby went up to join Mr. Corbett in Winnipeg a few days since. Mrs. Sankey and her two youngest children are back at the Island from a trip down the Saguenay.

Mrs. George Chadwick gave a jolly little tea on Monday for her cousin and guest, Miss Edith Macpherson, who received with the hostess, and was greeted by many good friends old and new. Mrs. Chadwick of Lanmar, Mrs. Fritz Fox, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Arthur Massey and a few other married guests, with a very bright bevy of

girls, enjoyed an hour in the picturesque Chadwick home, which is one of the oldest and best known at Centre Island. The tea-table was centered with a circular mound of smilax wreathed with golden 'mums, and the guests were waited on by half a dozen charming maidens, one or two of whom will be debutantes this season. It was a lovely day, with a glorious sunset, which the homing guests saw from the R.C.Y.C. grounds to perfect advantage. These grounds are looking stunning just now, the turf beautifully green, and salvias and geraniums vivid scarlet. It seems a pity the season is over.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman and Miss Heintzman of Tannenheim, Bloor street east, have returned from a trip on the Continent. They spent a long time in Holland, with which country they were especially delighted. Last Saturday Mrs. Heintzman, who is always planning some kindness for her friends, gave a garden tea to the Ladies' Aid of the Bond street Lutheran church, in her pretty terraced grounds at Tannenheim. D'Alesandro's Orchestra played on an upper balcony, and the bright day and attractive arrangements gave great pleasure to the guests. Scores of people paused on the Rosedale bridge, on their fall holiday walk, to listen to the music.

Miss Austin of Spadina, who is not yet her usual bright self after her serious illness, is going to England with her younger sister, who is to spend some time there at school. They sailed for England this week.

The Marchioness of Donegall and her little son, who spent a few days at the King Edward last week, left for Winnipeg on Friday. During her stay in town of four or five days, Lady Donegall was entertained by many old friends in Toronto, at dinners at the York Club, at Llaw-haden, and at Fallingbrook, and elsewhere. A very smart dinner at which the Marchioness was a guest, was given by Sir Lyman and Lady Melvin-Jones on Tuesday, a *diner d'adieu* to Judge and Mrs. Anglin, who left last week for Ottawa.

Toronto people who enjoyed the bright company of Hon. Ormsby Gore and Mr. George Lloyd on their visit to town a year ago, will be interested in hearing of the engagement of the latter to Miss Blanche Lascelles, which was announced last month. The young Englishman was interested in finding out the sentiment of Canadians on Free Trade, and crossed the continent, spending some days in Toronto en route.

Mrs. Donald Ross of Winnipeg is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, St. George street.

The marriage of Miss Matilda Ann Green, granddaughter of Mr. Thomas Gibbs Ridout, and Mr. Henry Ivan Neilson, of Quebec, was celebrated in St. George's church on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Mr. Walter Green gave his sister away, and Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth was bridesmaid. Mr. Percy Henderson was best man. Rev. R. F. Moore performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held by Mrs. Walter Green at 111 Madison avenue, Miss Ridout assisting. Mr. and Mrs. Neilson will make their home in Quebec.

Miss Grace B. Hogarth, eldest daughter of Mr. George B. Hogarth, and Mr. William Hurst Bothwell, of Moose Jaw, were married by Rev. Murdoch McKinnon, in Knox Presbyterian church, Regina, on the afternoon of September 6. The bride wore white satin, *en train*, with tunic of white chiffon, fringed, pearl bolero on the Empire waist, tulle veil and garland of pale pink sweet peas. The bouquet was a shower of Bride roses, lily of the valley, and pink sweet peas. Miss Bessie Bothwell, of Calgary, sister of the groom, and Mr. Roy Hogarth, brother of the bride, were the attendants, little Miss B. Hogarth acting as pageette, and Mr. O'Neill, of Moose Jaw, and Mr. Jack Martin as ushers. Miss Ada Graham sang during the ceremony, and the church was decorated very prettily. Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell left after the reception and *dejeuner* for a honeymoon in the States, and will reside in Moose Jaw.

Mr. A. H. Crease has returned from a holiday visit to his daughter, Mrs. Montgomery, of Truro, N.S. Mrs. Crease is still in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are building a charming home in Willow street, Truro, into which they hope to move this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holland have returned from the Maritime Provinces, where they spent some weeks.



ONE OF THE SEASON'S BRIDES.

Mrs. W. Douglas Balfour (Miss Ida Monahan) and her bridesmaid, Miss Bessie Monahan.

Wedding "Favors"

The selection of suitable "favors" is usually a perplexing problem—the difficulty can be solved in no better way than by choosing the especially appropriate gift articles mentioned here.

For the Bride—Beautiful Pearl and Peridot Necklet, with 7 pretty peridot drops, \$40.00.

For the Bridesmaids—14k Bar Brooches, peridot centres, with whole pearls on either side, \$6.00 to \$8.00.

For the Ushers and Best Man—Pear-shaped Peridot and Whole Pearl Tie Pins, \$3.25 to \$6.00.

Ryrie Bros., Limited

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths.
JAMES RYRIE, Pres. HARRY RYRIE, Sec. Treas.
TORONTO

The September Bride

September, like June, is the Bride's month, and

Dunlop's
96
Yonge St.
Toronto
Canada

are leaders in Artistic Bridal outfits. Their bouquets have that exclusiveness that easily stamps them as the final word in floral arrangements. If you require anything for the wedding they will be pleased to offer suggestions or carry out your own. Only the freshest flowers used. They deliver anywhere and guarantee safe arrival. Designs, etc., on short notice.

Night and Sunday, 'Phone Junction 858.

Home Decoration WALL PAPER is an Art.

is the foundation. Its proper selection requires the services of an expert to insure satisfaction. Our salesmen are qualified by long experience and thorough knowledge. Artistic results can be obtained regardless of the amount expended.

We would like to submit color schemes, with sketches and estimates for any decorating you contemplate doing.

THE W. J. BOLUS CO., Limited

206 Victoria St., TORONTO

Golf or Tennis Players

Yachting ladies or motorists should especially ward off sunburn. If they apply

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

to face and neck before and after exposure to sun and wind they will have complexions to be envied. 25c. at druggists. An unequalled preparation for the nursery, prevents chafing, etc.

E. G. West & Co., Agents, - Toronto

OSTRICH PLUMES

Dainty Modes In Fall Assortments

Bewitching in coloring and grace are the new fall Ostrich Feather Goods on show in unlimited variety at our Sales Parlors, including Plumes, Aigrette, Parades, Bandeaux and Marabouts.

New York's Newest Millinery Trim

is the fashionable Bandeaux, which we offer in colors, white or black, priced at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00.

French and Willow Plumes

in charming two and three color effects in the newest French Fall shades. Wide variety at \$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.75, \$12.00 and \$15.00—others up to \$75.00.

Paris Model Hats on View

trimmed exclusively with Ostrich Feathers, eloquent of the haut ton in the world's great fashion centre. All London goods sold from "maker to wearer."

Catalogue free to out-of-town enquirers.

LONDON FEATHER CO., Limited,

144 Yonge St., Toronto
LONDON, Eng. PARIS NEW YORK MONTREAL TORONTO

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., - - - - - President.
Alexander Laird, - - - - - General Manager.
John Aird, - - - - - Assistant General Manager.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

REST, \$5,000,000

242 Branches throughout Canada and in the United States, England and Mexico.

This Bank with its large number of branches is particularly well equipped for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Drafts and money orders on all the principal countries of the world issued by every branch of the bank.

Traveller's cheques and letters of credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world.

IT'S A TREAT

to receive your freshly washed clothes from the

YORKVILLE LAUNDRY

white, clean redolent with the freshness that pure soap and careful handling alone can produce. 'Phone Main 1580 and have our driver call for your parcel. When you have tried our y y you will know what good service means.

45 ELM STREET

COURS DWIGHT

A SCHOOL OF TRAVEL

Five months' study and sightseeing in Paris, three months of travel

ADDRESS:—

Miss L. L. Coleman, 155 Metcalfe St., Ottawa.

Mlle. Marie Jeanneret, 3 Boulevard Delessert, Paris, France.



Fall Demonstrations of the New Models

In this display there will be many features of interest to the woman who appreciates the importance of keeping abreast with fashion and modern methods of construction to ensure style without sacrifice of comfort or health.

WOOLNOUGH TAILED-CORSETS

\$3.50, \$6, \$10, \$15

They are superior to ready-made corsets, yet cost no more.

They fit more perfectly, "because designed for the individual woman, not a type or model."

They give longer service and stand the test of going to your laundry—a test that will prove disastrous with the ready-to-wear corset. They can be made up in a day after your order is left. Call and inspect the models and get our Corset Booklet.

Woolnough, Corsetiers
104 King St. West

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

Miss Beatrice Catherine McLean, eldest daughter of Mrs. E. H. McLean, of Brantford, and Mr. Norman B. Nichol, of Winnipeg. Marriage this month.

Miss Alice Montgomery Dunlop, daughter of Mr. John H. Dunlop, and Mr. Frederick Lewis Riggs, son of Dr. Riggs, Jarvis street. Marriage in October.

Miss Sadie Harper Vaughn, daughter of Mr. George Vaughn, and Mr. Roden Kingsmill. Marriage September 27.

Miss Florence Hamilton Somerville, daughter of Mr. George A. Somerville, and Mr. Bertram Young, son of Very Rev. Dean Young, of Madoc. Marriage, September 28.

Miss Kathleen Lillian Speight, only daughter of Mrs. Emerson Root, of Salt Lake City, and Mr. D. Forbes Keith, son of Mr. Alexander Keith of Toronto.

Miss Katherine M. Smellie, daughter of Mr. W. K. T. Smellie of Kingston, and Mr. W. Eberts Brown, barrister-at-law, Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss Marguerita Vittle, only daughter of Mr. Malcolm Vittle of Granby, Que., and Mr. Robert N. Watt of Montreal. Marriage, September 28.

Miss Lillian Alberta Sheard, and Mr. Herbert J. Robinson. Marriage, September 27.

THE engagement of Miss Mary Perry, daughter of Mr. J. B. Perry, 661 Huron street, and Dr. Alan Woodburn Canfield, of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. James Canfield, of Woodstock, is announced.

The dinner at Durness on Tuesday night for the bridal party of next Wednesday was an informal and very pretty event. The beautiful home and dining room were in gala dress for the first entertainment of so intimate and significant an interest. The party numbered fourteen, and the two tables at which they were seated were decorated with pale pink asters and ferns, the splendid silver which was the Bank of Nova Scotia's tribute to the host on retiring from the general management of that institution, being very much admired. The guests were the bridesmaids, Miss Campbell and Miss Jessie McMurrich, the best man, Dr. Bretnay O'Reilly, Dr. George H. McLaren, Dr. H. S. Hutchison and Mr. Norman Wylie, the bride and groom-elect, Miss Vivien McLeod, who is to be maid of honor, Miss McLeod, Mr. Norwood McLeod, and Mr. N. Berkinshaw. Mr. McLeod got home from the West by motor last Monday at a very early hour, indeed.

The marriage of Miss Ida Mary Monahan and Mr. William Douglas Balfour was celebrated in St. Basil's church on Thursday morning, September 14, at ten o'clock, Rev. Father Kelly officiating. Mr. T. Louis Monahan brought in his sister and gave her away, and she made a dainty bride in a robe, en princesse, of white satin, with pearl and crystal trimmings, a veil of tulle arranged in cap fashion with pearls and orange blossoms, and a bouquet of white asters and ferns. Miss Bessie Monahan attended her sister, in pink satin veiled with marquisette and trimmed with lace, black velvet bell hat faced with pink and trimmed with pink roses and plumes and carried pink asters. Mr. R. Hart was best man. The ushers were Mr. Leon McGuire and Mr. William Foley. During the ceremony, Mr. Norman Ruthven, accompanied by Miss Wallace, cousin of the groom, on the violin, sang very well, and the large number of friends assembled to witness the marriage enjoyed the music, which is always a feature of smart weddings in this church. A reception, at which the guests were almost all the young friends of the bride and groom, was given by Mrs. Monahan, at her home in Breadalbane street, after the ceremony, when the hostess received in orchid satin, with a black velvet and steel toque, with black plumes. Mrs. Balfour, mother of the groom, wore black satin and ninon, and black and white hat. Very many and handsome gifts were made to the bride, and were arranged in an upper room for the inspection of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Balfour have gone across the line for their honeymoon, and will be in Montreal for three months, where they have taken a furnished flat. Afterwards they will probably go to Vancouver to reside.

The marriage of Frances Theresa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Le Pan, of Owen Sound, to Mr. Gordon Nelson Griffin, also of Owen Sound, was solemnized on Monday, September 11, in St. George's church, John street, the Rev. James Widdifield officiating.

Mrs. Stoddart, "Lady Van," of the Saturday Sunset, left on Saturday for the West, after a visit to her old home near Hamilton. During her stay-over in Toronto, she was the recipient of various hospitalities, and those who had the pleasure of meeting her conserve a delightful memory. Mrs. Stoddart is of Irish descent, and has all the charm and magnetism which is her birthright.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairbairn of Charles street and their family are home from Europe.

Mrs. J. G. Beard, of Troy, N.Y., is visiting Mrs. S. Beard, 502 Huron street.

The marriage of Miss Frances Maria Harrison, daughter of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, 21 Dunbar road, and Mr. Harry Guy Ord, was celebrated on Wednesday in St. Simon's church, of which the father of the bride has been organist since its erection. The ceremony took place at half-past two o'clock, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fearman, of Hamilton, were in town this week. Mrs. Fearman is bringing out a dainty little daughter, Miss Margaret, this season.

Mrs. Walker Bell, who is now almost herself again after a long and trying illness, is off to England very shortly, taking her mother, Mrs. Macdougall, of Montreal, with her.

Major Archie Macdonell has been for a few days in town, and has gone down East for a little deer-shooting, before returning to Wolsley Barracks, London, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn will be back in Toronto the first of October.

Mrs. W. H. Pearson, Jr., 4 Lampport avenue, is giving a tea next Thursday, to present her daughter, Miss Ida Pearson, who is, I believe, the first debutante to go through this pleasant ordeal this season.

Miss Dorothy Macfarlane is home from a vacation at Delphi Inn, Georgian Bay. Miss Brenda Smellie has returned to New York to continue her vocal studies.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General and Countess Grey are expected for the closing day of the O.J.C. Fall Meeting, when they will be the guests of the president and directors at a luncheon at the Woodbine.

Among the November weddings will be that of Dr. Walter Wright and Miss Charlotte Phillips, which will be quietly celebrated.

The marriage of Miss Eliza Evelyn Guthrie, youngest daughter of Mr. Donald Guthrie, K.C., and Dr. Edwin James Lyon, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. James Walter Lyon, of Guelph, took place at Ardway, Guelph, the residence of the bride's father, last Saturday afternoon, Rev. Dr. D. S. Dix, of Chalmers church, officiating. The bridesmaids were Miss Lyon, sister of the groom, Miss Felicia Howitt, and Miss Evelyn Guthrie, of Evanston, Illinois. Miss Helen Guthrie, daughter of Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., was flower-girl. The best man was Mr. Gordon Heron, assistant manager, Dominion Bank, Winnipeg, and the ushers were Mr. Ranson Howitt, M.P.P., and Dr. Barnes, of Guelph, and Mr. Leonidas Bartlett Boyd, of Gary, Indiana. The bride wore a gown of richest ivory liberty satin, the bodice and skirt trimmed with old rose point and lace diamante. The veil was of tulle with wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a lovely bouquet of lily of the valley and white orchids. The bridesmaids wore palest blue satin veiled in blue ninon with bands of silver caught with clusters of small pink roses and mob caps of lace and tulle, a pale blue bow and small bunches of pink roses. Mrs. J. W. Lyon, mother of the groom, wore a Paris costume of black Flanders applique over black satin and black silk beaver hat faced with blue and trimmed with black willow plumes. Mrs. Jamieson wore a Paris gown of black satin and king's blue, black hat with black aigrettes; Miss Irene Lyon white cloth dress, black hat with white plumes; Mrs. James Scott of Toronto, sister of the bride, wore a gown of blue ninon embossed in a design of velvet, the skirt being of antique Bruges lace, with lace on the bodice, and hat of black velvet with blue plumes, and carried lily of the valley and pink orchids; Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Paris gown of cream chiffon over white satin embroidered with pink roses, black hat; Mrs. J. B. Guthrie, of Evanston, Illinois, wore black lace over apricot satin. Miss Mabel Brownfield, of Kingston, who was visiting Miss Guthrie, wore a beautiful dress of striped grey and white chiffon, trimmed with Irish lace with touches of cerise on the bodice and large black picture hat. The bride was the recipient of a large number of presents, including several cheques.

Dr. Bretnay R. O'Reilly has returned from a month's vacation at Scarborough Beach, Maine. He is to officiate as best man next Wednesday at the McLeod-Campbell wedding.

Miss Erie Buscombe, of Vancouver, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Wright, 333 Roxborough street east, North Rosedale.

Captain and Mrs. W. W. Berry have returned from Go Home, Georgian Bay, where they had a cottage this summer, and are now in their new home, 233 Macpherson avenue.

Mrs. Ludlow Ogden is in town for her brother, Dr. Newbold Jones' marriage this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gilmour are on their way home from Europe.

Mr. Robert Stark has received word that his daughter, Mrs. J. Denton Billard, her husband and son, have arrived in New York, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen. They have been in Europe for nearly three years. Extracts from Mrs. Billard's letters to her father have appeared from time to time in SATURDAY NIGHT. They expect to return to Austria this autumn.

In writing of the Wright-Eardley-Wilmot wedding last week, the names of the bridesmaids were not mentioned, whether through my inadvertence or other cause I have not had time to find out. They were a dainty trio, Miss Phyllis Moffat, cousin of the groom, Miss Mary Glasco, and Miss Marjory Duff.

Mrs. Alan M. Jones has returned to Ottawa after a pleasant vacation in the Highlands of Ontario. Miss Edith Heward is to spend some time with her. Miss Charlotte Chaplin is back from England. Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey is back from the West. Those ladies in Ottawa for the International Golf Tournament are Mrs. and Miss Dick, Mrs. Stikeman, Mrs. Arthur Peplar, Miss Evelyn Cox, Miss May Denison, and Miss Mariorie Fellowes.

Mrs. Mackelcan, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, and Miss Dunlop spent the holidays at the Georgian Bay.



ONE OF THE GOOD ANGELS OF OUR ERA.

Miss Clara Barton, who is dying after ninety years of noble life. During the Civil War, when the modern "trained nurse" was unknown, she did heroic service on battlefields and in hospitals. During the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 she also served the wounded, at constant risk of her own life. She organized the National Red Cross Society in the United States and applied its relief work to great calamities by fire and flood as well as to war.

The Northway Store

Smart Tailored Suits, \$15

Young Women's Fashionable Fall Apparel attractively low in price

Exclusiveness is the keynote of our Misses' styles, and economy is the keynote of our prices. The discriminating young woman will be quick to appreciate the great variety of styles and considerations of price offered in our Misses Department.



Very special values will be featured in a charming display of smart street suits priced at \$15. There is a wide variety of styles from which to make your selection. The model illustrated will be shown in all sizes in black and navy French serge and novelty tweed mixtures.

Stylish Silk Dresses

A most attractive exhibit of novelty dresses, brimful of timely interest and depicting fashion's latest edicts, will be shown in styles suitable for afternoon or evening functions. All the fashionable colors will be shown, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$50.

New Polo Coats

Now is the time to select the new English Polo Coat, the most comfortable of winter coats, defiant alike to cold and piercing winds. We have just received from our workrooms a collection of these stylish garments, made in reversible rough tweed effects. Your inspection will prove interesting. Prices start at \$15.

John Northway & Son, Limited
240 Yonge Street



à la Grâce CORSETS

To feel and look your best in simple frock or stylish gown simply get a C/C à la Grâce model that suits your figure. The best stores sell them.

Above is No. 505, a very fashionable low-bust, long-skirt model, fitting average to full figures with unusual comfort.

Many a man dreams of what he would do if he had a million. As a matter of fact, he would start right in to get another.

It's a good thing to know when we have enough, and even then we are apt to overestimate our capacity.

When a man has more money than he knows what to do with, that isn't the only thing he doesn't know.

The man who is gaining ground should never be dissatisfied with his lot.

A burned child dreads the fire, but the moth and the flame still seem to get together.

The only sure bet is the one you didn't make.

Smooth Work

This big cleaning establishment has been in operation over twenty years. French Dry Cleaning, as we do it, removes all spots and stains from garments and completely renovates them. Your Autumn wraps will need cleaning.

Phone ain 5900. First-class work and prompt delivery.

My Valet Limited
FOUNTAIN THE CLEANER
30 Adelaide W.

Any Woman Can Improve Her Beauty

Do you want to know how? By improving the conditions which control that beauty. The use of the PRINCESS COMPLEXION PURIFIER clears, refines and softens the skin, by removing tan, sunburn, freckles and discolorations; then an occasional Face Treatment.

the kind we give, the genuine, scientific, satisfying kind you can't get elsewhere, brings the skin to its true condition and imparts the charm of a lovely, natural complexion.

We have exquisite toilet necessities of all kinds for home use for ladies who cannot have treatments at our offices. A handsome, descriptive brochure mailed on request.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, WARTS, etc., permanently eradicated by our reliable and anesthetic method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

HISCOIT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892.

STAMPS—108 all diff. Transvaal, Servia, Brazil, Peru, Cape G. H. Mexico, Natal, Java, etc., and Albums, 10c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 25c. 75 diff. U.S., 25c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 50c. 50 diff. U.S., 50c. 1000 Finely Mixed, 1.00. C. Stegman, 8046 Cote St. Louis, Mo.


MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water
"THE UNIVERSAL PERFUME"

No lady's dressing-table, no gentleman's shaving-stand, no club-man's lock-atchel, no bath-room, no person nor household, fully equipped without a bottle of this rivaled, exquisite, untold favor-MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. There is nothing that will so add to the many, varied, the daily care of the person.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE!
SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS
LANMAN & KEMP
135 WATER STREET - NEW YORK

A YOUNG LADY, experienced in bookkeeping, desires position to post accounts for one or two doctors or dentists. Services to begin 1st October. Best of references. Address letters to Box H, Saturday Night.

A bottle of prevention is better than a damaged stomach.



Abbey's Salt
Effervescent
25c and 60c bottle.
Sold everywhere.

That Evening Dress

You wore last Fall and Winter is not, in its present state, fit to wear again at social evenings and entertainments. It is, perhaps, soiled and dirty. It

WILL NEED CLEANING

To make it fit for future wear. If you send it here we will make it almost as good as new. Our Dry Cleaning Process makes it easy without taking apart or ripping in the smallest detail. Our work pleases—always.

R. PARKER & CO.

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto.
201 and 791 Yonge St.
99 King St. W.
471 and 1324 Queen St. W.
277 Queen St. E.



You pay no more

for the world wide prestige, perfect fit and unusual durability of Fownes gloves than for the gloves you buy hurriedly because you think they will "do"—Sometimes they "do" and sometimes they do not, but

FOWNES GLOVES

never disappoint. We put our name in every pair and cannot afford to let a single glove go out that is not exactly right.

With 133 years experience and a reputation in every capital in Europe and America, you are assured of good value when you buy Fownes gloves.

Decide to make your glove purchases carefully this year. It will pay you many times over. Remember Fownes cost no more.

They are sold under their own name, which is stamped on the inside—a name worth looking for.

It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove.



Back of every deposit in this Bank there is an organization of careful and experienced men, who watch the investment of the depositor's money. This care, taken into consideration, with a capital and surplus fund of over six and one-half millions, makes our Savings Department a safe place for your money.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,650,000

FEARMAN'S HAMILTON

Star Brand BACON
Is the Best Bacon



THE most fashionable three-piece costumes have either the forty-five-inch coat or the full-length one. A particularly pleasing model of the latter type is built in curly zibeline, of a fir-green color, trimmed with brown chinchilla cloth. The skirt opens at the side front, where the hem is half an inch wide, and it is cut in tunic effect over an undersection of the brown chinchilla, so arranged that the chinchilla appears to be attached to a foundation, the hem down the side of the tunic being extended around the bottom, where it overlaps the undersection, carrying out this illusion. At either side, the tunic is slashed for a distance of fifteen inches, with hems turned like that down the front. Either side is decorated with a series of brown satin-covered buttons and satin-bound buttonholes. A little cross-over vest is trimmed with tiny buttons, and a guimpe of the brown cloth is topped with a deep, round yoke of ecru pin-dotted net, with high stock. The sleeves are short and large at the elbow, where they are turned simply in an inch-wide hem that is machine-stitched. The coat has exceptionally good lines, simple without being severe, for severity is not tolerated this season. There is a French back, and the underarm seams curve the merest trifle toward the waistline. Sleeves are long and of almost uniform width from shoulder to wrist, where they terminate in deep band cuffs of the chinchilla, with buttons and bound buttonholes, as on the tunic. A great square collar of the sailor persuasion reaches almost to the waistline, back and front, curving to a point in the back, and in front to a sharp point at either side.

HIGH crowned hats are higher than ever as some milliners are bringing them out. There is the usual disagreement among milliners regarding the fashions at this moment, when the styles are betwixt and between summer and fall. Some of the new peaked hats are almost grotesque and remind one of carnival costumes. Among the curiosities are babylike caps made of velvet and jockey caps in crepe de chine. Many of the hats, whatever their shape, are turned up at the back to show the chignon. Some of the new models of bizarre style are blends of velvet, felt and plush. One white hat was felt trimmed with white velvet and white fur. The all white hat is out in all these materials. For trimmings the milliner has outdone herself. There are lace aigrettes, lace plumes, fillet pompons, eyelet embroidery wings, valenciennes lace frills and chous and pompons, and so to the end of the chapter. The extensive vogue of lace has influenced the hats as much as any part of the wardrobe. Little hats have been growing larger and big ones have been modifying ever since the summer races in Paris. A good many hats turn back from the face to leave the forehead unshaded. A very odd hat of soft fine straw was big and dome shaped with poppy petals scattered over it as though a frolicsome breeze had left them in its wake. There are roses wired into stiff stalks to serve the purpose of aigrettes and curiously adapted natural forms of all kinds. Every particularly cool day brings out what are now frankly known as "summer furs" at fashionable watering places. And tiny lines of fur are seen on gowns as well as coats for contrast with the fabrics of which they are made.

SATINS are very prominent among the new silks for the fall, in spite of predictions that they would have small part in styles for the coming season. And the double-faced satins are lovelier and in greater variety than ever, if possible. The most beautiful color blends are to be found among these satins, which serve not only

as foundation, but as linings and trimmings also. And among the satins one finds the reverse side of plain pieces not only in solid color, but also in plaids and stripes. The bengalines of round and of flat cord are both here for the new season under new names but with much of their old-time air. Changeable effects in this class of silks are abundant, and many of these have an uncut velvet appearance. There are many effective two-tone blends in these changeable bengalines—browns with black, reds with green, rose shades with black, green and blue, etc., to the end of the long chapter. Such silks are far from cheap and they are going into rich coats and gowns for the winter. The flat cord bengalines are being used not only for trimming gowns and coats,



HEIGHT AND FEATHERS FASHIONABLE.

In spite of the efforts of Audubon Society on this side of the Atlantic, and kindred organizations on the other, there is a very decided return to plumage decorations in the latest autumn millinery.

Underwood and Underwood, New York.

but in great quantities by the milliner. Long lines of color are found in them, all the dark tones and the most delicate evening tints. Of the taffetas, much is to be seen later, if the quantity in which they have returned means anything. If the dress materials were a bit less soft and clinging in weave and texture some of the much draped skirts that are being made now would acquire something like definite bouffantry, if not the actual thing. As it is, however, the draperies hang limp and flat, though sometimes in a multitude of folds. The new double-faced materials are being employed in some very attractive models with the under side of the fabric peeping out in facings, trimmings, and sometimes in the very draperies or panels themselves. Much is going to be seen of such effects the coming season.

AT the French races this summer—and everyone seems to consider the costumes worn there indicative of fall styles—several points were noted. Narrow fringe is used plentifully; taffetas are surging more and more to the fore; fichus, instead of being out of fashion by this time, as I believed they would be, are worn more than ever; hats in all-white are very prominent and the chic mondaine wore smart small fur wraps over her frocks, a fashion which never has been prominent in this country, where it is an established custom to send one's entire stock of furs to cold storage about the first of May. And I can't imagine why this should be, for nothing is prettier than a touch of soft fur against the delicate background of filmy lace or chiffon, and there isn't anything more becoming. I saw a little narrow silk fringe worn this spring generally around the bottom of "1830" taffeta frocks, and it was a very smart pretty fashion; but being one so easily copied, I fear for its life, as I have already seen "ready to wear" frocks trimmed in it. Everybody has taken to the French fashion of wearing felt hats for outing and travelling, and they really are very practical as well as novel; they have almost no trimming, generally a smart bow or knot, sometimes of grosgrain ribbon, sometimes of straw—depending for their chic upon the outline and delicate beauty of the coloring of the felt.

SILK hosiery is a luxury that demands much care if they are to be justified for a limited expenditure, but there are ways of making them last twice as long. Few people realize that perspiration is a deadly foe to silk mesh, and that the moisture from the feet will rot stockings in a very short time. If they are rinsed out while still damp, immediately after they are taken off, much of the harm can be averted, and you will be surprised to see how much less often the holes appear. Another good idea is to run a line of stitching around the top four or five inches from the edge, which will effectually stop a dropped stitch before it has a chance to run. Or tape buttonholes may be sewed into the top binding and the garters, fastened to this instead of into the stocking itself. This will protect from the cutting out of fasteners, even the best of which are apt to be rough.

CUTAWAYS are popular, and there is a great variety of them. After them, the double-breasted effects are in favor. Usually with these there is a seam or a line of trimming down the skirt that continues the opening of the coat and gives an appearance of completeness that is lacking in most coat and skirt suits. Among new models might be mentioned the draped cutaway, and one which fastens high over the bust at the left side, with both edges curved to a rounded point, at the centre back, then faced all the way on the outside, with self-material.



HER DIMPLES COST A THRONE.

Gaby Deslys, the vaudeville actress who was formerly the innamorata of ex-King Manuel of Portugal, and who is now in New York. As one United States paper delicately puts it, she is getting her plumage ready for a campaign among American millionaires.

Save Darning and Save Money on Hosiery!

Send for Six Pairs of Holeproof Hose, Guaranteed to Wear Without Holes for Six Months. You Get a Return Coupon With Every Pair, and a New Pair Free for Each Pair That Wears Out, if Any Do.

There's only one way to buy hosiery now. That's to buy guaranteed hosiery wear along with the comfort and style that you want in your hose. You get all three in "Holeproof"—the comfort, the style and six months' wear in every six pairs. Think what that means, men and women! No darning to do—no need of wearing darned hose—absolute freedom from every discomfort—and without any extra price to pay. Holeproof Hose, with all their advantages, cost no more than common kinds.

WOMEN, Lighten Your Household Cares!

Especially you with large families. Why waste your time darning hose that need it when there are those that don't need it at all? Spend that time reading and resting.

MEN, Help Rid Your Wives of This Work

If your dealer hasn't "Holeproof" on sale, send direct to us for six today—don't wait till tomorrow. Do it now, while you think of it. Have hose without holes always ready when you want them. See how that feels for awhile. Remember, you get a signed ink guarantee with every six pairs of "Holeproof" for full six months' wear or new hose free.



Look for this trade-mark and signature

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

black with white feet in light weight Lustre Hose, 6 pairs \$1.00. Light weight in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight Lustre Hose, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in pure thread-silk, \$2.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Out-sizes in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight Lustre Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00. Children's—Sizes, 5 to 10 for boys, 5 to 9 for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Infants' Sox—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes, 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed leg stockings, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6, 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Don't wait. Save the next six months of darning. Send in your order now. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

TO DEALERS Write for our agency proposition. Excellent opportunity. Thousands of dealers in United States making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof".
HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd., 73 Bond Street, LONDON, CANADA

Are Your Hose Insured?

Good-Bye, Corns No Wait—No Pain

Just listen to this. There is a little plaster which holds a bit of soft wax—a wondrous invention called B & B wax. This little plaster is applied in a jiffy, and the pain of the corn stops instantly.

But that isn't all. That bit of soft B & B wax gently loosens the corn. In two days the corn comes out. No pain, no soreness, no inconvenience—no feeling whatever. The callous simply separates itself from the toe, and the trouble ends.

Five million corns annually are removed in this way—removed by Blue-jay plasters. Get a package—end yours, too. Don't temporize with corns.

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
D is rubber adhesive to fasten the plaster on.

Blue-jay Corn Plasters 15c and 25c per package

Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters. All Druggists Sell and Guarantee Them.
Bauer & Black, Chicago and New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

IT HAS NO EQUAL For Keeping the Skin Soft, Smooth, and White AT ALL SEASONS

"The Queen of Toilet Preparations."

Beetham's La-rola

SOOTHING and REFRESHING after Cycling, Motoring, Boating, Yachting, Etc.

M. BEETHAM & SON
CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND

Ask your Chemist for LA-ROLA, and accept no substitute.

It entirely removes and prevents all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Tan, Etc. Invaluable for preserving the skin and complexion from the effects of the Sun, Winds and Hard Water.

Unrivalled for the Complexion

Kaloderma

Prepared with glycerine and honey, a most refined and delicately perfumed Toilet Soap, the best for softening and improving the skin.

The most refined and most soothing TOILET POWDER, pink, white or cream.

Most agreeable and efficacious for preventing and allaying irritation of the skin. Prepared with glycerine and honey without oil or fat, does not grease.

F. WOLFF & SOHN, KARLSRUHE
Obtainable from all the leading establishments.

Wholesale Distributors for Canada: J. Palmer & Son Limited, Montreal.

Keeping House Out in Tents

WONDERFUL, indeed, are the devices which modern invention has placed at the service of the camper. In the way of handy utensils and devices for the packing and carrying thereof little is left to be desired. But the question of food still remains a problem, the solution of which depends largely on the character of the camping party. If one is to penetrate into the heart of the woods, to be gone for weeks without access to food supplies, the provisions must be quite different from those of the little family party settling on some happy spot on the seashore or among the hills within walking distance of the village store.

For the serious camper who expects to disappear from the world for some weeks, desiccated eggs, dried milk and various eccentricities are provided by dealers. He will probably select his provisions according to the ration list of the United States army, or according to those given in books written by experts on the subject, but for lighter vacationists, who are merely out for 10 or 12 days' fun, a few hints may not come amiss.

Smoked tongue and boiled ham are easy to carry and preferable to tinned meats when going on a short excursion, and a loaf of home-made pressed corned beef, or a loaf of jellied veal or chicken is an excellent dish to serve soon after arriving.

Pork and beans are one of those staples which seasoned campers who are in for mountain climbing and other hard work find invaluable, and they ought to have a place in the fare of the less strenuous camper as well, especially if meat is difficult to obtain. An authority on camping makes some interesting remarks apropos of this homely dish. After a hearty breakfast of oatmeal, he says, the experienced mountaineer will be ravenously hungry in two hours; after one of cornmeal in three hours, and after one of bacon and bread in four or five hours, while pork and beans will sustain him from six to ten hours. Canned beans, so often restored to, are not like the camp beans baked in the ashes or brought from home. Bury, a small onion in the heart of the bean pot before baking.

In the way of drinks, raspberry shrub is excellent if it can be carried easily. Lemons and limes should also be taken if one desire lemonade.

As life in the open produces a liking for sweets, take along some nuts and cakes of chocolate, with the sugar and other necessary provisions to make some fudge when campers are in the mood for it. It will be no more trouble to make there than at home.

If the camping party takes up its abode near a farmhouse where home-made bread is sold, it is in luck; but if not, the bread supply will have to take the form of crackers and wafers. If the crackers are purchased in small, air-tight boxes, the contents will keep fresh until opened.

Those campers who go out for rest, and not for work, will desire to carry along as much food that can be eaten without cooking as possible.

Experienced campers become experts in the art of cooking corn, potatoes, beans and many delicious foods in the ashes. For this purpose kettles must be selected that are broad and shallow, of a shape that will permit of their being easily covered with the ashes, and the covers must fit perfectly over the kettles, so that there will be no chance of ashes getting into the food.

Thin enameled plates that can be packed tightly together take up but little room in the luggage, and are better than paper.

In setting up a tent study the ground carefully. Select a dry place, but not far from a running brook. Unless the camp is to be in the heart of the woods, with no choice of sunny or shady places, avoid setting up the tent under a tree where the water that drips from it after a storm will fall on the tent. Nights are usually cool and the tent is not used in the daytime, so that one does not

need the shade.—New York Tribune.

Southern France produces and ships annually cut flowers to the value of nearly \$8,000,000. A quarter of a century ago Alphonse Karr at St. Raphael gave the industry the impetus which has grown to its present proportions. Every night in winter a special train, known as the cut-flower limited, leaves Toulon for

Paris, loaded with fragrant blossoms.

Stenography was known as far back as the time of the Greeks in Egypt, is the conclusion reached by Professor Friedrich Presigke of the University of Strassburg. He believes that the Greeks learned the art from the Egyptians, and bases his belief on papyri dated A.D. 155, in which claim is made that a system of shorthand is used.

A reasonable amount of egotism is good for a man. It keeps him from brooding over his neighbor's success.

Too many men labor under the delusion that red liquor is an antidote for the blues.

It isn't every fellow who can fall in love without fracturing something.

Many a man's capacity for pleasure is limited to the capacity of his stomach.

Blessed is the man who hasn't time to tell his troubles.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on September 24th are Messrs. Widmer Hawke and Michael McLaughlin.



Ice Palace—Montreal

SELLERS-GOUGH

The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire

If we did not make every fur garment or fur piece that is shown in our big, well-lighted, and perfectly appointed show and salesrooms, one might expect to find a monotony in the styles and designs, but the very reverse is the case, and you will find it so in making a tour of our

Salon of Fashions in Exclusive FURS

For, no matter the priced fur—or kind of fur—you will see in every new thing that is shown you something different in the design, something unique in the style, or out of the ordinary in combination, and this fact lets us emphasize the exclusiveness and the individuality of **SELLERS-GOUGH FURS**, and in doing so we are but following the trend of what one might see had they the opportunity of visiting the great fur-fashion emporiums of the world in Paris, London, and New York.

Our designers have been allowed the fullest play to their fancies in adapting styles for our high-class trade, so that one is not stinted in choice—a most attractive collection—and not the least in the attractiveness is the **MODERATE PRICES** charged for the fine furs we make and sell.

The Sellers-Gough Fur Company, Limited
 244-250 Yonge Street
 Corner of Louisa Street
 Toronto Montreal

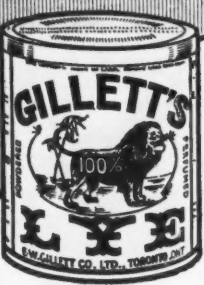




A TRYING SITUATION.
 The Kid: "Hully Gee! Now wot would Raffles or Jimmie Valentine do in a case like this, I wonder?"
 —Push.



I WIN!
 They're
PERRIN'S
 Pay Election
 or other Bets
 with 'Perrin' Gloves,
 —there's pleasure
 in giving the best
 of it's kind.
 Style - Fit - Durability



Conforms to the high standard of Gillett's goods. Useful for five hundred purposes.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE


Made in Canada

Pearl Rings

14 Carat Gold Rings, Set with Five Fine Pearls

\$10.00

Scheuer's
90 Yonge Street



AHLGREN'S COSTUMES

MADE-TO-YOUR-MEASURE

\$25 OR MORE

These are made from the newest materials of the season. We import direct from the mills—every yard personally selected for our own trade—many things special and exclusive. . . .

Not only style correct—material the most select—but always satisfactory service in an Ahlgren Costume. . . .

AHLGREN'S LIMITED
97 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO, CAN.

—Frank Burton, Men's Tailor, Managing Director.
—J. Ahlgren, formerly of O'Brien's, Ladies' Tailors, Director of Cutting Department.

Meyer's Parlors Events
Fri. Sept. 22.—Scottish Lowland and Border Association—Opening At Home.
Sat. Sept. 23.—Sunnyside Saturday weekly Assembly; Fraclick's Orchestra.
Mon. Sept. 25.—The Indians, Assemblies every alternate Monday; Fraclick's Orchestra.
Tues. Sept. 26.—Ex. Com. C.Y.M.C.A. Fish Dinner.
Fri. Sept. 29.—Loch Lomond, L.O.F. At Home.

The German Emperor and Empress at Home.

THERE is no more restless sovereign in Europe than the German Emperor. Long ago he earned the nickname of "Wandering Bill." Within his own dominions he is perpetually on the move; he accepts all invitations to pay visits abroad, and asks for them when they do not come often enough. He has the faculty of making himself completely at home wherever he is. He greatly enjoyed an informal chat with the officers of the American fleet when it was afloat off Kiel. Recently he was cruising on board the Hohenzollern up the coast of Norway, towards the waters of the Polar Sea. But he is always most at home at his favorite residence, the New Palace, at Potsdam.

This palace is a large structure, built in red brick and stucco, in the style of the later Renaissance. The front is 370 feet in length, and is surmounted by a huge dome in the middle, and cupolas at the ends. On the summit of the dome is a rather florid group of the Three Graces supporting the Prussian Crown. The origin of the building is a curious one, for it was really a form of architectural bluff put forward by Frederick the Great at the end of the Seven Years' War, with the view of hiding from Europe the depleted state of his exchequer. It contains an endless series of huge reception rooms, the finest of which is the "Hall of Shells," where the great official receptions are held. It derives its name from the fact that the walls and ceilings are overlaid with a mosaic of precious stones, crystals and iridescent shells, which present a most dazzling effect when illuminated by the electric light. The general scheme of all the State rooms is rather gaudy, and includes a liberal use of gilding. They were redecorated not long ago, and the bill was very considerable. The Empress' bedroom, dressing-room, bath-room, and boudoir are all furnished in comfortable modern style, and so is the writing-room, which completes her suite. The Emperor's work-room, where he transacts official business with the help of his secretaries, and gives confidential interviews to his Ministers, faces south, and has large windows, so it is always well lighted. It is furnished in the style of the end of the eighteenth century, and the walls are studded



MONTGOMERY AND STONE.
The noted eccentric comedians who will be seen in their well-known success, "The Old Town," at the Princess Theatre during the first three nights of next week.

with valuable old Dutch paintings set in antique black frames. All these rooms are illuminated by a very thorough installation of the electric light, which includes many hundred lamps.

The palace stands in the midst of a huge park, and is surrounded by a colony of other smaller palaces which are now the residences of the Emperor's married sons. Not far off, within the Imperial demesne, is the famous Sans Souci, with its historic windmill. The gardens are laid out in the Italian style, and adorned with terraces, parapets, flights of steps, vases, statues, and fountains of stone or marble, in the style dear to the heart of the German, and which we can study reluctantly in the Mall.

The house is full of relics of Frederick the Great. His library of French books, with his own queer annotations, his writing table, a book of his poems with notes by Voltaire, a portrait of the latter done by Frederick himself before they quarreled, are all to be seen in the room that was formerly his. In another room is an immense portrait of him in full uniform, and there are other portraits scattered about the palace. One very singular feature is the decoration of one room with some two dozen groups of porcelain figures, each representing Hercules and Omphale, and all exactly alike.

The German Emperor is a very early riser. He rises at six in summer, and seven in winter, and late hours on the previous evening do not make him late in the morning. However, the German court usually goes to bed very early. The late King Edward found his nephew's hours rather trying, and that was one of the reasons why he did not go to Berlin if he could help it. There is more sympathy in the matter of hours between King George and the Emperor. It is perhaps quite unnecessary to say that, once up, the Emperor is at work

"doing something" all day. He works hard at politics and government—far harder than is necessary, or than his Ministers and people desire—and is perpetually inventing new strokes of policy and "making hits off his own bat" in a way that sets Europe in a ferment. He paints pictures by deputy, writes songs with assistance, can conduct an orchestra personally, still sings in a baritone voice in the bosom of his family, snoots magnificently, rides like a centaur, is a brilliant and pleasing conversationalist, and is suspected of a desire to manage an aeroplane.

His appetite is very Teutonic. He begins the day with a large breakfast, and finishes it with a substantial supper. He has been known to sup on herrings and beer at two o'clock in the morning. He is a Germanly affectionate, but decidedly "heavy," and perhaps dictatorial, father. He differs very considerably from his eldest son in views. He has always been a devoted husband, but his manner has changed of late. Formerly the Empress was so completely under orders that she could do nothing, hardly even retire to dress, without asking for his instructions and permission. The marriage of her sons, however, have surrounded her with daughters-in-law who all have opinions of their own on the importance of their sex. The result of this example is that the Empress has quietly asserted herself, and is no longer under orders. General opinion says that she is charming, most gracious and sensible, and always well and suitably dressed.

The German Emperor's most characteristic costume is a long overcoat, lined, cuffed, and collared with fur, and reaching to his heels. With this goes a Jager hat with a band and feather. This is his usual mufti, and in this style he goes shooting. His other costumes are mainly uniforms, of which he has an incredible number, and it is one of the most important duties of his chief valet to pick out the right uniform for every occasion. He takes a dozen or so in case of "happenings" wherever he goes—even when yachting.

Paris has invented a hat with pockets, and it is strange that no one has thought of this before. Pockets have been tried everywhere else, but never in the hat. Modesty forbids us to numerate all the various sites for a pocket that have been experimented with, but they have all been failures. Either they have been entirely inaccessible or else accessible only in the presence of a lady's maid or a jury of matrons. But now the problem has been solved, and it is strange that so obvious an expedient has been for so long overlooked. The modern hat can hold, in addition to the head of the owner, a sufficient commissariat to enable her to keep at sea for an indefinite period. There is ample room for a handkerchief, a piece of chocolate, a manicure set, a powder puff, his photograph, a purse, a recipe for dried peaches, and all the other cargo of inconsequences that are necessary to the modern woman who is in pursuit of health, wealth, and happiness. The pocket can be so arranged that it is not necessary even to remove the hat to get at it. No private room is necessary, there is no shock to the modesty, and there is hardly any limit to carrying capacity. It is a great invention.

A man never realizes the value of plenty of closet room till he acquires a family skeleton.

The greatest drawback to love's

It Is Worth The Difference

St. Lawrence Sugar

costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

are absolutely the perfection of sugar refining—brilliantly clear and sparkling—and an ornament to every table.

Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL 30

DE PACHMANN

The Great Russian

Pianoforte Master

Will soon appear at

MASSEY HALL

and the piano he has selected for this occasion is none other than the

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO



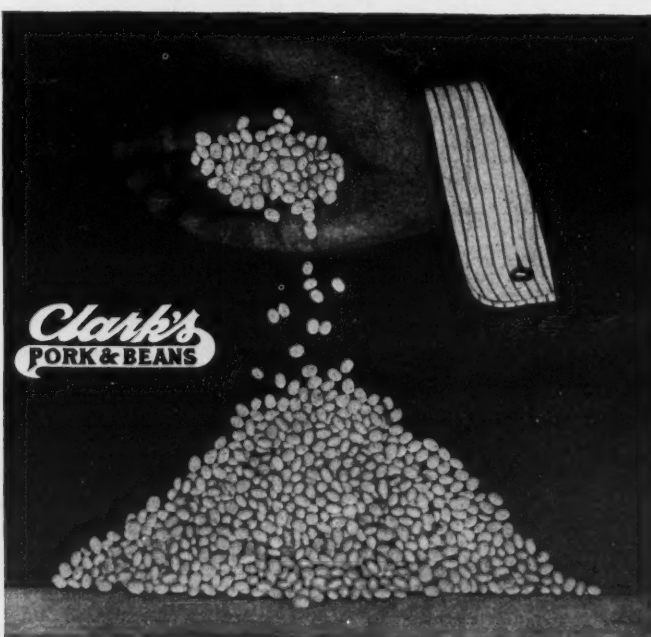
When you stop to consider that nearly all of the truly great artists use this piano, you will realize what it stands for in the musical world.

FARRAR, HOMER, FREMSTADT, DESTINN, SLEZAK, SCOTT, ELMAN, SEMBRICH and a host of others have chosen this grand piano for their Canadian tours, because it is different from other pianos, and its magnificent tone is recognized as the NEW STANDARD, which appeals to those who will have only the best.

If you will call at our warehouses we will be pleased to show you the piano De Pachmann will use on his Canadian tour, and then you can see for yourself the perfect instrument, and hear the tone that appeals to these great artists.

ASK ABOUT OUR EXTENDED PAYMENT PLAN.

THE WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED
143 YONGE STREET



Just beans---yes, but what beans!

See how clean and white and plump they are—the best that money and experience can buy. Choice hand-picked beans from Essex vines. Washed several times in clear spring water. Then baked crisp, whole and mealy in Chili sauce with delectable slices of sweet jowl pork. Serve hot or cold and they make a dish at once toothsome, delicious and nourishing.

Sold by grocers, butchers and provision dealers.
Prepared by WM. CLARK, Montreal



young dream is that it is always disturbed by the alarm clock of reality.

The only way in which a man can have the last word with a woman is

to say it over the 'phone, and then hang up.

The widow dresses in black, but it doesn't have to be fast black.



Rexall "93" HAIR TONIC

Keeps scalp and hair clean - promotes hair health
Your Money Back if it Doesn't

Sold and guaranteed by only one Druggist in a place. Look for The Rexall Stores.
There are the Druggists in nearly 4000 towns and cities in the United States and Canada.